# HOSIERY

CHICAGO UNION VET-

NG POWDER.

UCTION SALE

NDOLPH-ST.

N SALE

Every Picture re-the Catalogue.

m. and 2:30 p. m., our salesrooms,

BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

ISLAND-AV.

GROCERIES.

, May 28, at 10 o'clock.

y and some Furniture. Owner eremptory. 10Y & CO.. Auctioneers. 78 and 80 itandolph-st.

'S OUTFIT.

May 29, at 10 o'clock, liton and Sangamon-sts.

sday Morning, May 29, at 10 ner of Fulton and Sangamon-sta.

A Painter declining business.

In Harness, Swing Stagowith asion Ladders, Step-Ladders, litt-Brushes, Cans. — in fact, the painter's business; also, for Furniture.

ISON, POMEROY & CO., ners. 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

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E SALE

CASES

TOTION,

TERS & CO.,

GOODS.

TERS & CO., Aucti

CONFECTIONERY.

29, at 9:30 a. m.,

Glassware.

P. GORE & CO., Auct'r.

, AND SLIPPERS

ra Sandals, Ties, and Low Cut S. P. McNAMARA, Auctri

Randolph-st.

EROY & CO.,

000

## MEN,

Direct from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe and America, in all grades, from LOW PRICED to the BEST GOODS made. Many exclusive lines. which are very desirable. Buying direct from the MANUFACTURERS the inducements we offer are manifest. Your inspection is invited.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. ST. LOUIS. CINCINNATI.

FIRM CHANGES. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. he coparinership heretofore existing under the firm me and style of RINDSKOPF, BAKBE & CO., he

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE In the city of Chicago, under the firm nam and style of

Barbe, Schoenbrun & Morgenthau, Who will continue the business at the old location, Nos. 199 and 201 East Madison-st., and solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on the old firm.

MORRIS BARBE, MARTIN BARBE, LEOPOLD SCHOENBRUN, LEWIS MORGENTHAU. COPARTNERSHIP. rsigned have this day formed a coparine the firm name and style of J. F. Warren e transaction of a General Manufacturic E Bysiness in White Lead, Paints, Varnie

J. F. WARREN,

proved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

""that the Secretary of War ighereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Minitary Cemeteries."
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17, 000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Beckwell, A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C. Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.
All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient paranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.

ons.

openas should be inclosed in scaled envelopes and red "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to indersigned, at whose whose office they will be ted in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Order of the Socretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A. DROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Office of Chief and Depot Quartermaster, subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 o'clock n. on Tuesday, June 17, 1879, at which time and place bey will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furishing and delivering the Fuel, Forage, and Straw reultred by the Quartermaster's Department in this city
ultring the facal year commencing July 1, 1879, and
unting June 30, 1880.

during the facal year commencing July 1, 1878, and sading June 30, 1850.

One copy of this advertisement, and circular of instructions and conditions, should be securely attached to each triblicate proposal, and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Blanks for proposals, and printed circulars giving detailed information as to estimated quantities required, manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment may be obtained at this office.

manner of bidding, conditions to be under the ders, and terms of contract and payment may be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Psyment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the burpose by Congress.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Fuel, or Forage, or Straw" (as the case may be), and addressed to the case may be). DROPOSALS FOR STATION-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m. Monday, June 16, 1879. For furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior durang the facal year ending June 30, 1860.

Bank formatics required, together with circular instead quantities required, together with circular chaing the proposals, showing the items and escalaring there will be furnished on application to Proposals. is Department.

Toposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the service, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," No contract will be awarded under this advertisement till an appropriation shall have been made by Concess for the purchase of the stationery required.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. coals to furnish Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Scap, and a other Groceries for the use of the United States of June 11 next. the control of June 11 next. the Coffee of Sugar, Scap, and the furnished by unrecon General of the Marine-Hespital Service. United States reserves the right to reject on the Marine-Hespital Service.

In 11 F F ROCH.

Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Secretary.

DROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION of SEWER-Sealed proposals for the construction of a lateral sewer in the Village of Evanston L. Crocker, 168 Randolph-st., Chleago, at which place plans and specifications can be seen.

W. H. CROCKER, 168 Randolph-st., Chleago, at which place plans and specifications can be seen.

W. H. CROCKER, Chairman of Sewer and Drabage Committee.

Ohie River Improvement—Dike at Head of Grand Chain.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

E West Third-st., Chicanati, Ohio, May 28, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this ome, until noon, on Friday, the 27th day of time, 1878, for furnishing the material and building a Cuth Dike in the Lower Ohio River, near the head of the Grand Chain, about 23 miles above Cairo.

APPRIXIMATE ESTINATE OF WATERIALS:

180. 400 Hughi feet of Round Timber; 32,000 cubic parts of Riphap Stone; 300 cords of Srush; and 30,000 counds of Wrought-Iron Drift Bolts.

Specifications and printed forms of proposals will be timbsided on application.

W. E. MERRILL, Major of Engr's.

on application.
WM. E. MERRILL, Major of Engr's. STOCKHOLDERS' MEL TINGS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall-St., New York, April 24, 1870.

be annual meeting of the stockholders and bondhold of this company, for the election of Directors, purition is to law, and for the transaction of such other uses as may come before said meeting, will be held be office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, b., next, rat 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-books closs of 30 and reopen June 9. Bondholders will suthenate their voting bonds by registration. CLOTHING.

## Inexperienced **Purchasers**

Men's, Boys', and Children's CLOTHING

In Our Equitable Rules of Business.

## ONE PRICE

GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

TO ALL BUYERS.

# & CO...

104 & 106 MADISON ST. (NEAR DEARBORN).

C. O. D. Clothiers, Fine Tailors, and Gents' Furnishers.

Use only the BEST materials, employ none but SKILLED help in their manufacturing department, and produce goods not EQUALED in QUALITY, FINISH, and

They invite your patronage.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS.

MOTH POWDER.

## **BUCK & RAYNER'S** "Moth Powder"

Will protect your Furs and Woolens through the Summer.

# To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

HURSELL'S PURITY, Hursell's Camphor Ice, HURSELL'S SUPERIOR COSMETIQUE, HURSELL'S HUNGARIAN MOUSTACHE WAX, All the above-named articles are very popular in the New England States. They are the best in the market, and may be used with entire safety.

For sale by all Druggists and first-class Hair-Dressers.

FRANK GODFREY, Agent.

TOILET ARTICLES.

**ECLIPSE** 

WIND MILL CO.

Water Tanks and Tank Fixtures, Wind Mills, and R. R. Pumps. RAILWAY WATER SUPPLY

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. WASHINGTON.

Veto Number Three Submitted for Democratic Inspection.

Its Arguments Seriously Unsettle This High-Blown Political Fabric.

Another Strong and Eloquent Plea for National Sovereignty.

Signs of Disintegration Visible in the Democratic Ranks.

One of Their Stanchest Organs.

The Leaders Soundly Berated by

Southern Bolt Said to Be Hatching Under Stephens' Lead.

The Pessage of the Appropriation Bills Pure and Simple Its Prime

Col. Juessen Likely to Succeed in Securing an Investigation of the German National.

A Lively Tilt Between Senators Blaine, of Maine, and Hill, of Georgia.

> VETO NO. 3. A SPLENDID CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The House, and failing to pass it, found itself, so far as work is concerned, exactly where the last Congress left off, not a step further ahead, and, as most of the Democrats admit privately, much worse off than if they (Congress) had not met. The Republicans received the veto with great satisfaction. The Democrats affected to sneer at it, but it was easy enough to see that few of them liked the situation. Already the Democrats have come to see that the President has crats have come to see that the President has made antagonism to States' Rights the central issue of the campaign of 1880, and that in his three vetoes he has placed the theory of nationality and national supremacy in a clear and most popular shape before the people. The veto has added to the Democratic demoralization, and there is a general clamor bustless more extreme men for a eral clamor by the more extreme men for a caucus in order to bind the party to some definite plan. There was little else in the House. Gen. Joseph Johnston moved for an decorating the graves of brave men. He was cordially applauded by both sides. The finalaction taken, and the House adjourned until

> THE MESSAGE. WEIGHTY OBJECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The following nessage of the President was delivered to the House of Representatives to-day: -STRS: After

To the House of Representatives—Sirs: After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I berewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its

The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate money required to support, during the next fis-cal year, the several civil departments of the Government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate \$18,000,000. This money is needed to keep in operation the essential func-tions of all the great departments of the Gov-ernment, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. If the bill contained no other provisions, no objections to its approval would be made. It

OF GREAT GENERAL INTEREST which are wholly unconnected with the appropriation which it provides for. Objections to the practice of tacking general legislation to Appropriations bills, especially when the object is to deprive a co-ordinate branch of the Government of its right to the free exercise of its own ment of its right to the free exercise of its own discretion and judgment touching such general legislation, were set forth in the special message in relation to the House Bill No. 1, which was returned to the House of Representatives on the 27th of last month. I regret that the objections which were expressed to this method of legislation have not seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade from this renewed incorporation of general enfrom this renewed incorporation of general enetments in an Appropriation bill, and that my constitutional duty in respect to general legislation thus placed before me cannot be discharged without seeming to delay, however briefly, the

necessary appropriation by Congress for THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT. Without repeating those objections, I respectfully refer to that message for a statement of my views on the principle maintained in the debate by the advocates of this bill, vig.: That "to withhold appropriations is a constitutional means for the redress" of what a majority of the House of Representatives may regard as a

The bill contains the following clauses, viz.: The bill contains the following clauses, viz.:
And, provided further, that the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, namely, Secs. 2.016, 2,018, and 2,020, and all of the succeeding sections of said statutes down to and including Sec. 2,027, and also Sec. 5,522, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

In the other sections of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of Elections, Special Deputy Marshals having any duties to perform in respect to any election, and prescribing their duties and powers, and allowing them compensation, be, and the same are hereby recessed.

It also contains clauses amending Secs. 2,017, 2,019, 2,028, and 2,031 of the Revised Statutes.

THE SECTION OF THE REVISED STATUTES which this bill, if approved, would repeal or amend are part of an act approved May 30, 1870, and amended Feb. 28, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes."

ALL OF THE PROVISIONS of the above-named acts which it is proposed in this bill to repeal or modify relate to Congressional elections. The remaining portion of the law, which will continue in force after the enaturent of this measure, is that which provides for the appointment by a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States of two Supervisors of Elections in each election district, at any Congressional election, on the due application of citizens who desire, in the language of the law, to have such election guarded and scrutinized. "The duties of the Supervisors will be to attend at the polls at all Congressional elections, and to remain after the polls are open until every vote cast has been counted; but they will have no authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and making a return thereof."

which will be repealed by the approval of this bill includes those sections which give authority to the Supervisors of Elections "to personally scrutinize the count and cauvass each ballot," and all the sections which conier authority upon United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals in connection with Congressional elections. The enactment of this bill will also repeal Sec. 5,522 of the Criminal Statutes of the United States, which was enacted for the protection of United States officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at Congressional elections. This section

duties at Congressional elections. This section
PROTECTS SUPERVISORS AND MARSHALS
in the performance of their duties, by making
the obstruction or assaulting of these officers,
or any interference with them by bribery, or solicitation, or otherwise, crimes against the
United States.

The true meaning and effect of the proposed
legislation are plain. The Supervisors, with
authority to observes and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections, will be left,
but there will be no power to protect them, or
to prevent interference with their duties, or to
punish any violation of law from which their
powers are derived. If this bill is approved,
only the shadow of authority of the United
States at national elections will remain;
THE SUBSTANCE WILL BE GONE.

The supervision of elections will be reduced

The substance will be gone.

The supervision of elections will be reduced to mere inspection, without authority on the part of the Supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the Supervisors is the permission to have such an oversight of elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of the law, in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages.

their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages.

The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over Congressional elections. The bassage of this bill has been urged upon the ground that the election of members of Congress is a matter which concerns the State alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there are, and can be, no such elections as national elections; and that the existing law of the United States regulating Congressional elections is without warrant in the Constitution. It is evident, however, that the framers of the Constitution regarded the election of members of Congress in every State and in every district as, in a very important sense, justly a matter of political interest and concern to the whole country.

THE ORIGINAL PROVISION

SEC. 4. ART. I. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislavire thereof; but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

A further provision has been added, which is embraced in the Fifteenth Amendment. It is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of scryitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Under the general provisions of the Constitu-

Under the general provisions of the Constitu-ion (Sec. 4, Art. 1) Congress, in 1866, passed a omprehensive law, which prescribed full and detailed regulations for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the several States.

THIS LAW HAS BEEN IN PORCE almost thirteen years. In pursuance of ft, all of the members of the present Senate of the United States hold their seats. Its constitutionality is not called in question.

It is confidently believed that no sound argument can be made in support of the constitutionality of the national regulation of Senatorial elections which will not show that the elections of members of the tiguse of Representatives may also be constitutionally regulated by national authority.

THE BILL BEORE ME

itself recognizes the principle that the Congressional elections are not State elections, but national elections. It leaves in full force the existing statute under which the Supervisors are still to be appointed by national authority to "observe and witness" Congressional elections whenever due application is made by citizens who desire said elections to be "guarded and scrutinized." If the power to supervise, in any respect whatever, the Congressional elections exists under Sec. 4, Art. 1, of the Constitution, it is a power which, like every other power belonging to the Government of the United States, is paramount and supreme, and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry it into effect.

effect.
The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, an essential part of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill,

is proposed to repeal by this bill,

HAVE BERN IN FORCE ABOUT EIGHT TEARS.

Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1873 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials, and convictions have been held in the courts of the United States in all parts of the Union for violations of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any Judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion. If it is urged that the United States election laws are not necessary, an ample reply is furnished by the history of their origin and of their results. They were especially prompted by the investigation and EXPOSURE OF FRAUDS COMMITTED

in the City and State of New York at the elections of 1878. Committees representing both of the leading political parties of the country have submitted reports to the House of Representatives as to the extent of those frauds.

The Committee of the Fortisth Congress, after a full investigation, reached the conclusion that the number of fraudulent votes cast in the City of New York alone in 1868 was not less than 25,000. A committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, in its report, submitted in 1877, adopted the opinion that for every 100 actual voters of the City of New York, in 1868, 108 votes were cast, when, in fact, the number of lawful votes cast could not have exceeded 88 per cent of the actual voters of the city. By this statement the number of the fraudulent votes at that election in the City of New York alone was between 30,000 and 40,000. These frauds.

COMPLETELY REVERSED THE RESULT

COMPLETELY REVERSED THE RESULT of the election in the State of New York, both as to the choice of Governor and State officers, and as to the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. They attracted the attention of the whole country. It was plain that if they could be continued and repeated with impunity, free government was impossible.

impossible.

A distinguished Senator, in opposing the passage of the election laws, declared that he had for a long time believed that our form of government was a comparative failure in the larger crities. To meet these eriis, and to prevent these crimes, the United States laws regulating Congressional elections were enacted. The framers of these laws have not been disappointed in their results. In the large cities, under their provisions, the elections have been comparatively.

PEACEABLE, ORDERLY, AND HONEST.
Even the opponents of these laws have borne
testimony to their value and efficiency, and to Even the opponents of these laws have borne testimony to their value and efficiency, and to the necessity for their enactment.

The Committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, composed of members a majority of whom were opposed to these laws, in their report on the New York election of 1876, said: "The Committee would commend to other portions of the country, and to other cities, this remarkable system developed through the agency of both the local and Federal authorities, acting in harmony for an honest purpose. In no portion of the world, in no era of time where there has been an expression of the popular will through the forms of law, has there been a more complete and thorough illustration of republican institutions. Whatever may have been the previous habit or conduct of elections in those cities, or howsoever they may conduct themselves in future, this election of 1876 will stand as a monument of what good faith, honest engelvos, legal forms, and just authority may do for the protection of the electoral franchise."

THIS BILL RECOGNIES THE AUTHORITY and duty of the United States to appoint Supervisors to guard and scrutinize Congressional elections; but it denies to the Government of the United States to appoint Supervision effectual. The great body of the people of all parties want free and fair elections. They do not think that a free election means freedom from the wholesome restraints of law, or that

the place of an election should be a sanctuary for lawlessness and crime.

On the day of an election, peace and good order are more necessary than on any other day of the year. On that day the humblest and feeblest citizens, aged and infirm, should be and should have reason to feel that they are safe in the exercise of their most responsible duty and their most sacred right as members of society, their duty and their right to vote.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITT

was true. Saulsbury, who is the most intense of partisans, was compelled to acknowledge that he had issued this authority.

Such an action is unprecedented. Senator Kellogg has written a letter to Mr. Saulsbury demanding it, and it is probable that the Republicans will take immediate action concerning it. It is not improbable that they will insist that Kellogg be allowed like privileges, so that Spofford may not arrive here with his witnesses on the eve of an adjournment, leaving no opportunity for reply.

constitutional authority
to regulate Congressional elections, which belongs to the Government of the United States, and which it is necessary to exert to secure the right to vote to every citizen possessing the requisite qualifications, ought to be enforced by appropriate legislation. So far from public opinion in any part of the country favoring any relaxation of the suthority of the Government in the protection of elections from violence and corruption, I believe it demands greater vigor both in the enactment and in the execution of the laws framed for that purpose. Any oppression, any partisan partiality, which experience may have shown in the working of the existing laws, may well engage the careful attention both of Congress and of the Careful

of duty for the correction of these mischiefs. As no Congressional elections occur until after the regular session of Congress will have been held, there seems to be no public exigency that would preclude a seasonable consideration at this session of any administration of details that might improve the present methods, designed for the protection of all citizens in a complete and equal exercise of the right and power of suffrage at such elections. But with my views, both of the constitutionality and of the value of the existing laws, I cannot approve any measure for their repeal, except in connection with enactment of other legislation which may reasonably be expected to afford wiser and more efficient safeguards for free and hopest Congressional elections.

RUTHERPORD B. HAYES. IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SPHERES

RUTHERPORO B. HAYES. EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1879.

FIZZLING OUT. AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Washington, D. C., May 29.—An editorial o the conservative Baltimore Sun, printed to-day, has given the Democratic managers much

has given the Democratic managers much trouble. It says:

It is little less than folly to prolong a session which should never have begun, and in which no decisive party action can be accomplished, because the majority cannot be counted on for any political measure. A majority of the whole Scanate also are, it is probable, in favor of passing the Appropriation bills and going home at once, but they are prevented from precipitating action in this direction by an irresolute minority which does not exactly know what it wants, or rather has not the courage to take a positive position, but will not allow the rest to act as they want. Thus the session shambles along from day to day, in a pitiable way, doing nothing but gaining every hour additional certificates to the incapacity of the chief Lexislature of the country. The prospect is not a pleasing one, but it is hoped it will be a lesson to members. The last Congress forced the President to call an extra session, and, without first ascertaining whether Mr. Hayes would continue his vetoes or not, and equally without ascertaining if he did so members of the present House would have backbone enough to let the appropriation bills go by default. The consequence is that Congress has accompilshed nothing at all to forward its own side of the question at issue. It has forced the President to take sides with the Stalwarts, but it is neither willing to pass the Appropriation bills stripped of the clauses opjected to, nor to go home leaving the appropriations unmade. It hangs fire like a foul gun, and no one can tell whether, if the charge should finally go off, it will hit the mark, fizzle out, or kick the owner over. At present writing the latter seems to be the more probable result, and, if it should be so impartial, soectators will be prone to admit the punishment was deserved.

THURMAN GETTING SCARED. It has been learned that in the midnight con ference of the Democratic Committee of Safety the other night Senator Thurman made a very forcible and emphatic speech, declaring that of course the appropriations must be passed; that it would be unpatriotic and disastrons to the Democratic party to refuse them; that the army must be maintained, and its necessary supplies voted; that he favored the passage of the Ap-propriation bills pure and simple under any ircumstances. This is a radical change of front on Thurman's part, as he was the leader of the starvation policy and originator of the theory that the way for the Democrats to enforce their is expected to take the same position in caucus next week that he did in the conference of Tues

day night.

PROPOSE TO BOLT.

Southern Democrats say that Alex Stephens has completed the organization of his bolt from the policy of the Democracy on the Appropriation bills. It is claimed that some fifteen votes are pleaged in the House to vote for the passage of the Appropriation bills pure and simple at the first opportunity. If as large a number as this should bolt, the Democracy would be very likely to be disrupted, and many more would follow Stephens as their political bell-wetner.

IN THE SENATE. A DOUBLE-BREASTED SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Washington, D. C., May 29 .- A new feature of to-day's proceedings in the Senate was a rhetorical duet on McDonald's Army and Election bill, which took three hours and a half for its delivery. The speech was written by Mr. Wallace, but, as it will appear in the Record, it will be difficult to tell just how much of it is Wallace's, from the fact that it was read jointly by Wallace and Cockrell. It is no unusual cus tom for Senators in delivering long speeches to ccasionally take a rest by getting some colleague to read all the extracts from authorities. etc., but to-day Wallace introduced the novelty of employing another Senator to help him in the delivery of the speech tself. Wallace would read awbile, and then eass his manuscript over to Cockrell, who would

read his turn, and pass it back. The amusing part of this arrangement, however, was that at times while Cockrell read he became so en-thused over the subject that he would look up from the manuscript and inject a little speech of his own into that of the Pennsylvania Senator. The speech will thus have two fathers, so that if any incendiary remark should creep into the Record there will be a divided responsibility, as there is no evidence to show where Wallace left off or where Cockrell began. In justice to the eloquence of the former, however, the fact must be mentioned that even the most ardent admirers of Cockrell assert they never heard him make a better speech anywhere.

KELLOGG. SECRET SCHEMINGS TO UNSEAT THE LOUISIANA SENATOR. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29 .- The Demo crats, in their attempts to unseat Senator Kellogg, and to gain another vote for their revolutionary purposes in connection with the count ing in of a Democratic President in 1880 whethe elected or not, are resorting to the most desper-ate expedients. The Republicans in the Senate were fortunate enough to-day to discover one thing. Last spring, after a prolonged contest, Kellogg was seated, and it was understood that Kellogg was seated, and it was understood that the question was no longer an open one, but res adjudicata. Spofford, the contestant, however, filed a memorial setting forth that he had discovered new evidence tending to show bribery on the part of Kellogg. The latter has insisted that Spofford should produce his witnesses, Kellogg stating that he had no witnesses to summon except in reputtal. It seems that Spofford him-

except in rebuttal. It seems that Spofford him-self had no witnesses, and that the whole charge as to bribery and additional evidence was a as to bribery and additional evidence was a makeshift to secure some standing before the Senate. At least the circumstances indicate such to be the fact. Spofford has obtained from Saulsbury, Democratic Chairman of the Elections Committee, a subpose in blank intrusted to a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and this morning started for Louisiana. This subposes was obtained after a conference between Spofford and Saulsbury, in which Spofford admitted that he had no witnesses, and requested this supposes as a sort of drag-net by which he looped to discover them. The Republicans fortunately learned of this, and immediately went to Saulsbury and demanded to know if the report of the issuance of the subposes in blank and of the departure of a Deputy Sergeaut-at-Arms with Spofford

BLAINE AND HILL. GEORGIA VS. MAINE.
Special Disnaich to The Tribune.

n debate Ben. Hill stands foremost among the ocrats in the Senate, and ever since his premeh fearful ridicule by Senator Blaine, a fortnight ago, Hill has been burning with a desire for an opportunity to engage in an encounter of words with Blaine. This was made manifest resterday, when the latter, in taking McDonald task, referred to the small vote in some of the Georgia districts, and was met fiercely by him. To-day Blaine, in order to substantiate that he had prepared, showing in the whole South, in the Congressmen, there was vote for every two in the North. By some indvertence Blaine, in replying to a remark of

HILL WAS UP IN A MOMENT. nd, disregarding any explanation, denounced etc. The latter, though generally ready for just such tilts, seemed to have surmised the motives of his antagonist, and contented him self with a gentlemanly rejoinder, saying that he would leave his statement, together with the denial and versonal reflection of Hill, to the con-sideration of the country.

It is said that Hill is determined yet to pro-voke the Maine Senator into a personal contro-versy.

GEN. SINGLETON.

HIS OPINIONS.
Dispatch to The Trib QUINCY, Ill., May 29.—Gen. Singleton is not at home, where he expects to remain during the mainder of the special session of Congress. He is paired on all questions with Miles, of Con necticut. The General is of the opinion that the adjourn without voting supplies, either with or without the political riders, as in that event the responsibility for the failure to make the appro-priations would be thrown upon them, and they Congressman Alexander H. Stephens has accepted an invitation to spend the summer with A MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVEN

is to be held in this city some time in the latter part of July. It is proposed to have each State along the river send ten delegates. It is expected that each city on the line of the river will also send representatives. Gen. Singleton states that Resgan, of Texas, and Chalmers and Hooker, of Mississippi, will attend the Convention, and it is expected that Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and other Northern members of Congress will be present.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL. JUESSEN'S WORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribe

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.-Mr. Edmund Juessen has gained one point in his movement National Bank of Chicago, and of the conduct of the Receiver, Mr. Flower. The attempt was made some time since, quietly, by the way of a feeler, in the Banking and Currency Committee, to secure an investigation both of the German National Bank of Chicago and of the Receiver-ship of the Ocean National Bank of New York. Some members of the Committee objected to the claim-agents who insisted that the lawyers of the banks in ques-tion ought to appear and present their case.

MR. EDMUND JUESSEN DID APPEAR this morning before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and made a speech of some length, setting forth the reasons why, in his opinion, Congress should enter upon an in-vestigation of the affairs of the German Nacional Bank. The speech was for the most part an explanation of the position taken by the late Mr. Weber in his investigation of the affairs of the bank. Mr. Juessen elaborated many of the points which Weber claimed to have discovered against the bank, especially the Greenebaum management of it, and insisted that there ought to be an investigation. Some members of the Committee have been disposed to oppose an investigation by Congress on the ground that the matters could be thoroughly inquired into by

he courts, but there was NO SPECIAL OBJECTION openly in the Committee to-day.

After Juessen had made his statement, the Committee passed a resolution in which they directed the Chairman to report to the House at the earliest opportunity, asking for authority to investigate the management and affairs of the German National Bank of Chicaro, and of the Ocean National Bank of New York City, with power to National Bank of New York City, with power to sit during the recess, appoint sub-committees, send for persons and papers, and appropriating \$2,000 for the purpose. It was in view of the probability of the investigation that Comptroller Knox decided to withhold the report of Elmer Washburn. Chairman Buckner will report the investigation resolution to the House next week.

NOTES AND NEWS. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The House Ways and Means Committee to-day rejected, by a vote of 4 to 3, the bill repealing the duty on

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM. The House Committee on Civil-Service Reform to-day agreed to report favorably a bill prohibiting Government employes from making contributions for election purposes.

SILVER. The Treasury Department has made a temporary arrangement with the Adams Express Company for the shipment of silver bullion from Denver to New Orleans at the rate of \$7

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The Senate WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The Senate took up the McDonald bill to anthorize the use of military forces in certain cases.

Mr. Wallace moved to strike out the fifth section and substitute what were known as the political clauses of the Legislative bill. He then proceeded to speak in favor of the bill.

During the debate Mr. Blaine said: We are talking now about actual practice at the polis where districts containing 30,000 or 40,000 lawful voters are represented by a man for whom only 3,000 or 4,000 votes were cast. The Senator from Georgia yesterday said there was no need of any man coming out to vote, for the whole thing was settled in advance.

Mr. Hill—The Senator from Georgia said nothing, and will express his exceeding gravification if for once in his life the Senator from Maioe will quote him correctly.

Mr. Blaine asked Mr. Hill to explain how it was that certain districts in Georgia, in 1876, cast a larger Republican vote than the whole vote cast in 1878, when there seemed to be no Republican votes cast.

Mr. Hill said those facts only applied to districts where there was no opposition candidate.

Mr. Blaine—Why was there no opposition when the Republicans were in the majority Mr. Hill—Because nobody else chose to run. If the Senator wants me to answer his insinuations that there were means prought to bear by which anybody was prevented from running who wasted to run, or anybody prevented from voting, I simply say his insinuations are utterly ook up the McDonald bill to anthorize the use

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

all. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bisine then quoted from Hill's remarks of yesterday that the Republicans took sides in the contest between the Democratic candidates in Georgis, and said be was clad to get admissions that Republicans were allowed to choose between the Democrats there, but in Mains they went further, and allowed a voter to choose between a Republican and a Democrat. The vote in Georgia showed plainly that that was not permitted, and witnesses could be produced by thousands who would swear to this; not in the presence of those who intimidated them, but where they can safely do so.

Mr. Hill—Every statement of intimidation or that anybody was prevented from running or voting in Georgia is utterly untrue. I do not see what more I can say.

Mr. Biaine—No, and I don't know as there is any reason tor saying that. Three Representatives from Georgia hold their seats to-day by the votes of 2,600, 3,200 and 3,400, respectively, and that is the entire vote cast in their districts.

Mr. Hill—Everybody but the Senator from Maine understands that there were no opposition candidates in those districts, and the people did not choose to turn out.

Mr. Blaine—As late as 1878 these were as

tion candidates in those districts, and the people did not choose to turn out.

Mr. Blaine—As late as 1876 there were two or three times as many votes cast as the present members had.

Mr. Hill—There were opposition candidates in 1876. If the Senator means to say the Republicans were prevented from bringing out a candidate, he says what is not correct.

Mr. Blaine—I do say that, in the presence of the country and the records of history, and whether the denial is made in Senatorial phrase or is intended offensively, it is fiving in the face of history and against recorded facts. It is

whether the denal is made in Senatorial phrase or is intended offensively, it is flying in the fact of history and against recorded facts. It is known and sworn in Georgia by Reomblicans of as good character as the honorable Senator has that they did not dare and were not permitted to bring out a candidate.

Mr. Hill—Whoever swore that swore to a falsehood.

falschood.

Mr. Blaine—The facts are better than ions of either of us, and it is anomalous as surd reasoning to assert that 10,000 Repu voters would stay at home and allow Democrats to choose a Representative in

gress.

Mr. Hill—I wish it distinctly understood that I do not reason from any facts set up by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. Blaine—Nor by anybody else.

Mr. Hill—Nor anybody like him. [Laurh-

Mr. Beck made a few remarks to the efthat in districts where but one candidate running the people did not feel required come out to vote, and this explained the that in many districts in Kentucky, as well other States, a full vote was not polled. Whethere was opposition a large vote was polled. The morning hour having expired, the resction went over.

The President pro tem announced the folling as the Select Committee on Pendleton's providing that the principal executive officers the Government may occupy seats on the fof the Senate and House of Representativ Messrs. Pendleton, Voorhees, Bayard, But Farley, Conkling, Allison, Blaine, Ingalls, a Platt.

Farley, Conking, Allison, Blaine, Ingalis, and Platt.

Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported back the House Post-Road and Post-Roads, reported back the House Post-Road and laid on the table.

Mr. Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely on the Senate bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress in the several States according to the ninth census," and consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill authorizing bonds of manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, when exporting the same, to be canceled at the port of clearing. Referred.

Mr. Whyte asked leave to be excused on account of sickness in his family from further service as one of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. The request was granted, and the President pro tem. appointed Mr. Gordon in his piece.

The Senate, ou motion of Mr. Hereford, took up the House bill making appropriations for certain works on rivers and harbors, and Mr. Hereford spoke in favor of the bill, which includes appropriations for the improvement of the Kanawha and Big Sandy Rivers.

Mr. Conkling was speaking against it as not for the general interest of the commerce of the country, when he yielded to a motion by Mr. Chandler to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution for the final adjournment on the 10th of June.
Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, suggested that the resolution be not pressed to-day, but ils over for consideration till Saturday next, the House having agreed to adjourn over to-mor-Mr. Goodrich assented to the suggestion, and

Mr. Goodrich assented to the suggestion, and the resolution accordingly lies over.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the resolution by adding to it the words "provided that the Appropriation bills have then been passed."

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, also gave notice that he would move to recommit the resolution with instructions that it be not reported until the Committee on Ways and Means shall have first reported a bill to abolish the duty on quinine and another bill to establish an income tax.

Pending these proceedings, a veto message was received from the President.

The reading of the veto-message was listened to with close, and, for a time, respectful attention. Only an audible titter went through the Democratic ranks when the sentence was read as to the effect of the existing law being to secure bonest elections. Again, when the sentence was read as to what good Islin, honest endeavor, and judicial authority can de for the protection of the elective franchise, the Democrats laughed outright, and the Republicans, as a counter-demonstration, applauded.

Mr. Cox wanted to have that sentence read again, but his wish was not gratified.

At the conclusion of the reading the Republicans again applauded.

The House then (on motion of Mr. Atkins) proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the President's objection.

The House refused to pass the bill over the President's vote: Yeas, 112; nays, 91; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

This was a strict party vote. Only four Greenbackers voted, two (Ladd and Stevenson) in the affirmative, and two (Barlow and Ford) in the negative.

affirmative, and two (Barlow and Ford) in the negative.

The message of the President was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary with leave to report by bill or otherwise at any time. On motion of Mr. Stephens, the Semite amendments to the Subsidiary Cotnage bill were concurred in. [The principal amendment is that limiting the legal-tender quality of subsidiary coin to \$10 instead of \$20, as originally provided in the House bill.]

Mr. Hawley moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet Monday next. Agreed to—yeas, 109; nays, 104.

Adjourned until Monday.

TEMPERANCE.

DEFROIT, May 29.—In the Right Worths
Grand Lodge of Good Templars to-day a resolution granting members holding decrance
cards the right to visit lodges during the continnance of the quarterly password during the
quarter in which the eard was taken was debated at great length, and lost. This
is regarded as
importance to Good Templars. The following
appointments were made: Chaplain, John Seboski, of Illinois; Marshal, G. B. Katsenatein,
of California; Deputy Marshal, Mrs. M. A. Batler, of Rhode Island; Guard, Mrs. A. M. Tyrer,
of Minnesots; Sentinel, J. J. Hingley, of Nova
Scotia. The next session is to be held in New
York City. The concluding feature of the present session will be an open-air temperance meetmeeting on Belle Isle Saturday.

A Most Complete Naval Engage. ment Off the Coast of Peru.

All the Vessels, Three in Number, Sunk During the Action.

The Zulus Show a Disposition to Adopt the Bushwhacking Method.

Germany Likely to Return to the B Metallic System of Coinage.

THE CANAL CONGRESS.

Parts, May 23.—The International Congress for discussing the routes for an inter-oceanic canal across the American Isthmus closed its canal across the American Isthmus closed its sahors this afternoon. The proceedings were simply a formal confirmation of the concusions arrived at yesterday by the Commission on Technique. On M. De Lesseps taking the chair, the reports of the Commission were read. The Reporter on the Commission on Technique reviewed rapidly the different projects that had been considered by the Congress, and gave the reasons of the Commission for its preference for the Colon Panama line, which united all the most favorable conditions for a canal.

After reports by the Commissions on Statistics and Commerce were disposed of, the Chairman proposed the following:

"Resolved, That the Internstional Congress is of the opinion that the construction of an interoceanic canal or continuous level so desirable in the interests of commerce and varigation is possible, and that the maritime canal, to respond to the indispensable facilities of access and usefulnoss which a passage of this kind would offer, should proceed from the Gulf of Lemon to the Bay of Fanama.

The delegates then voted on the resolution. THE BALLOTS

stood, yeas, 74; nays, 8. Sixteen delegates were absent. The result was received with envote, on the ground that only able incers can, form an outline possible ful study of what is actually possible ful study of what is accommical in the can; form an opin and what is relatively economical in the construction of a ship canal. The American eers also abstained from voting. M. De-ps, after a few complimentary remarks to the delegates, especially to the Ameri-can Engine rs, yielded the chair to Admiral Ronciere Le Noury, who brought the proceed-ings to an end in an excellent speech, which he

concluded by expressing the hope that
THE ILLUSTRIOUS GENTLEMAN
who had been the soul of their deliberations who was the personification of grand enterad dignity, might live to witness the compleremain forever attached, and of which he could not refuse to take the direction. M. De Les-seps responded in a few happy remarks, and concluded by saying that a General who had rained a battle never refused to engage in ther. The Congress then separated defini-

A RECEPTION was given last night to the French delegates by the foreign members of the Congress. M. Gam-betta made a short and happy speech in response to the toast to his health. The gathering was a

#### SOUTH AMERICA. LONDON, May 20,-The following telegraphi

lligence has been received at Lloyds: An agement has taken place off Iquique, Peru, en the Chilian wooden vessels Esmeralda and Cavadongs and the Ferdina armor-plated frigate Independencia. All three vessels were sunk. The Esmeralda was originally a Spanish gunbost. The Independencia was the most important vessel in the Peruvian navy. Her armament consisted entirely of Armstrongguns, namely, twelve seventy-pounders and two pivot guns. The latter were 100-pounders.

ONE WOULD THINK SO.

LONDON May 29 — Chilling dispatches, via Rio.

London, May 29.—Chillan dispatches, via Rio Janeiro, dated Santiago, May 28, report that the Chillan Seet repulsed the Peruvian seet off

A report has been received from Buenos Ayres that on the 5th instant a crowd gathered and made enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of Peru and Bolivia, and hooted the Chilian repre-

RIO JANEIRO, May 29.—There have been rains in the Province of Cears sufficient to save the pasturage, but not the crops.

COTHER DISPATCHES.

LONDON, May 29.—Inquiry was made this evening of the Chilian Consul with regard to the naval fight off Iquique. He said the Peruvian turret ship Huascar was also engaged, but gave no other details of the fight.

LONDON, May 29.—Details received from Chi-

Than sources confirm the previous reports of the mayal engagement off Iquique. The Peruvians made the attack during the absence of the Chilian fron-clads. The Huascar took part in the battle, and came out safely.

### GERMANY.

LONDON, May 29.—A Berlin dispatch says that rumors of personal changes abound—even Prince Bismarck is mentioned. He doubtless finds it increasingly difficult to adjust the rival protectionist claims, but these rumors should

A Berlin dispatch states that the Provisional Duty bill can at present only be applied to inverought from The duties on other articles named in the bill must previously be discussed by the Special Commission.

BERLIE, May 29.—Bismarck bes obtained a furlough of several months, and gone to his

LONDON, May 22.—A Berlin dispatch says the rumor that Prince Bismarck's application for a furiough was made for a political object is unfounded.

Many well-informed persons consider the restoration by Germany of the bi-metallic system of counage as extremely probable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WOLSELET.
LIONDON, May 29.—Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with his staff, will sail from Dartmouth to-morrow in the steamer Edinbury Castle for the Cape of Good Hope, to assume his new command in South Africa.

UNIVERSAL BANK.

A prospectus is published of an Anglo-Universal Bank, to be established under the patronage, direction, and supervision of eminent Catholics of Eogland, France, and Italy.

Lowdon, May 29.—In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, said trichinosis has been discovered in some swine which had been imported from the United States and landed at Liverpool. An investigation was proceeding, and therefore he could not state what steps it would be necessary for the Government to take in the matter.

HEAVING UP.

IMMEDIA, May 29.—The volcano of Mount
na is in full cruption. Three new craters apred near the Town of Randaszo, at the

lava are flowing down the western alone. Several villages are threatened with destruc-

LONDON, May 29.-The eruption of Mount Ætna is increasing. The three new craters lie in the form of a triangle, a mile apart from each other. The stream of lava is seventy metres broad, and has already run a distance of six

kilometres.

Messins has suffered somewhat from showers of cinders from Mount Ætns.

LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG. LONDON, May 29.—The Times publishes a letter from St. Petersburg which says: "The statements published abroad concerning the situation are exaggerated. Altogether, the living under exclusively military law here is perhaps worse than it was in Bulgaria during actual war; but although this state of things does not sit lightly on many persons, there are still plenty who can find it in their bearts to enjoy themselves, and make merry at the opening of the summer season. It is not a reign of terror, nor a state of seige. It is only a state of militarv law, where one-half the population is set to watch the other. A state of siege is a step further, and we have not come to that yet."

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMON'S BAT, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, May 15via St. Vincent.—There is a rumor, not as yet confirmed, that Cetewayo has burned the Royal krasi at Ulumdi with a view to leaving the British no points to strike at, and adopting a system of bush warfare. Sixty-five more cases of fever and dysentery

have occurred amongst the troops. It is reported that Dabulmanzi, Cetewayo brother, while attempting to join the British was killed in an engagement with his brother's

Col. Crealock is ill.

TURKEY.

ALIKO PASHA.

LONDON, May 29.—A dispatch from Philippopolis says that Aliko Pasha's reception was more marked by curiosity than enthusiasm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29 .- The Minister of War protested against a proposed reduction of the military estimates. He states that a credit of £5,500,000 will be necessary to maintain the

WEST INDIES.

YELLOW PEVER. PARIS, May 29 .- An official dispatch from Port au Prince, Hayti, says: "M. Roche Mouart, the French Minister, died of yellow lever two hours after he was attacked. Private Secretary and First Secretary of Lega-tion are dead of the disease, and the Second ecretary of the Legation is sick with it."

A FRENCH PROPOSITION. LONDON, May 29.—A Paris dispatch says France has proposed to England that they insist upon the appointment of English and French Comptrollers in Egypt, who cannot be removed by the Khedive. AFGHANISTAN.

EGYPT.

GUNDAMAK, May 26.—All the British troops have been ordered back within the newly-estab-haned frontier lines. Dakka and Lundi Khotal are to be occupied temporarily.

ITALIAN SYMPATHY. ROME, May 29.—A committee to support the claims of Greece has been formed. Among its members are Signori Crispi, Cairdi, Zanardelli,

> FRANCE. THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

PARIS, May 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Shuller presented the Committee's report in favor of Jules Ferry's educational bill. ITALY. FLOODS. ROME, May 29.—The River Po has risen so

high as to threaten damage to Turin. FIRES.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 282, at 4:38 yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in a four-story and basement stone building, Nos. 15 to 21 North Clinton street, owned by the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company. The fire originated upon the fifth floor of the south half of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by some one carelessly throwing a lighted clear, or match through a crack in the cigar or match through a crack in the floor. The Fire Department had considerable trouble in getting directly at the fire, which accounts for a large damage by water. The structure is occupied as follows: J. J. Wilson, counts for a large damage by water. The structure is occupied as follows: J. J. Wilson, dealer in vinegar and pickles, whole of the basement of the front building, the first floors of Nos. 18, 19, and 21, and the building in rear of Nos. 19 and 21. His loss is triffing, and is fully covered by insurance. No. 15, unoccupied in front, and the Chicago Spring Company occupied the rear building, and lost nothing. The front of Nos. 15 and 17, second floor, J. Larsen, model-maker; no loss. Nos. 19 and 21, second floor, front, J. B. Sullivan, dealer in plumbers' materials; loss triffing. The building in rear, E. Larsen, furniture manufacturer; loss \$60; covered by \$600 insurance in Standard and LaCaisse Generale. Nos. 15 and 17, third floor, front building, Fuller & Fuller, carpet-cleaners; loss \$250; covered by a policy for \$800 in the Ohio of Davton. Nos. 19 and 21, third floor, front building, Demme, Frederick & Co., furniture dealers; loss, \$400; insured for \$1,000 in the Lycoming. The remainder of the front and rear buildings were occupied by Whittlesey & Feters, spring-bod manufacturers. Loss, \$750; insured for \$1,000 in the Ohio of Dayton.

The alarm from Box 71, at 11:45 yesterday forenoon, was false, and was turned in by some unknown person.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
PRISSURG, Pa., May 29.—A singular fire on
the South Side threatens the total destruction of
the extensive iron-works of A. M. Byers & Co. A few days ago a burge pile of cinders which serves as a foundation for the lap-weld mill became ignited, and, all attempts to subdue the fire proving futile, the work of demolition was commenced. Up to midnight last night one furnace fand two sets of rolls with their foundations had been tend down whith tions had been torn down, while a second fur-nace was fast being undermined. The gentle-man in charge of the work stated to-day that it was supposed the fire limis had been reached, but such is not the case. An excavation in the centre of the lap-weld mill has already been made forty by sixty and twenty feet in depth. The only practical method of feet in depth. The only practical method of fighting the fire is to dig the cinder pile away and cart it off, to accomplish which a large force is working night and day. It is feared the works will be totally destroyed. The loss up to this time is about \$10,000. The interior of the mill presents a strange appearance, with machinery lying dismantled on every hand, and workmen swarming through the smoking cinders, demolishing buildings and removing the molten mass which underlies the works.

AT CHASE, MICH.

Boccid Dispated to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 23.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon fire started in C. W. Joiner's lumber-pile at Chase, Lake County, communicating to a shingle-shed containing 3,000,000 shingles there, and burning J. S. Mullins' store, also Dressinger's shoeshop. B. K. Halliday's house, and C. W. Joiner's mill, with 1,500,000 feet of lumber and 1,250,000 feet of logs.

The fire is now under control. As near as can be ascertained, the loss is as follows: W. Joiner & Son, on lumber, shingles, and mill, 318,000; no insurance; A. T. Mailim, store, dwelling, and barn, \$12,000; no insurance; E. K. Holliday, dwelling and countents, \$3,000; insurance, £1,800. The Post-Office, with nearly all its contents, also burned.

store in this city to-day. Loss, \$1.700; insurance, \$1,000, in the Fanculi Hall Company. RAILROADS.

A GIGANTIC CONTEST. The bitterness with which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads fight each other is unpre-& Chicago Raliroads fight each other is unpre-cedented in the annals of railroad wars. All the other contests—the Eastern and the South-western—sink into nothingness when compared with this one. Every road in the country, and particularly the Eastern trunk lines, are all se-riously affected by this war, and as long as it lasts railroad business all over the country will remain unsettled and feverish. As already stated, this is a fight between Scott and Vanderbilt. The former has heretofore looked upon Pittsburg as a city that belonged to the Pennsylvania Railcoad Company as far as through railroad business was concerned. It was understood between these two railroad magnates that the one was to have full swing at Buffalo and the other at Pittsburg. With this understanding, Mr. Scott worked harmoniously with Mr. Vanderbilt, and went into his pooling schemes. But Mr. Scott, like many other railroad managers before him, has learned to his sorrow that Vanderbilt's agreements and promises amount to but little. Mr. Vanderbilt went into an arrangement with a number of Pittsburg shippers opposed to the Pennsylvania monopoly, and helped them to build the Pittsburg & Lake Eric Railway. Mr. Scott threw but few obstacles in the way of the new road, believing that it was to be used for local traffic only. But he soon learned better. No sooner had the new road been finished than Vanderbilt went to work and formed a new through line from Chicago to Pittsburg via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Atlantic & Great Western, and Pittsburg & Lake Erie Roads. As Mr. Scott is in Europe, Mr. Vanderbilt no doubt thought his coup d'etat would be quietly accepted by the present managers of the Pennsylvania, who he did not believe had the requisite backbone to make a determined fight. But sylvania, who be did not believe had the requisite backbone to make a determined fight. But in this he calculated badly, for the Pennsylvania managers annulled at once all existing agreements and inaugurated the present gigantic war on Pittsburg, as well as on all other East-bound business, and there is but little doubt that, if Vanderbilt does not take the back track very soon, the West-bound pool from New York will also be backen.

business, and there is out fittle doubt that, it Vanderbilt does not take the back track very soon, the West-bound pool from New York will also be broken.

The sympathies of the railroad-managers of the various roads in the country are partly with the Pennsylvania and partly with the Vanderbilt interest. Some claim that Vanderbilt has no right to invade the territory of the Pennsylvania, butought to have confined his operations to his own territory, while others think that he had a perfect right to form new lines wherever be pleased, and that the Pennsylvania ought to have accepted the situation without a kiek. Since the war has been inaugurated rates to Pittsburg and all conneting points on all the Eastern roads have gradually gone lower, until they have reached bottom figures. Iron is now taken from Pittsburg to Chicago at 4 cents per 100 pounds, and the Pennsylvania retaliates by making the rates from Chicago to Cleveland and other principal points on the Lake Shore as low as 2 cents per 100 pounds. As a consequence, the rates to leading points on the Michigan Central and Baltimore & Ohio had also to be largely reduced. Thus the Baltimore & Ohio had to reduce the rates to Wheeling to 6 cents. The rates to Buffalo are quoted at about the same figure. The propeller lines from this city to Buffalo which run in the interest of the various roads have also become involved in the contest. Coutracts were made yesterday by some of the propeller lines for provisions from Chicago to New York at 10 cents. This, of course, leaves hardly any margin whatever. It costs about 2½ cents to take this business from the Stoci-Yards to the docks: ½ cent to load from the cars on the propellers; and 3½ cents for lighterage at Buffalo and New York; leaving but 3½ cents per 100 pounds to be divided among the propellers and the railroads. In consequence of this the ail-rail rates through to New York have also taken another tumble, and contracts on grain and fourth class were freely made yesterday and the day before at 10 cents per 100 the day before at 10 cents per 100 pounds. The railroads, however, are very careful not to take too much business at these figures, and they ail claim to be short of cars, having enough contracts at better rates to last them quite a while. The passenger rates are not as unmercifully slaughtered as the freight rates, yet they are much lower than the railroads like to have them. The passenger rates to New York are still quoted at \$15, a cut of \$5, and to other Eastern points on the same basis. The rates to Pittaburg are \$7.50, to Buffalo, \$7.50 by the Pennsylvania, and \$8.50 by the Vanderbilt roads, and to other interior points, like Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit, they are also considerably below tariff rates.

There is but little prospect that the fight will soon come to a close. Vanderbilt and Scott are both in Europe, and before they return it is hardly possible that either of the contending

Milwaukee, May 29.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company occurred this forenoon at th general offices in this city. The following gen tlemen were re-elected to the Board of Director for a term of three years: Charles L. Culby, of Milwaukee; E. H. Abbott, of Cambridge, Mass.; E. E. Barney, of Dayton, O. The members of the Board holding over are the Hon. H. L. Palmer and B. K. Miller, of Milwaukee; Matt Wadleigh, of Stevens Point; Samuel Gould and W. S. Glidden, of Boston; and E. B. Phillips, of Chicago. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, Charles L. Colby was re-elected President. It was reported to the meeting that, by the conwas reported to the meeting that, by the consent of all parties, Mr. James C. Spencer had been appointed Receiver of the Milwaukee & Northen Railway, and that the old lease to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company had been canceled by mutual consent. An arrangement has been made between the Trustees of the Wisconsin Central Railway and the Receiver of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway by which the two roads will be operated by the Central, as heretofore.

the two roads will be operated by the Central, as heretofore.

The citizens of Neenah are sufficiently anxious for a connection with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, to express a willingness to contribute \$25,000 by private subscription for that purpose. A delegation, headed by the Mayor of Neenah, is expected here shortly, to confer with the officers of the road.

An argent of the Chicago Milwankee & St.

here shortly, to confer with the officers of the road.

An agent of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway was in Fond du Lac this week, to make arrangements with the Fond du Lac. Amboy & Peoria Narrow-Gauge Road to run the St. Paul Company's cars to Fond du Lac over the Narrow-Gauge track. The plan, which is promised to be in operation in three weeks, is to furnish adjustable trucks, which in two or three minutes can be put under the large cars in place of their own broad-gauge trucks.

By the 4th of July, the cars of the Milwankee, Lake Shore & Western Railway are expected to run to Perry's Mill, in Waupaca County. It appears that four important lines of railway are now being extended in the direction of the Missouri River- and the Black Hills beyond. Of these, the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Company are building two,—the air-line across lows and Dakota, and the Southern Minnesota sir-line; the Chicago & Northwestern one,—its Winona & St. Peter branch; and the St. Paul & Sioux City one, to run from Heron Lake westward, parallel with the Southern Minnesota line, and only seven or eight miles to the north of it.

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWEST-ERN.

Judge Drummond yesterday morning decided the motion to dismiss in the case of the United States Rolling-Stock Company vs. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwesters Railroad Company. The Judge said that the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company case having been sent back to the State Courtifrom the Federal Court under a stipulation of both parties, that it was not competent for them to withdraw the application for removal in the State Court to the Federal Court, and for the State Court to take jurisdiction again of the case. The Court also held as the complainant, the United States Rolling-Stock Company, had heretofore moved to dismiss its case in the Federal Court, and as it would operate very much to the prejudice of the rights of all parties for two suits to be pending in two courts wherein the property was held by one Receiver, the case of the Rolling-Stock Company might be dismissed, it having been settled, with leave to the intervening petitioners in the case to file their claims in the State Court in the foreclosure case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

This is the first time there has been a decision of the question of the effect of sending back a case from the Federal to the State Court by consent.

the Peace River country. It is claimed that a line through that section would be 650 miles aborter than any other continental line now under way or projected.

ITEMS. It is thought now that the Ohio Legislatur will pass the bill to exterminate ticket-scalpers in that State. Efforts are being made on the part of the railroads to have such bills passed in every State of the Union.

Commencing June 1 through coaches will be run daily from Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Wisconsin Central Railroads. Parties leaving here Sunday on the 8:30 a. m. train will make close connections at Milwaukee with the Wisconsin Central trains for the above points. Wisconsin Central trains for the above points.

The General Managers of the roads leading to Missouri River points held another meeting resterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel to further consider the request of Eastern trunk lines for an advance of rates from Chicago to Missouri River points. No final result was reached. It is stated that nearly all the roads are in favor of such an advance, but they have been unable to carry their point, owing to the stubbornness of one or two lines which are rejuctant to make an advance at this time, believing that such action would prove of some benefit to the St. Louis roads.

### CANADA.

Montreal-Canada Pacific Railway-Cars for the Marquis of Lorne-Paintings of the Princess Louise-Viceregal Moven

MONTREAL, Que., May 29 .- The excitement ver the fallure of the Mechanics' Bank subsided o-day, and the feeling prevails that there will be little if any loss except to shareholders is connection with it. The cashier of the bank ex onerates Molson's Bank from any sharp practice and thinks they were fully warranted in declining further assistance. Offers of 80 cents on the dollar are made by brokers for the bills. The notes discounted on the defunct bank have been transferred to Molson's Bank, so as to evade taking their own bills in payment. The amount dvanced by Molson's Bank is \$130,000, but that institution is amply secured for every dol-lar. Samuel Waddel, one of the Directors, yesterday transferred fifty shares, all he held, to his brokers, Frank Bond & Co. It is also stated that other gentlemen prominently concerned with it have been for some time past quietly giving away their shares for the purpose of get-ting rid of their liability. Mr. Brydges holds 200 shares of preferential stock and 322 shares of ordinary. How much he has paid upon these shares is not known, but it is not supposed to be large. Mr. Brydges left Winnipeg yesterday for this city.

The tongue of scandal is busy here with the name of a prominent military man. It appears

for this city.

The tongue of scandal is busy here with the name of a prominent military man. It appears that on a visit to the United States he became acquainted with a young lady belonging to a respectable family. He paid attention to her for some time in the character of a single man and finally seduced her. Finding that she was enceinte, she came on here, and, to her discomfiture, learned that her betrayer was married. She was subsequently persuaded to proceed to Ogdenaburg, where she was confined, and, her mind giving way under the calamity that had befallen her, she attempted suicide. Owing to the position of the offender the affair has not been brought to light through the press here.

KINGSTON, May 29.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise arrived here this evening, and had an enthusiastic reception. The quiet old City of Kingston is handsomely decorated with arches, evergreens, mottoes, flags, etc. On the arrival of the Viceregal party 2,000 children assembled at the station and sang the national anthem and "This Candada of Ours." After the Corporation and County Council addresses had been presented and replied to a procession formed and proceeded through the principal streets of the city to the House of the Hou. Mr. Kirkpstrick, where the Governor-General and Princess Louise will stay during their visit. The party remain here till Tuesday, when they proceed to Quebec. Speciel Disnotch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, May 29.—The Bank of Mootreal has for some time past been offering 5 per cent for six-month deposits; and consequently there has been a large withdrawal from several other banks which only give 4 per cent. It is rumored that these steps on the part of the Bank of Montreal are taken so as to raise a sum sufficiently large to meet the call on its share of the recent loan effected by the Dominion Government.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the

ment.
Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Irish Catholic population here because Mr. John O'Connor, or some other Irish Catholic, has not been knighted.
The Village of Quio is partly submerged,

been knighted.

The Village of Quio is partly submerged, owing to the high water in the Ottawa River at that point.

A number of men have been employed by the Princess Louise for some time past in manufacturing splints and bandages for soldiers wounded in the Zuiu campaign. A bundle will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope in a few days. It is understood that the honor of knighthood will be conferred on Mr. Langevin when he returns from England.

It is stated on reliable authority that, in a frame building at the corner of one of the principal streets of Ottawa, where it interacts Rideau street, there are no less than six cases of small-pox. A shoemaking business is carried on. Customers enter the shop, and carry to their homes shoes made on the premises.

A party of sngineers, under charge of W. A. Austin and T. W. Taylor, have left to locate the line of the Canads Pacific Railway from Lake Nipiasing westward. In the party are the rollowing civil engineers: Messrs. Duchesnay, Des Riviers, and Tremaine. Mr. Smith, C. E., and Dr. Smith will probably leave for Winnipeg, en route for the Basquia Mountain, on an exploring expedition.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribuna\*\*

MONTRAL, May 29.—It is stated that the American Institute of Mining Engineers have accepted an invitation from their Montreal brethren, indorsed by leading citizens, to hold their fall meeting this year at Montreal.

The Marquis of Lorne is having two beautiful cars built for him in Troy, at a cost of \$15,000. One is to be used as a sitting-room, the other for smoking. Their fittings are luxurious, and they are made to run on any road. They will carry the Marquis and the Princess on their trip to the States.

A new evening paper, in the French language, has made its appearance.

A new evening paper, in the French language, has made its appearance. It is entitled La Courrier de Montreal, and is independent in poli-

has made its appearance. It is entitled La Courrier de Montreal, and is independent in politics.

The official return of the strength of the forces engaged in the celebration of her Majesty's birthday is as follows: General officer, 1; officers, 30; non-commissioned officers and men, 3,940; guns, 14; horses, 252.

The report for last year of the Roman Catholic Institution for Male Deaf Mutes in the Province of Quebec states that the total number of persons in the Province so afficited is about 2,000. The number of pupils was seventy-four, of whom thirteen have left,—making the actual number sixty-one. About forty day pupils meet at the Institute on Sundays for religious instruction and advice.

The paintings exhibited in the Art-Gallery here from the easel of the Princess Louise, are: "Inversry: a View up Glenshira." with a couple of studies of foliage and water. The "View up Glenshira" shows a stream of placid water in the foreground, running through a meadow, and the landscape stretching away across the valley to a glen. The two studies on each side, of trees and water, are very pretty; and, in fact, so is the landscape, in which the perspective is afmirably shown. Another is a portrait of Elizabeth Gunning, of Castle Coote, Roscommon, Duchess of Hamilton and Duchess of Argyll, from a pastel of 1770. It seems to be a well-considered bit of painting,—the curious old head-gear of the lady, and the antique style of dress, being well executed.

Special Dispects to The Trouses.

cuted.

Special Dispetch to The Trouss.

Halipax, N. S., May 29.—Much disappointment is felt here at the rumor that the programme has been canceled, which was published some time ago, that the Governor-General and Princess Louise would reside here three months during the coming summer, and the Duke of Edinburg be Admiral on the station. It is now said that the Duke is not coming here this year, and it is doubtful if the Governor-General and the Princess will come this way. During the summer they will visit and be formally received in St. John, N. B., and various parts of Ontario. They will also visit the United States.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Extraordinary Cases of Official Cruelty at a Philadelphia Institution.

Execution of Troy Dye and Edward Anderson, at Sacramento, Cal.

Demeanor of the Wretches, and Oiroumstances of Their Crime.

OFFICIAL BRUTALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Philadephia, May 29.—The body of poor Harry Ackley was buried by his parents in the Cathedral Cemetery to-day, and in the Pennsylvania Hospital an operation was performed upon William Christman in an effort to save the sight of one of his eyes by removing the other, ruined by cruelty in this same Philadelphia House of Refuge. Christman had been an inmate of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, but was sentenced to the House of Refuge on the accusation of the grave offense of upsetting the donation-box of the institution, of upsetting the donation-box of the institution, with other boys. No charge of insubordination was made against him in his new place until Superintendent Bulkley took charge. Not long after, he was accused of complicity in an attempt to set fire to the building, which he strenuously denied. He was nevertheless placed in solitary in a dark cell. without even a cot to lie on, and for a week through the broiling weather of July, 1875, with the thermometer at 100, he lay upon the floor of the dark, noisome dungeon, his mouth close to the door, under which came only a breath of anything like air. After weeks of diet on bread and water, he was taken to a lower floor and asked, "Will you confess now?" "I have nothing to confess," and he was going

have nothing to confess," and he was going on to speak, when he was seized, thrown over a steam generator, stripped of his clothes, and beaten with cane and rattans on the bare back until he fainted from weakness and loss of blood. Two weeks longer he suffered a living death in darkness, until late one night he was told he was to be sent to a farmer in the country. He was taken out to the street with thin clothes, the night air chilling him to the marrow. He was told to wait on a corner until the farmer came along. Hardly was the attendant out of sight when a convenient policeman ran him in, and the next day he was sent to the House of Correction as a vagrant, this boy who had not been free for a year and six months. Later he was turned out, the sight of one eye gone, the hearing of one ear lost, and so weak from chills and fever that he could hardly walk to the city. At last he found some employment, but what could a sick, half-blind and half-deaf wretch do? He brought up in a hospital, and to-day physicians that the tother the sight of an ave may be saved. a sick, half-olind and half-dear wretch do? He brought up in a hospital, and to-day physicians think that the sight of one eye may be saved, but he will never be a well man.

The case has got abroad enough to interest the public, who have entered suit against the institution. Its methods of management will soon be ventilated in a court of law.

HANGED. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—Troy Dye, formerly Public Administrator of Sacramento County, and his partner in crime, Edward Anderson, were hanged at Sacramento to-day for the murder of A. M. Tullis last August. Last night Dye took leave of his wife, and

this morning bade farewell to his children, father, and brother. For some time past he has behaved in a wild and violent manner, but as behaved in a wild and violent manner, but as the end approached he calmed himself and pre-served a rational demeanor, except occasional nervous outbursts.

At an early hour this morning a crowd gath-ered in the streets and on the tops of buildings near the Court-House, but only officials, spirit-real advisors, and representatives of the press.

near the Court-House, but only officials, spiritual advisors, and representatives of the press
were admitted to the court-yard. During the
morning Dye made arrangements for the disposal of his property, while Anderson, who has
remained throughout unmoved, tranquilly remained in conference with his clergyman.

At 11:50 the prisoners were notified to prepare
for the scaffold. Anderson came from his cell
smiling and self-possessed, while Dye was so
overcome with emotion as to require support.
At noon the prisoners ascended the scaffold. While shroulds were being drawn
over them, a clergyman read a statement

redemption.

Dye meanwhile grew weak and pale, and vomited twice, but remained quiet. The clergyman then regan a prayer, the nooses were adjusted, the black caps drawn over their heads, and at 12:13 the drop fell. The necks of both the condemned were broken by the fall, and in four-teen minutes they were pronounced dead.

A post-mortem on the remains of Dye is now in progress, with a view of ascertaining the condition of the brain.

ATTEMPT TO BULLDOZE. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. MILWAUKER, Wis., May 29 .- Quite a flutter MILWAUKES, Wis., May 22.—Quite a flutter of excitement was created this evening by the arrest of Frank Dalzell, proprietor of the Kentucky lottery policy-shop, on a warrant sworn out by District-Attorney McKenney, which charges Dalzell with having knowingly, willfully, and maliciously attempted to compel complainant to decline and neglect to prosecute a case now pending against him for selling lottery-tickets. The language made use of by Dalzell to Mr. McKenney is quoted in the warrant as follows: "I have sworn testimony that will diagrace you and your family forever. Daizell to Mr. McKenney is quoted in the warrant as follows: "I have sworn testimony that will disgrace you and your family forever, and I shall use it if you prosecute me," It appears, from statements made to The Tribunz correspondent by the District Attorney that Dalzell not only ran off one Sprarue, employed by hith, and for whose arrest a warrant had been issued also, but every important witness subpenned for the procecution, and then demanded an immediate trial, knowing full well that no testimony could be produced to convict him. The District Attorney represented the situation to the Court, and secured a postponement of the trial, as well as an order for the issuance of an execution for witnesses who had failed to respond to subponas. Dalzell then tried to have a private audience with McKenny, for what purpose is left to surmise, but the latter would see him only at his office, and in presence of witnesses. This so exasperated Dalzell that he resorted to buildozing, and made use of the threat quoted in the warrant, hoping to frighten the prosecuting officer into compliance with his wishes. He mistook the man he was dealing with, however, as he has since had ample opportunity to discover. Judge Dixon was present in the office, and heard Dalzell's threat. Judge Mallory ordered Dalzell to give bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance, and file in addition a bond of \$500 to keep the peace pending the trial.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., May 29.—A startling sensation Lincoln, Neb., May 29.—A startling sensation has just come to light in Gage County, this State, though the crime was committed some days aga. James Hemphill and Al Miller reported to Sheriff Mack yesterday that on May 14 they saw two men pursuing a thiru man. One of the men was in a light wagon and the other on a pony, and the pursued was on a pony. They ran over the ridge in the Otoe Indian reservation. When out of sight of Miller and Hemphill they heard eleven abots fired in rapid succession. Hemphill went over the hill to see, and discovered that the men had killed the man they were chasing. They put the body in their wagon and drove through Charleston with the body merely covered up with a blanket. All three man were seen in Charleston on the 18th inst. Hemphill and Miller live in an isolated part of the county, which they give in explanation of not giving the facts to the authorities sooner. The affair will be investigated by detectives.

HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Dispace to The Tribuna.

Galena, Ill., May 20.—The regular annual raid of horse-thieves in this vicinity has been inaugurated, and nearly every night stock is run off, notwithstanding the vigilance of farmers. Officers are now searching for William H. Date, who recently stole five horses belonging to parties in Southern Wisconain. Date was sentenced to a term of five years in the Johet Pententiary, in 1876, for presenting forged notes for discount to the Merchants' Bank in this city, and was pardoned out by Gov. Cullom a few weeks ago. He is also wanted for uttering forged notes to the amount of \$1,000 in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Last night a valuable bay mare was stolen from the barn of Nicholas Harney, residing on

the Elizabeth Road, and a mare and colt run off from the premises of a farmer in the same

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.
HARRISBURG, May 29.—The House Riot
Bribery Committee made a report to-night in
which they reach the conclusion that the following named persons have been guilty of corrupt
solicitations of members of the Legislature in connection with the Pittsburg
Riot bill: Representatives Rumberger,
Armstrong County, and Smith and
Petroff, Philadelphia; W. H. Kemble and exRepresentative Charles B. Saiter, Philadelphia;
Alexander W. Lansepring, of Carbon; Jesse K.
Crawford, of Biair, and Christopher Long, of
Cumberland Counties. The report is unaccompanied by any recommendation, but it is understood a resolution of expulsion in the case of
Rumberger, Smith, and Petroff will be offered
next week. BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

ARKANSAS .. ARKANSAS..

LITTLE HOCK, May 29.—The argument of the babeas corpus of Sisson before United States District Judge Parker, at Fort Smith, is concluded, and the decision is held under advisement till the next term. Sisson was tried in a Cherokee Nation court for murder, and sentenced to be hung. The habeas corpus was layered out of the District Court. The petition leading that he is a white man, not subject to sued out of the District Court. The petition claims that he is a white man, not subject to trial by an Indian court. If he is not considered a white man, he will be returned for execution to the Nation. If yes, he will be held for a new trial in Parker's Court, Fort Smith. Sisson is fourteen-sixteenths white. The court has to decide whether the status of his father or mother determines that of the offspring.

James Howard, for wife-murder in January last, was sentenced yesterday, at Ozark, to be hung.

A TRAMP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLHANS, May 29.—W. T. Carbett, a ragged and bloated tramp, was arrested last night for threatening the lives of Fathers Raymond and Rauxel, Vicars-General of this Catholic diocese. He has a sister here known Catholic diocese. He has a sister here known as Mary Magdalen, sub-prioress of the Dominioan Convent, to whom he wrote his threats, and who gave the information that caused his arrest as he entered the Bishop's palace. He claims to be a lawyer of Chicago, and a journelist, at one tima editor of the Wine and Spirit Journal. He gives as a reason for his action that the priests would not obtain him employment.

HELD FOR TRIAL. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 29.—George Demick, alias George Morgan, alias Andrew Foster, was brought here to-day from Zanesville, O., and iodged in jail on a charge of being one of the parties who went to G. Burlager's house one afternoon last fall, chloroformed Mrs. Burlager, and stole \$2,500 in coin. Morgan is a noted crook, and the proof seems dead against him in this case.

MURDER TRIAL. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 29.—Tom Under wood, colored, is to-day on trial for the murder of J. H. Bundy, a wealthy old colored farmer. The crime was committed last November on th farm of Bundy, about four miles south of here. The defense is endeavoring to prove it a case of justifiable homicide. The case was given to the jury and they retired this evening.

INDICTED FOR MURDER. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BUBLINGTON, Ia., May 29.—The Grand Jury of

the District Court to-day returned two indict-ments for murder in the second degree, one against E. B. Glass, who killed Morris at Medi-apolis, two months sgo, and the other against John Hill, who killed John Buchner with a pair of shears on the 18th inst.

FALSE PRETENSES. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 20.—Sheriff Good-heart to-day arrested Henry Hyman, of the firm of Hyman Brothers, dry goods, on the charge of obtaining goods under false pre-tenses. The warrant was aworn out by John V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago.

FORGER SENTENCED. known in Wall street ten years ago, and recently returned by England on a charge of "raising" bonds, has been sentenced to ten years in State Prison.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—1 a. m.—Indications—For the West Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, stationary or slightly higher temperature, increasing south-east to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather

east to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains possibly followed in the western portions by rising barometer and cooler northwesterly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missourit Valleys, rising preceded in the former by falling barometer, cooler west to north winds, and local rains, generally succeeded by clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, falling barometer, increasing southerly to westerly winds, generally warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and numerous rains, accompanying local storms, followed over the Upper Lakes by rising barom-

warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and numerous rains, accompanying local storms, followed over the Upper Lakes by rising barometer and cooler northerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwankee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 8, Mackinaw City, Alpens, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.





SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Arrived, steamer City of Panama, from Panama. New York, May 29.—Arrived, steamship State of Georgia, from Glasgow; Maine, Bre-men, and California, from London. MOVILLE, May 29.—Arrived, Phonician, from Montreal.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—Arrived, Helvetia, from New York.

OBITUARY.

San Francisco, May 29.—Henry Mighels, editor of the Carson (Nev.) Appeal, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada, died yesterday.

LITTLE ROOK, May 29.—Joseph Armorer, an old and respected citizen of Fort Smith for forty years, died on the 25th, ared 22.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

\*\*Breisal Disputch to The Tribune.

Springerisin, Ill., May 29.—At a meeting of the coal-miners of this county to-day, a resolution was adopted ordering a strike at all mines where orders were being filled for the Bevere,

HAGERSTOWN.

Burning of a Crowded Hotel at Hagerstown, Md.

Consternation Attending . Rapid Progress of the Flames.

Guests in Great Peril at Every Window -Frightinl Scenes.

One Man Burned to Death, and Nine Persons Hurt, Some Fatally.

A FIRE-HORROR.

Appelal Dispatch to The Tribusa.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 29.—Shortly after 3

o'clock this morning this town was aroused by the alarm of fire from the Washington House, the principal hotel. The Fire Department responding, it was found that the flames, originating in the main hall, had destroyed the staircase to the fourth floor, cutting off all escape to those above. There were about eighty persons in the building, the regular patronage being increased by a score or more persons attending the trial of a damage suit against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The flames spread rapidly. The inmates took refuge on the roof. Many jumped to the ground, a distance of about fitty feet. Others climbed down the shutters and spouts, and at least one is known to have been killed. This was Thomas Troxell, a man of family, residing in Cumberland, who was seen last night intoxicated. The hotel-register was destroyed with the building, and there are no means of ascertaining the death-rate. Several who were known to have been in the hotel bare not reported since. Twelve persons were badly wounded by jumping, three fatally, -F. B. Snively, of Pennsylvania; Frank Burgess, of Baltimore; and J. Shannon, of Cum-berland,—and many others had limbs broken. The hotel was valued at \$45,000; insured for \$35,000. Hagerstown is one of the most important towns in Western Maryland, and the excitement over the configgration has been wide-spread and continued. It is thought that an official investigation to-morrow will de-

velop a much larger death-roll.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 29.—About 3 d'elock this morning a fire was discovered in the lower floor of the Washington House, in this place. Before the alarm could be given the fire had gained such headway that the flames rushed up gained such headway that the flames rushed up the stairway, completely cutting off all escape. There were upwards of sixty person on the register, besides the regular boarders, nearly all of whom were compelled to escape by climbing down the porch pillars. Several of those who escaped in this way sustained serious injuries by falling. One man made a rope of his bed clothing, and attempted to escape in that way from the fourth floor. The rope broke as he reached the third floor, and he is now lying in a very critical condition. A child of the agent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, while climbing down the porch from the fourth floor, fell and is supposed to be fatally injured. Two bodies have been found in the ruins burned to a crisp. One of them is L. Troxell, of Cumberland, and the other one is unknown. There are six persons missing supposed to be burnt and in the ruins. Fifteen persons are seriously injured from failing, and bout twenty slightly injured.

bout twenty slightly injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—The Sus's special from Hagerstown gives the following list of casualties at the burning of the Washington House this morning: Thomas Troxell, of Cumberland, burn

F. B. Snively, of Shady Grove, Pa., internily, and will probably die.

Mrs. T. B. Cushwa, ankle sprained and foot

Miss Geary, ankle sprained.

J. Marshal Landis, lately of Frederics, averely burned about the face and hands, and acerated by climbing. Christian Hanicha, of Cumberland, legs brok-

en, and head and face injured. Frank F. Burgess, of Baltimore, thigh brokes in two places, and badly cut. Michael Shannon, of Cumberland, both wiss

Michael Shannon, of Cumberland, both wrists and back broken.

James Exline, of Hancock, Md., hip broken. He is the gentleman who attempted to lover himself with bed-clothes, and while going down the rope broke and he fell the distance of three stories.

S. Jenkins, of Hancock, Md., both ankles broken and back injured.

C. Henninger, of Cumberland, ankle broken. Every room in the hotel was occupied, principally by attorneys, witnesses, and others attending court.

The loss on botel and furniture is \$40,000; insured for \$26,000. The loss on the personal property of the boarders is \$10,000.

CYCLONE.
Sr. Louis, Mo., May 29.—A St. Joseph (Mo.)
dispatch says at 6 o'clock this evening a cyclone
swept part of the Holt and Nodaway Counties,
near Barnard and Bolickow, about twenty-dre miles north of St. Joseph. It moved at a velocity of sixty miles an hour, demolishing houses, uprooting and twisting off trees, and destroying property of all descriptions. It moved in a portheasterly direction, and, when several miles east of Barnard, suddenly disappeared. The track, a territory of half a mile wide, was devastated. A number of casualties occurred, but names cannot be given to night.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuns. CLINTON, Ill., May 99.—A brakeman Black, while coupling cars on the Illinois Mid-iand Railway at Maroa, Iil., caught his foot is the frog of a switch, and was run over and in-stantly killed. He belonged to Terre Hants, Ind.

The Russian "Policy of Repression."

The "gentleman recently from St. Peterburg," from whom we learned the other day by cable that the Russian Capital was rather happy than otherwise under martial law, turns out to have been a certain unattached Bishop Tozer, of the Anglicun Communion, who, however, fills at present no See, we believe, home, foreign, colonial, or missionary, unless, indeed, be may have been nominated to Zululand. He wrote from Dresden to the London Time. May 8, the following lenter, which perhaps acplains Bishop Tozer more clearly than it graplains itself:

Sn: Having had occasion to spend the last fort.

plains itself;

Sra: Having had occasion to spend the last fornight in Russia, and especially in St. Petersburg, I am anxious to tell you how very slightly "the policy of repression," as it has been calical, forces is self on the notice of a casual visitor.

Almost the only mark of unusual vigilance on the part of the authorities in the attendance of a watchman at every doorstep. The person thus employed appears from his dress, which is the ordinary leather overcoat, to be of the peasant class. Becarries no weapon of any kind, not even a stick, and is ordinarily either asleep or smoking his pipe. In all other respects the St. Petersburg of to day would seem outwardly to be like the St. Petersburg of six months ago. More than once I had be traverse very late at night a large part of the city in returning to my hotel, but no one accosted man brightly, the streets were perfectly througed with promenaders, but I could not detect the slightest sign of dejection in the faces of the people among whom I walked. The crowd appeared as happy and light-hearted as that of any other Continental city. On Saturday Princess Dagmar was driving about quite alone and unattended, just as her sisted might be doing in London.

That there is no cause for anxiety in Russin la, of course, what no one would maintain, and doublest the Government is using every possible precaution to prevent the spread of revolutionary designs. It is also probable that the Russian mode of repressing sedition and restoring order is not what would commend itself to the judgment of Englishman. But, as a matter of fact, the Russian-policy of repression, so far as my observation allows me to udge, has not condescended to the about expression, so far as my observation allows me in udge. As a matter of fact, the Russian-policy of repression, so far as my observation allows me in udge. As a matter of fact, the Russian-policy of repression, so far as my observation allows me in udge. As an enter of fact, the Russian-policy of repressions of the self-self-energy des

The Fiji Islands.

The English public is just discovering what a colony is it has in the Fiji Islands, from the last message of Lieut-Gov Des Voeux to the Legislative Council (did anybody in general know the Fiji Islands had semi-parliamentary government), which says that one of the islands is as large as Cyprus; and that the aggregate area of the whole is larger than all the British Wes Indies put together,—Jamaics, Trinidad, and the

Keynotes of the Ju litical Cam

OHIO

Address of the Hon. the Convention The Him for Gov

ch of Gen. Garfiel tion Meeting

after the Ohio Republicant Cincinnati, on Wednesd the Hon. Charles Foster for

MR. FOSTER'S

mittee was appointed to r his nomination. The Comm with Mr. F., who was int with Mr. F., who was int vention, received with deaf made the following address. I can but thank you for the just conferred upon me.

By the partiality of my fric convention in friendly contectizen of our State for the negative of our state for him, both ally, than myself, and it would me to emport him heartil he been more fortunate than. To be the chosen standarting nished and representative posing this Convention, of party of the State of Ohio, compliment. compliment.

He who, at the head of war of the Rebellion to a su and who for eight years was of the nation, first saw the it of Ohio. He who, as War sainted and martyred Lincol was also of Ohio oirth.

He who now occupies the oin the earth,—and though many, of the gentiemen befsome portions of his public united in supporting him in making for the preservation War, and for the protection against the dogma of the su me is also a son of our belt into an administrative of the suited and chivairous chieftait "fighting" Lieutenant,—it ments we are oround to apport the genius, the bravery, brave sons. The exalted poet the highest court of the of our adopted sons. Who parity of his character and it tons? He who by a courage amid the malicious and me opponents of honest money and vigorously pressed for and one of the sen accomplished fact todaper in the long line of have held the responsible of alls,—he too is a Buckeye who for eighteen years has capied by Gladstone—the common consent the lead House of Representatives of citizen of whom we are all matchless galaxy of brig names? To be chosen lead state that carries their nam rolls is, indeed, an honer may covet. I trust I appressore of distinction you have may covet. I trust I appressore of destinction you have sponsibility it imposes.

The issues in tee pending and State, are sharp and expedience and state, are sharp and expedience and state, are sharp and expedience and the constitution. We state the pursuit of happiness, as the persuit of happiness, as he similar of the highest a beginning of President I believed that the policy he in a division of public sentim lead to an easy enforcement amendments, and a reviva section. I saw a year ago there are the persuit is a senting the persuit is a senting when the Lost Cause as a passporter tiself. The aggressive trois, and the result is a Sol of the doctrine of the supre The Democracy of the Neapacity of a tender to the state with the contribution of the supre The Democracy of the Neapacity of a tender to the state in the senting and the state of the supre the persuit is a sol of the supre the persuit of a tender to the state of the supre the persuit of a tender to the state of the supre the persuit of a tender to the state of the supre the persuit of a tender to the state of the supre the persuit of a tender to the state of the supre the suprementation of the suprement of the doctrine of the supre The Democracy of the N especity of a tender to the it with nourishment, and d South furnishes the head Democratic party. The So furnish the control of the secession element control ceding States themselves. The result is, that the D the rule of King Caucus, it is repeal of the law that put down the Whisay Beb that enabled Jeffersoppio conspiracy; that enabled down the nullifiers of Sout abled Lincoin to put down sertion of State supremary Under the rule of the So cancus, we are menaced wition that the 38, 000, 000 of pay 89 per cent of the tar of the foreign goods, and the internal commerce of the constitutional amendment was not been supported to the constitutional amendment was not internal and externa upon and ruled by a portupays but 11 per cent of the per cent of the foreign goods and the internal commerce of the constitutional amendment was not received by a portupay but 11 per cent of the per cent of the foreign good cent of our internal commy sare sought by every messery the country. The Sc while the leaders of the De to their demands, the rank the issue is tried and the jwill be found that, without the same is tried and the jwill be found that, without the same is the same in the per cent of the foreign good cont of our per conting demands so long as the Now, gentlemen, speak if any man, or set of mea, warts, "with all that the or they who had some fait ness would be reciprocate would flow therefrom. We at least: that while heret outrages, and denial of p tified themselves—and me thized with them—becaus thon of carpet-ong and must accept the full resp misdeeds. They have no bayon they have home-rule in this state of things all must be political rights are grown that the property in t

their majority in both Ho sained. Under it they con my their undnished speech ceded and left the halls of just where they left of the trine that led them then, is "nipped in the bud," belifion. They demand quessures upon our stat say, during the heat and seen have the effrontery the patriotism of Jeff assert that they-always the true friends of the U most ardent defenders of Under the rule of King efficient and surrender. Frogatives to its dictation unless this dictation is a ment shall be starved they have met with a vig President, which we have met with a vig President, which we have mergy the that by its magnificence mad attempt to overthe results of the War.

The Democracy just shout the use of troops to election-day. They have army. In Democratic army with perfect proper the liberty-loving people you and me to assist in the first open election-day, because of the en election-day, because of the en election-day, because

who otherwise could no pur Democratic friends it try to purify elections! theleas they allege it dire to ask when, lid the Democratic Democratic Depocratic Depocratic Depocratic Depocratic Democratic Democratic

STOWN.

owded Hotel at wn, Md.

Attending the ress of the

il at Every Window ul Scenes.

Death, and Nine Some Fatally.

IORROR. In The Pribate. town was aroused by the Washington House, The Fire Department d that the flames, hall, had destroyed the floor, cutting off all There were about building, the regular d by a score or more al of a damage suit & Ohio Railroad, rapidly. The inn the roof. Many a distance of about down the shutters one is known to have mas Troxell, a man berland, who was seen The hotel-register was en in the hotel bave lve persons were badly three fatally,-F. B. is; Frank Burgess, I, Shannon, of Cum-others had limbs

valued at \$45,000; in-

gerstown is one of the in Western Maryland,

er the conflagration has med. It is thought tion to-morrow will de scovered in the lower louse, in this place. be given the fire bad the flames rushed up cutting off all escape. of sixty person m were compelled to wn the porch pillars. ped in this way susby falling. One mar n the fourth floor. Th the third floor, and he the Cumberland Valley down the porch from isp. One of them is L. d in the ruins. Fifteen

29.—The Sun's special by Grove, Pa., internally,

nkle sprained and foot

rained. lately of Frederick, ec-he face and hands, and f Cumberland, legs brok-

injured.
Baltimore, thigh broken Cumberland, both wrists Hancock, Md., hip broken, who attempted to lower ses, and while going down fell the distance of three

ncock, Md., both ankles ed. mberland, ankle broken-hotel was occupied, prin-witnesses, and others at-

d furniture is \$40,000; in-ne loss on the personal ere is \$10,000.

DLONE.
y 29.—A St. Joseph (Mo.)
ock this evening a cyclone
t and Nodaway Counties, iles an hour, demolishing twisting off trees, and

HE WHEELS.
29.—A brakeman named cars on the Illinois Mida, Ill., caught his foot in and was run over and inbelonged to Terre Haute,

olicy of Repression."
countly from St. Peterse learned the other day by a Capital was rather happy martial law, turns out to mattached Bishop Tozer, mmunion, who, however, e, we believe, home, forsionary, unless, indeed, he innted to Zululand. He a to the London Times, lenter, which perhaps expore clearly than it ex-

asion to spend the last fortspecially in St. Petersburg. I
how very slightly "the poiit has been called, forces itcasual visitor.
It of nunsual vigilance on the
is the attendance of a watch.
The person thus employed
res, which is the ordinary
re of the peasant class. He
any kind, not even a stick,
rasleep or smoking his pipe.
I the St. Petersburg of to-day
ily to be like the St. Peterso. More than once I had to
night a large part of the city
tel, but no one accosted me,
unday, when the sun shore
ere perfectly thronged with
uld not detect the slightest
he faces of the people among
e crowd appeared as happy
hat of any other Continental
rincess Dagmar was driving
unattended, just as her sister
adon.
se for anxiety in Russia is, of

se for anxiety in Russia is, of ould maintain, and doubless sing every possible precaution of revolutionary designs. It he Russian mode of repressing order is not what would be judgment of Englishmen. It, the Russian-policy of remy observation allows me to excended to the absurd extended to the ab

riji Islands.

c is just discovering what a
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Jamaics, Trinidad, and the

OHIO. Keynotes of the Just-Opened Political Campaign. Address of the Hon. Charles Fester. to

the Convention That Nominated Him for Governor.

Speech of Gen. Garfield at the Ratification Meeting in Cincinnati.

MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH. After the Ohio Republican State Convention, at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, had nominated the Hon. Charles Foster for Governor, a committee was appointed to notify Mr. Foster of his nomination. The Committee soon returned his nomination. The Committee soon returned with Mr. F., who was introduced to the Convention, received with deafening applause, and made the following address:

I can but thank you for the distinction you have just conferred upon me.

By the partiality of my friends I came into this Convention in friendly contest with a distinguished citizen of our State for the nomination of the Republican party for Governmor. I have, for some years known him personally, and no man has a higher regard for him, both personally and politically, that myself, and it would have been a pleasure to me to support him heartily and cheerfully had abeen more fortunate than myself.

To be the chosen standard-bearer, by the distinguished and representative body of men composing unis Convention. of the great Republican party of the State of Obio, is, indeed, a marked compliment.

compliment.

He who, at the head of our army, fought the

inguised sonvention, of the great Republican party of the State of Obio, is, indeed, a marked compliment.

He who, at the head of our army, fought the War of the Rebellion to a successful termination, and who for eight years was the Chief Magistrate of the nation, first saw the light of day in the State of Ohio. He who, as War Secretary under the sainted and martyred Lincoln, organized victory.

Was also of Ohio oirth.

He who now occupies the most exalted position on the earth,—and though some, and perhaps many, of the gentiemen before me disagreed with some portions of his public policy, all now are united in supporting him in the brave battle he is making for the preservation of the results of the War, and for the protection of national authority against the dogma of the supremacy of the States,—his also a son of our beloved State. The brilliant and chivairous chieftain of our army, and his "sphing" Licutenant,—their brilliant achievements we are proud to appropriate as the product of the genius, the bravery, and the daring of our brave sons. The exalted position of Chief Justice of the highest court of the nation is filled by one of our adopted sons. Who does not reverence the parity of his character and the justice of his opinions? He who by a courage of the highest type, said ine malicious and merciless assaults of the opponents of honest money, steadily, carnestly, and vigorously pressed forward in the "straight and marrow path" that led up to resumption and national prosperity,—without his courage and adding brain I doubt whether resumption would be an accomplished fact to-day,—he stands without a peer in the long line of distinguished men who have held the responsible office he now so worthly fills.—he too is a Buckeye "to-the manor born."

We must not forget that distinguished statesman who for eighteen years has filled the seat once occupied by Gladsone—the ableet debater, and by common consent the leader of his party, in the flouse of Representatives of the nation and faithful and the parity of the

credit. When we were compelled to use our credit, by the issue of the greenbacks, to save the life of the Nation, we promised that we would redeem them, and make them equal to coin in value. That piedge is now redeemed. The party has battled steadily toward this end. At every step it has met the steady resistance of the Demogratic party.

iffe of the Nation, we promised that we would redeem them, and make them equal to coln in value. That piedge is now redeemed. The party has battled steadily toward this end. At every step it has met the steady resistance of the Democratic party,—drst, in the form of declared hostility to the greenback and the National credit; then, taking the opposite view, they became the ardent admirers of the greenback, seeking its ruin by professions of affection and love for it.

Resumption is now an accomplished fact. We are feeling in all directions its revivifying effects. The improved upward movement is plainly perceptible; the demand for labor is increasing; money is plentier and cheaper. The dollar is of equal value to rich and poor alike. The products of labor are improving in price, which must result in an increased demand and increased price for labor itself. The Secretary of the Treasury has been able to refund all the 6 and 5 per cent bonds that can be paid into bonds bearing 4 per cent interest,—saving, in commissions and premiums nearly \$2,000,000 over the sum he was by iaw allowed to pay, and effecting an annual saving in interest of more than \$13,000,000. The credit of your country is equal to, if not better than, that of any other Government on earth. These are Republican achievements, fought out and won over the violent opposition of the Democracy every step of the road that has taken more than affect years to travel.

We insist that resumption shall stand. We want no further tinkering with the financial laws of the country, at least for the present.

Our canvass will assume proportions of National importance to a very great extent. Yet importance must be given to the discussion of the affairs of our State. These road that has taken more than affect years and the percent and the promoters of the good government of the various penal, benevolent, and reformatory institutions. Under Republican rule, these institutions were to a very large extent authorized and completed. Their management then was admirable in

tions should be thrown upon cities, villages, counties, townships, and school-districts in regard to their power to tax the people to create or incur any form of indebtedness.

Experience with our Legislature of late years, and especially the present one, leads us to the conclusion that the sessions should be limited as to time, and that the constitutional provision for blennial sessions should be enforced in its spirit. We condemn the partisan action of the present Legislature in overriding the will of the people by transferring political power from where it has been piaced by them to a partisan Judge for partisan purposes. Criminals are punished for the protection of the people, and not for the mere desire to punish. Pardons should only be granted when the good of society will not be injured thereby, and not from motives of sympathy for the criminal.

I know that this is not the time and place for a discussion of the issues involved in the canvass upon which we are about to enter; and I will not detain you further, except to say that it will be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to give my entire time from the date of the opening of the campaign to its close, and I will no doubt meet you all during that time. If I snowld not be so fortunate, I now invite you to attend the insugaration ecremonies at Columbus in January next, where I expect to take an important part in the volay.

The tide is turning strongly in our favor, and I know that the interest and spirit manifested here to-day will keep it rising, to end in a complete overflow of the Democracy.

GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH. At the adjournment of the Convention, a rat-ification meeting was organized, at which some

and many the state of the control of 2,500 people were present. At this meeting Gen. Garfield spoke as follows:

please.] And they have come back to the old camping-cround in the Republican nartx. And to-day, throughout all the preadth of this mighty land, we are one. (Applause.) There are no Statawarts, for we are all Stalwarts. (Applause.) I mean to say there are no Stalwarts as a class, for years. I mean to say there are no Stalwarts as a class, for years. I mean to say there are no Stalwarts as a class, for years. I mean to say there are no stalwarts as a class, for years. I mean to say there are no stalwarts as a class, for years. I mean the party united as it is united by-day. And you see it united because you have seen the nation assalled in its integrity, in its functions, in its future, in its functions, in its future, in its function, in the future, in its function, in the future, in its function, and the party returned to power, they walked to the front and demanded that the wal reginiation should be holted out; they announced their parpose to unroll the record of the stall the purpose to unroll the record of the stall the purpose to unroll the record of the stall the stall as a stal

to, and a said to have cut the rates down has season.

The Portage and another propeller left port Wednesday with portions of cargoes, the agent sending them out that way rather than cut the rate.

At the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' office yesterday the following charters were reported: Schr Bigler, wood, from Sister Bay to Chicago, at \$1.75 per cord; schr C. H. Hackley, basswood lumber, from Pensaukee to Chicago, at \$1.62% per 1,000 feet; schr G. C. Finney, wood, from Traverse Bay to Chicago, \$1.75 per cord; schr Charlie Hibbard, lumber, Manistee to Chicago, \$1.50 per 1,000 feet.

SOMETHING FOR SKIPPERS. From soundings just taken at the Eric, Ashtabula, and Fairport harbors by the United States Engineer in charge, some information that will be of interest to lake men has been

At the Erie harbor vessel men will find that by keeping in the present channel there are over sixteen feet of water in a width of 100 feet, at least. Dredges are now at work, and by the close of the season the channel will be 300 feet wide and sixteen feet deep.

At Ashtabula, between the piers, there are between fitteen and sixteen feet of water, and fourteen on the bar outside. The engineer in charge is endeavoring at present to get a dredge to clear the channel outside.

The mouth of the Grand River at Fairport will be found over fourteen feet deep between the piers, and by keeping well to the eastward going outside. But around the outer end of the west pier, for a distance of 500 feet from the outer end of the west pier a bar has formed about half way across the channel, upon which there is a depth of from ten to twelve feet.—Exchange.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., May 29 .- Down-Props Swain with Magill and consort, David Ballen-tine with John B. Merrill and consort, Ira Chaffee with Pierpont and consort, St. Paul,

Chaffee with Pierpont and consort, St. Paul, Tecumseh, Oscoda, Olean with Louisa and consort, J. Bertschy.

Up—Props James Fisk, Colorado, Scotia, Bentou, Arctic, D. M. Wilson and consort, Marine City, Philadelphia; schrs H. H. Hine, Porter, P. S. Marsh, Clara Parker, Maumee Valley.

Prop Bertschy, while coming out of Port Austin, broke two buckets off her wheel. She passed down without assistance.

Wind—South, brisk; weather fine.

Porr Huron, Mich., May 29—10 p. m.—Up—Props City of Concord, Europe with G. M. Nestor, Jr., Benson; schrs E. A. Nicholson, David A. Welis, Kate Darley, Eliza Allen, Oneonta, S. H. Kimball, John Rice, Jura.

Down—Props Henry Howard, Arabia, E. B. Hale with Alva Bradley, A. A. Turner and barges, Mayflower and barges, Music and consort; schrs Lucerne, Gulmar, Golden Fleece.

Wind—Southwest, light; weather fine. outhwest, light; weather fine.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukhe, May 29.—There was some in quiry at the noon Board to-day for Kingston vessels, but none whatever for Buffalo. Parties n Chicago asked for offers for vessels awaiting charter there to Buffalo, but received none. This, with the absence of any demand, had a depressing effect upon carriers, who evidently fear a further reduction in rates. The schr John Magee was taken for corn to Oswego at 4½c. It is claimed that the Association rate to Colingwood was broken by the schr Lottie Wolf, which accepted 1½c on wheat a day or two since, when 2c was the card rate as adopted. Special Disputate to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, May 29.—Arrived to-day, the schr T. J. King. Cleared, schrs Grangsr and Lottie Wolf.

To-day the schr C. S. Davis, while moving out of Starke's slip, had two or three planks of her hull crushed through contact with a dredge. She next collided with the schr Narragansett, and carried away the latter's topmast. charter there to Buffalo, but received none

Ruecial Dispatch to The Tribuna. DETROIT, Mich., May 29 .- A survey was held n the schr Lillie Hamilton to-day, and the damages estimated at about \$1,200. It will cost at

least \$775 to pay ber carpenter bill.

This has been the dullest day experienced in Detroit marine circles this year.

There was ab-Detroit marine circles this year. There was absolutely nothing doing. No Buffalo grain charters have been made for several days. Vessels are plenty, but cargoes are scarce. Rates to Buffalo are nominal at 1%c. The collision case of the schr S. H. Lathrop against the steam-barge Ballentine and her consort, the schr Moore, is on trial in the United States Court, and excites considerable interest. Mr. R. P. Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, owner of the Ballentine and Moore, is in attendance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—Coal freights firm at 80c to Chicago and Milwaukee; charters, Prop Antelope; schrs Lizzie A. Law and R. B.

Hayes, private terms.

Cleared—Frops Commodore, mdse; Roanoke, mdse; Russia, mdse, Chicago; Missouri, Bay City; Leland, Elk Rapids; Atlantic, mdse, Hancock; C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee; schrs E. J. McVea, 590 tons coal, Kenosha; Charger, 500 tons coal, Kenosha; Charger, 500 tons coal, Toledo; Clayton Beile, Milwaukee; William Shupe, 300 tons coal, Sandusky; barges Eima, Superior, Sparrow, East Saginaw.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The storm flag was up all day vesterday. The schr B. F. Wade is receiving a new fore

mast. The schrs John T. Mott and Florida left port yesterday, grain-laden for below. The Favorite and barges arrived from Menomince yesterday.

The steam-barge Alcona and consort Russell

The steam-barge Alcona and consort Russell are in port with coal for the first time this season.

The schr Kate Lyons is said to have made three trips to Muskegon in eight days.

After a rather long absence the bark Parana returned yesterday with lumber from the Straits.

The damaged schr J. O. Moss was towed up the South Branch yesterday, to unload her cargo of lumber, after which she will be placed in dry-dock for inspection and repairs.

Capt. Peter Falcon, the submarine diver, arrived from his winter's cruise on the Guif of Mexico and his visit to the Florida Coast, yesterday, feeling in high spirits, and enthusiastic over the sunny land, where he enjoyed life hugely. He talks of returning, and has lett his yacht Falcon at Cedar Keys, Fla. Among other curiosities that he brought up with him was the blade of a sword-sish, which he presented to Mr. George Gilman. It is three feet long.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual saflings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ing at 10 o'clock last night:
ARIVALS.

Prop Morley, Bnffalo, coal, Klazie street.
Schr Australia, Muskepon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. M. Forrest, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Store Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Choorna, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowec, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Muskeron, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Coonto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Prop Lake Erie, Cohingwood, sundries, Wells
street.

Prop Alcona, coal, no order.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Prop City of New York, Cleveland, sundries, Wells Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries, Polk

Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries, Polk street.
Prop Mike Grob, White Lake, lumber, State street.
Prop Mike Grob, White Lake, lumber, State street.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson silp.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Sangatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Trader, White Lake, sundries, State street.
Prop Trader, White Lake, sundries, State street.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, sundries, Stetson Silp.
Prop Deisware, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Schr Annie Thorine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Hans, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Gontest, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Gontest, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Gontest, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Mystle, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Market.
Schr Mystle, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Mystle, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Julia Larsen, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Julia Larsen, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Milton, Piko's Pier, wood, Stetson Slip.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manustee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Fonr Brothers. Slack River, coal, no order.
Schr G. Allen, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Fonr Brothers. Sangatuck, lumber, Market.
Schr Fonr Brothers. Sangatuck, lumber, Market.
Schr Hauntenee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Hauntenee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Manntenee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Manntenee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, Market.
Schr Manntenee, Peshtigo,

Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Hayen, lumber Mason Slip.

Schr C. O. D., Grand Hayen, lumber, Stetson Slip. Schr Lorans, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr Lone Star, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr G. D. Russell, Erie, coal, Rolling-Mill. Schr Rover, St. Joe. sundries. Rush street. Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Market. Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.
Schr Elia Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Mary Copely. Kingston, grain.
Schr Jenny Lind, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries. Schr Jenny Lind, White Lake, sundries. Prop Messenger, Benion Harbor, sundries. Prop Messenger, Benion Harbor, sundries. Prop Prussia, Milwaukee, lipht. Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, light. Schr J. W. Jones, Muskegon, light. Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light. Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light. Schr Goral, Cedar Lake, light. Schr Coral, Cedar Lake, light. Schr Coral, Cedar Lake, light. Schr Coral, Cedar Lake, light. Schr Florida, Kingston, grain. Schr Annie Tomine, Muskegon, light. Schr Florida, Kingston, grain. Schr Albatrose, Muskegon, light. Schr Flying Mist, Green Bay, light. Schr Albatrose, Muskegon, light. Schr Albatrose, Muskegon, light. Schr Albatrose, Muskegon, light. Schr Albatrose, Muskegon, sundries. Prop D. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries. Prop Myack, Buffalo, sundries. Prop Myack, Buffalo, sundries. Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries. Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries. Schr Trie, Beniton Harbor, light. Schr Elestwing, Cleverline, light. Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, light. Schr Newsboy, Blakeville, light. Schr I. W. Forrest, Muskegon, light.

Schr Fleetwing, Cleverline, light. Schr Lizzle Doak, St. Joe, light. Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, light. Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, light. Schr I. M. Forrest, Muskegon, light. Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, light. Schr Adminchabs, Muskegon, light. Schr S. A. Grish, Muskegon, light. Schr Sonora, Menominee, light. Schr Sonora, Menominee, light. Prop Favorite, Menominee, Lowing. Schr Sonora, menominee, ingus.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light
Schr Ottawa, Ludington, light.
Tag New Bra, Grand Haven, towing.
Tug W. Livingston, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light

TERRE HAUTE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TERRE HADTE, Ind., May 29.—A certificate of election was to-day given Mr. James Mc-Cutcheon, the Republican candidate for City Councilman from the Sixth Ward, elected by one majority at the special election held on Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the resig-Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the previous Democratic incumbent. It was an unexpected Republican victory, as the ward last mouth went Democratic by over 100 majority. The Nationals only polled 88 votes, against 135 last month. This is the second Republican candidate elected by one majority this year.

year.

The new directory of this city, just issued to-day, gives Terre Haute a population of 11,743 males, and 11,458 females.

BEEF SLOUGH. Minona. Minn., May 29.—A dispatch from Beef Slough announces that the Mississipp Logging Company held its annual meeting of Wednesday. The old officers were all re-elected. The report of the Secretary shows 80,000,000 feet of logs still in the Beef Slough. Twenty-eight million feet have been rafted out this spring. The capacity of the works is shown by the fact that 4,700,000 feet were rafted on Mon-day last. The water in Chippewa has declined six feet since the big rise ten days ago.

Cocosine keeps without becoming rancid.

Knowles' Insect Pewder Gun is by far the best. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as feet material below, where advertisements will be taken for the price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m. or Saturdays: until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers. 123
Twenty-scond-st.
Twenty-scond-st.
West Mark Den Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009
West Mark Den Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009
West Mark Den Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009
ROBERT THRUMSTON Stationer.
ROBERT THRUMSTON STATIONER.
Blue Island-av., corner of Habsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. PERSONAL-WILL SIDNEY L. ELLIS AND LES-ter D. Ellis grant interview in evening. Impossible to be there Sacurday at 2 p. m. Address F, 1009 Madi-son-st. M 72.

personal — Parasol: Have Returned from St. Louis; will notify you when I leave.

Dersonal—A Gentleman of 22 Years wishes to form the acquaintance of a respectable wealthy widow lady between 40 and 50. Address Y 43, Tribune office. PERSONAL—"FLY," LOOK IN LAST NIGHT'S (Thursday) Daily News for personal. JIM.

PERSONAL-DECORATION-DAY IS A HOLIDAY.
Monday, if agreeable. PORTERHOUSE. A JEWELRY AND WATCH REPAIRING STORE
A for saic well located; stock about \$1,800; recalring
and jobbing about \$1,800 per year; good reasons for
celling. Address, for ten days. J. M. BEVERLY, 194
Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE-OR TOLEASE—THE CHICAGO TERRA
Cotta Works, corner of Fiftsenth and Lafin-sts.,
Chicago, in complete working order. These works are
favorably known, having turned out a very large
amount of architectural and fancy terra cotta during
the past ten years. For particulars inquire of ADOLF
HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or of GEORGE
BROORS, 80 High-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE-FOR \$4,000 CASH-THE RITTER
furniture and lease of 45-room hotel put in at an
expense of \$14,000 two years ago; all in good condition. Pierce & WARK, 143 LaSalle.

FOR SALE-MEAT-MARKET: THE BEST STAND

expense of \$14,000 two years ago; all in good condition. PIRICCE & WARE, 148 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET: THE BEST STAND on West Side; doing steady business. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—\$2,600 WILL BUY one of the oldest tobacco and cigar stores on Archer-sv.; established 1895; doing good business, including house and lot. Inquire; at 389 Archer-sv. or 382 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GENTS' FURNISHING goods store, centrally located, nice cleam stock, and Litures. This is a rare opportantly for some one control of states in his family. \$3,000 required. Y 37, Tribune office.

GOOD OPENING FOR FURNITURE OR SHOE Is store, First-class brick store, centrally located, in Evanston, Ill., for rent. Oldest furniture stand in village. F. H. FOWERS.

OPLENDID OPENING FOR CHEAP CASH FAMILY grocery store, First-class brick store, with fixtures compolete, and centrally located—oldest grocery store, in the composite of the store, with fixtures compolete, and centrally located—oldest grocery store. First-class brick store, with fixtures compolete, and centrally located—oldest grocery store. High-control ill.—for rent. F. H. POWERS. \$1,600 will Buy The Lease, STOCK, and good-will of the nopular alloon-stand 98 Randolph-st.; coolest room in the centre of the city.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUMDER, Ecomb Sand 6, 120 Kandolph-st. Eestablished 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON TRAINING TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON TRAINING TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON THE STATES OF THE STATES

UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY.

11th edition; sheep: published at \$10; a few more left, \$3. CHAPINS, corner Madison and Dearborn-ata.

PHOPESSIGNAL.

N ERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, CANCERS, stuttering, female, lung, and men's diseases cured.

Advice free, Call or write N. J. AIRIN, M. D., 134 Clark. CAST OFF CLOTHING. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. OFFICE OF STATE OF

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A manifestory and genus furnishing. Address Y 21. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD MANUFAC-turing business; \$5,000 or more needed for specialties; property clear. Address Y 42, Tribune effice.

CITY REAL POTATE. In this column, three lines or less. 25 cents per in-rtion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

ON SALE—30 FERT ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-eighth-si., 162 feet deep, \$3,000. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. OR SALE, OR LEASE. VALUABLE GROUND FUR a planing mill or factory, being 134296 feet on wenty-accond-sk., near Throop. J. H. EOFF, 14 tenper Block.

Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-CHEAF LOTS AT CORNER OF Thirty-first and Laurel-size, on easy terms. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-TWENTY-FIVE FEST ON ORIO-ST. near Market, for \$1,200. This will pay to timprove. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-VALUABLE CORNER FOR A SALOON or store on the point at Lincoln and Diversy-ava.: will be sold cheap. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. POR SALE-LOTS AT \$500 TO \$450, ON WENT-worth-av. and School-st., between Pitty-first and Fifty-second-sts. J. H. EOFF, 14 Keaper Block. FOR SALE-CORNER OF PRAIRIE-AV. AND Thirty first-st., 24 feet cheap for cash. J. H. FOR SALE-ADAMS-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON Park, 20x198, at a bargain; this is in the best part of the street. J. C. MAGILL, 88 Washington-st.

PORSALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free abstract free: railroad fare, 10 cents | IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. TO RENT\_HOUSES.

TO RENT-NO. 11 WARREN AV., OPPOSITE UNION
Park; sho 149 South Robey-st.; both elegant houses
in perfect order; cheap. EDGAR S. HEATON, Room
, 150 Dearborn st.

South Size.

To RENT-1046 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick, with all modern conveniences and large barn; will rent cheap to a prompt paying tenant. D. G. HAMILTON, 125 South Clark st. TO RENT-11-ROOM HOUSE, CORNER CAKWOUD and Vincennes-avs.: barn, grounds, etc.; painted, papered, and calcimined. D. HORTON, Room 11, Reaper Block. Reaper Block.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, in good order, 63 Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block. TO BENT-EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE IN GOOD BE-pair, 120 Thirty-ninth st. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn st.

Suburban. TO RENT-IN SOUTH EVANSTON-TWO-STORY frame house, 10 rooms and cellar, new and in complete order, a blocks from depot; very low to good tenant. Apply to MEAD & COE, 149 Lasalle-st., kboom 22. TO BENT-AT WINNETKA-HOUSE, 10 BOOMS, barn, large poultry-houses, 7 acres of garden, various fruits; 40 acres pasture, de.; \$20 per month. Call at 118 Randolph-st., Boom 17.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-KOOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-SUNDEY SUITES (THREE ROOMS TO each) in houses 138 to 146 Sherman-st, rent from 8 to 189 per month. Apply to W.P. COTTLE, 19 Wabsh-av., Koom 2, or on the premises from 9 to 10 a.m.

TO RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OF four to eight, families, in complete order, at 271 Clark-st. D. HORTON, Koom 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOSET, with use of cellar, first floor, \$12.50 per month. 1852 Wahash-av., near Thirty-fith-st. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 78

West Side, TO RENT-87 PER MONTH-SUITE OF FOUR

North Side.

TO RENT-255 RAST INDIANA-ST., A LARGE,
well-furnished from alcove room: also, a large
square-one, with or without board. Reference. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SEO PER MONTH—FIRE STORE, WITH suite of rooms in rear, 518% West Washington-st.

To RENT—THE TWO-STORY BRICK STORES SO.

T and 55 Biue Island-av., with or without data above; the best locality in the city for any kind of business.

Apply to A. J. COOPER, Room 2, 152 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 541 WES.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 541 WES.

Madison-st.; a good opening for dry goods an boots and shoes. A. GOODBICK, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-CORRER STORE 641 SOUTH STATE
st.; also 631, 633, and 635; also basement 271 Clark
st., \$10. D. HOINTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

Offices. TO HENT-OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR OF Hawley Building, also one on fourth floor, with Hale's elevator. HENRY L. HILL. Miscellancous,

TO RENT-DESIRABLE LOFTS-THE THIRD and fourth floors of the new and elegant building 183 and 185 Dearborn-st.; they are very high and light, steam power and heat and steam elevator, and they will be rented at a low price. CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 183 and 165 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-300 PASTURE AND HAY, LARGE Dard, two houses; 20 miles from city, adjacent railroad station; chesp. Call 113 Randol ch-st., Room 17,

WANTED-TO RENT-STORES, SECOND ON third floor, about 40x150 feet, with power suftable for light manufacturing; price not to exceed \$75 per month. Address H. S. BUWEN, 86 and 88 Market-st. W ANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house for four months, or would board if could secure three nice rooms in private family on South or West Side; references exchanged. Address W 80, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, one flight stairs, South Side, north of Harrison-st.; give price. W 86, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING,

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS and board, \$4.50 to \$5 per week; transients, \$1 per day, kestaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$5.50.

412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THINTEENTH-south board; also three or five rooms for housekeeping. 434 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTEENTH-ST.
-Rooms turnished, unfurnished, or furnished to order, single or en suite, with board.
North Side.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge. First-class board \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plano. Day board, \$3.50.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—FOR Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; everything new and first-class; references.

255 RAST INDIANA-ST.—A LAEGR, WELL-square one, to rept with or without board. Reference, the control of the square one, to rept with or without board. Reference and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$2 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board. Review of the square one to rept with or without board. Review of the square one of the square of the square

furnished rooms without board; location central.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 173 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Paimer House-Room and board, \$1.50er day; \$5 to \$7 per week.

Miscellaneous.

A FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM IN A JEWISH family, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address V 30, Tribune office.

PREE INFORMATION GIVEN TO RELIABLE people regarding elegant rooms and first-class boarding places in the very best city and suburban locations. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE.

COUPLE OR A FAMILY OF FOUR TO BOARD:
A will find everything comfortable, and first-class table. Terms, \$5 per week. Address B D A. P. -0.
Box 784, Evansten, Ill.

BUARD-AND PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS in a reduced family for a lady. References ex-changed. Address Y 38. Tribune office.

AT THE FACTORY, FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT prices beyond competition, wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Co., 63 East Indiana-st.

A prices beyond competition, wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Co., 63 East Indiana-st.

Hallet, Davis & Co. 'S

These celebrated planos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warercomes with others of best makes, can be found at the warercomes with the control of the control o

LOST AND FOUND.

OST—A CHANGEABLE MEMORANDUM CASH
L book in blue moreoco sover; a suitable reward will be given by returning to owner, F. P. STOW, 418 West Lake-8t.

OST—PORTFULIO OF A. J. HAGEMAN. PLRASE return to this office and keep money for trouble.

I OST—A YOUNG BEOWN SPANIEL, ABOUT 10 months old; a suitable reward will be paid for his recovery at 755 Wabsh-aw, corare Sixteenth-st.

OST—A ROLL OF BILLS—445. IF THE FINDER wishes to restore it, please address V 29, Tribune.

OTRAYED OR STOLKN—FROM 774 MICHIGAN-DAW, a Scotch terrier, answers to the name of Josie, A liberal reward will be paid for return to above number.

CLATIEVOTANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—LOOK RERE—THE greatest independent business and medical clair-voyant is MRS. PORTER, born with a natural gift. She has been tested by some of the great nebility of Europe and America. Tell you the name of the one you will marry; that of her visitor; also, deceased, and friends in rull; shows likenesses; has that great French secret for such as love and speedy marriages; cures all diseases; she succeeds where all others fall. Fees, 50c and 51. Farties residing out of the only can consult MRS. POSTER by letter, inclosing a leck of hair, \$1, and stamp. Office 652 Wabsall-av.. near Thirteenth-st. No gents.

DR. REAN, 172 CLARK-ST., CHICAGN-CON-maintaion free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and fermale diseases. Curse varranted. Finant illustrated book extract; 558 ages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Frice, 61.

WANTED-HALE HELP. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cm tersion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkespers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL ESTATE
Secured. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN DRY-GOODS
alessman; must speak English and German fuently; one acquainted with West-Side trade preferred.
Apply before 9 a. m. to-day, STARK BROS., 314 to 518
West Indians-st. WANTED—10 CARPENTERS—STRADY WORK TO good men. Call at new house second door north of Thirty-second-st. and Michigan-sv.

WANTED—2 BLACKSMITHS TO GO TO COAL Mine at Minonk. Ill.: wages. 61.50 per day. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 137 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED-A BLACKSMITH TO GO TO A VII Deaborn-st. WANTED-A BAKER-ONE WHO UND stands making Vienna and other kinds of WANTED—A BAREN—ONE WHO UNDERstands making Vienna and other kinds of see
breast, fise cakes, and ornamenting; would prefer one
that can make candy if required; to such a man a permanent situation is offered. Address J. H. BURTIS,
East Sagnaw, Mich. Drinking men need not apply.

WANTED—TO COURRESPOND WITH SOME A
No. 1 themstith; such acquainted with manufacture of coach-lamps preferred, to work all the year
around. BARDEN WERPER & DETWILER, 135 Monigan-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—KYPERIENCED BOYS TO PERSS
ornaments for picture frames, at northeast corner of Madison and Despiaines-sik. E. WILKOSHESKYS. WANTED—CABINETMAKERS: STEADY EMBIOSMENT and good pay will be given to a number
of first-class workmen. Apply at SHER WOOD School
Furnitare Co., 203 and 203 Wabash-av.

Conchimen, Tenmsters, &co.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, STRADT, AND NOT afraid of work, to run on milk-waron. 83 and 84 North Lassle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR WORK IN THE city; 15 section hands. Free fare. E. A. Angelle & Co., 10 South Canal-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, STREET MEN. AUCtioneers, merchants, etc., to examine my stock
and prices of notions, novelties, stationery, greater,
cutlery, chromos, seaps, celluioid collars and entrationeers merchants, etc., to examine my stock
and prices of notions, novelties, stationery, greater,
cutlery, chromos, seaps, celluioid collars and entrationers prices in the West. Don't fail to call before
buying. Catalogue free, C. M. LININGTON, 45 and
47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUB GOODE BY
MAN'FG CO., 93 Clarkes.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE, "AMERican Statesmen" in Wisconsia, Minnacola, Sischigan, and Indiana. WM. T. GIBSUN & CO., Calcage.

XYANTED—LABOREES TO WORK ON FULLER. WANTED-LABORERS TO WORK ON FULLER ton-av. conduit. Apply at Fullerton-av. bridge T. E. COURTNEY.

WANTED—A BOY TO ADDRESS NEWSPAPER
Waspers and run errands: must write a good hand
and live with his parents; good references required;
wasce, \$3.00 per week. Address \$51, Tribune. WANTED—A THOROUGH AND ENERGETIC MA:

ANTED—A THOROUGH AND ENERGETIC MA:

to represent a well-established New York nub
lishing house, to sell a valuable and substantial bool
no trash or fine aris; the right man can make goo
money. Address Y 35, Tribune office. money. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OF GOUD ADdress to take orders for and control the trads in a first-class article mane by an Eastern firm. References required. Address Friday V 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BUY WHO UNDERSTANDS the grocery business; one who speaks Gorman preferred. '4 North Clark-st.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN to go to a Western city. Address to-day V 33, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTEID-ACTIVE SALESMEN TO TAKE GENeral State agencies; salary and expenses paid.
Triumph MTg Co., 116 Monroe. S., not in basement.

WANTED-FIVE YOUNG MEN TO TRAVEL AND
establish agencies for Rice's labor saving musicchart. Commission or salary. Office 208 State-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 375 West Washington-et.
WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON er; references required. Apply at 881 Indiana-av. WANTED-AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH, OR SWEI W ish girl for general housework, at 1561 Indiana-ay.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Will pay good wages. Apply at 457 warren-ay.

WANTED-A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE
city, with three in family, a girl for general
housework; and references, etc., to Y 31. Tribune.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Yamily of four. 14 Wolfram-st., north of
city limits. Mrs. HALL.

WANTED-A GOUD COOK, WASHER, ANI ironer; one that can come well recommended.
Apply at 422 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: German preferred, 163 Centre-av. WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS: ONE TO COOK, Monroe-st. WANTED-25 MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS.
Call at once at H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS, AT 28 Seamstresses.

WANTED-A DRESSMAKEI: THAT UNDERstands cutting, fitting, trimming, and is a good
sewer; terms, \$2 per day; call immediately; none but
first-class need apply. 3,39) Prairie-av.

WANTED-A NICE GIRL, ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A WET-NURSE, AT 451 North LaSulle-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
Sthoroughly acquainted with the lumber trade in all
its branches (tea years' experience), having a thorough
knowledge of all maines transactions and a perfect
bookkeeper; no objection to be employed in other
states. Address V 27, Tribune office.

bookkeeper, no objection to be employed in other states. Address V27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKENPER; orities a good conveyancing hand, suimble for copying abstracts of title, etc.; city references; moderate salary. Y 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had five years' experience as bookkesper, corretted to the conveyance of t

W 51. Tribune omer.

Miscellamecons
CITUATION WANTED—BOOKWORK, AT REASOnable prices. Address S, 10:7 Michigan-av.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A LIVE MAN AS
traveling lumber salesman; references gives. Tribune omce.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL from the East to do second work or sewing; family from East preferred. Call at 701 Emersiday.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO second or general housework; can give reserved if required. Call or address 260 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DESSMAKES
So work in families, understand cutting as a fating terms reasonable. Address 7 26, 77 joure office.

Bonneck corpers.
SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEMEETER, wages \$10 to \$45 a week; city or county. Not we bed hav.

HORRES AND CARRIAGES.

CANOPY-TOP PHARTONS, LIGHT FAMILY CARriages, and a good stock of Seabrook & Smith bugries, at low prices. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabsan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FIRbished phasoton bugry, cheap for cash; also, a sidebow buggry, new and well dinished. Call or address
FOR SALE—A LARGE BLACK HORRE TO-DAY AF
a bargain, as 9 and 11 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE LIGHTEST AND BRET SPEEDING
Wagon in Chicago. Apply as WM. PATKICK\*
ilvery-stable, washington-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND DEMOCRAT BUGGY;
borne sound and true in all respects. Address,
with price and full particulars, 7 40. Tribuse office.

WANTED—BUSINESS HORSE; NUST BE SOUND,
gentile, and good traveler. Apply as U. S. Detilling Co., Lake Sbore, foot of Twenty-seventh-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS CAPACITY

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS CAPACITY and habits such inference in established pering business capacity of extension and increased profits by action of extension and increased profits by action included and extension and increased profits by action included and increased profits by action of the profits o

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND I shoes, invoice at cas 44,000, for miscaments real catalog of the C. E. WISWALL CO., 68 5640.

I WILL TRADE REAL ESTATE FOR MEDCHASdies, drurt, or liquors, Apply to R. E. RASCH,
Francesville, ruismit Coursy, and.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER MT IN TRADE to get your clockee made to order by a first-class tailor: lewelry's preferred to anything eas. Y.S.,
Tribute office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE PURCLEAR WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE PURCLEAR Stall periculars, Y.S., Tribute office.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR BLEET FARE LAKES to some Austin, July 70, Office of the course of the c

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WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

on street, between Dearborn and State. Instore," and "Cox and Box." siph street, between Clark and LaSafle. En at of Louise Pomeroy. "As You Like It."

Hamilin's Theatre.
street, opposite the Court-House.
f Milton Nobles. "A Man of the Pe

tichigan avenue, foot of Washington street. Foot I by the Ann Arbor and Recine College Teams. Lincoln Park-North Pier. Exhibitions by Capt. Paul Boyte SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 12, A. F. and A. M.—Hall.

22 Lasalie-st. Special Communication this (Friday vening at 8 o'clock, for instruction. Visitors cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

It has been stated erroneously in this paper more than once that the Judicial elec-tion would take place on Tuesday next. The election takes place on Monday, June 2.

Among the bills signed yesterday by the vernor, and which have now become laws, is the Militin bill, which provides for the ais of something like fair liberality, and is dition forbids the drill or parade of bodies of men bearing arms unless organized and enrolled under the State law. A wholesome

One of the last acts of the Lower Housevery much the lower-of the Illinois Legis lature, whose session may now be considered at an end, was to denounce THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for the vigorous manner in which it has expressed the sentiments of the people of Illinois regarding that delectable gathering of blackmailers, corruptionists, and incapables. For every howl of maligthe hatred of these whipped curs is the highest compliment they can possibly pay.

The unnecessary shooting and clubbing of a prisoner by two policemen yesterday was an act of brutahty deserving of more than sensure or dismissal from the force; it should be punished under the law as an unshould be punished under the law as an unjustifiable assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury. A negro in broad daylight is pointed out by a citizen as being under suspicion of having committed a theft, though it was not known that any theft had bee committed, much less that this man was the thief. Objecting to being taken into custody in this manner, the negro took to his heels, whereupon he was shot by one officer and clubbed over the head after the bullet had nitted, much less that this man was the aght him down. That the negro was not illed is fortunate for the man who fired the shot, else the latter would be in some peril of his own life before a jury.

Mr. LEONARD SWETT's reply to the oper letter of Mr. Asa Dow, requesting his views as to the soundness of Judge McALLETER's rulings in the SULLIVAN trial, is printed in another column, and, as the opinion of the chief counsel for the defense in that trial, who gained a valuable victory by reason of alings in question, it will be taken for ely what it is worth. Of course Mr. Swerr approves of McAllister's rulings, since they were instrumental in acquitting his client; he would be most ungrateful to "go backon a friend" who had favored him so highly. Undoubtedly Sul-LIVAN also approves of a decision which overrides a statute enacted by the law-mak-lng power of the State, and which kept him put of the Penitentiary. Mr. Swerr's claim to be a Republican should also be taken with some allowance. He is a Republican when he is not something else, and this is evidently not one of those times.

more of intended bolts are getting thick about Washington, and it happens that in every case it is from the ranks of the Southern Democrats that the bolt is to be recruited.

The latest is that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is organizing an insurrection against the decree of the caucus, and that he has fifteen Democrate pledged to vote for the Appropriation bills as such whenever they can be brought before the House. It is eminently proper that such a movement should originate with Southern Democrats, but it is also a significant fact of the cancus, but are reduced to
the necessity of organizing a bolt
to accomplish that result by the
help of the Republicans. The South to-day
is able to dominate in Democratic councils,
and it is the knowledge that the South will
have to bear the blame of any revolutionary
policy that prompts its wiser and abler leaders, such as HAMPTON and STPREEMS, to endeavor to break the deadlook by the withdrawal of the Southern votes by which it is
resintained.

so carnestly advocated by Mr. Thurman, that he was made Chairman of the Joint Cancus Committee, or the Committee of Safety. Lat-terly, however, Mr. Thurman is said to have taken a different view of the situation, and it is stated in our Washington dispatches that at the secret conference of Democrats last Tuesday night he flopped clean over to the conservative side, and declared that it would dition to this, however, the President points never do to adjourn without passing the Appropriation bills. Whether Mr. THURMAN has really flopped or not is of very little consequence. The fact remains that he has led his party to defeat in Congress, just as he would lead it to defeat in Ohio in October, and in the entire country in 1880, if he were intrusted with the leadership in one or both of the campaigns. To flop after the third consecutive veto is too late in the day to make it win.

The election for Judge of the Supren Court of this District takes place on Mon-day next. The district includes Cook, Will, DuPage, Lake, and Kankakee Counties. ates are Judge T. LYLE DICKEY, the to fill a vacancy, and THOMAS DENT, of Chicago. Judge Dicker industriously canvassed the district two months before the election, professing to be a non-partisan candidate and, when he had secured promises of sup port under that representation, his Demo man ought to be elected to a judicial office who is not a Democrat. They, therefore nominated a full ticket of candidates for Judgeships, six in number, including Judge DICKEY. At the election on Monday he will be supported in this city as the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court, while throughout the district he expects the support of all Republicans as a "non-partisan." The Republicans, find ing themselves betrayed by Judge Dicker DENT, who is the equal of any lawyer in the State, and who, by personal habit, study, manners, and cultivation, is pre-eminently fitted for the office of Judge. In this city, where both men are personally known, there is no difference of opinion as to the relative fitness of the two candidates. The Republicans of this city earnestly appeal to their friends in Kankakee, Lake, DuPage, and Will Counties to unite with them in rebuking the Democratic trick practiced in having Judge Dickey run as a non-partisan candidate outside of the city, and as a Demoerat in Chicago. A full turnout of the Republican voters will not only punish this et of duplicity, but will secure to the Supreme Court an able and accomplished Judge. The result will amply repay the slight effort required to acccom

VETO OF THE LEGISLATIVE BILL The message which the President sent yesterday to the House of Representatives, giving his reasons for disapproving the socalled Legislative bill, is a very plain, mater-of-fact document, which earries conviction without any flourish of trumpets and without tedious recital of arguments that have been gone over again and again in both Houses of Congress and in the two previous veto-messages relating to the same subject. It was the vicious design of the bill just retoed-viz.: the repeal of the Election aws which was the objective point of all previous legislation of the present extra ession, and the disapproval of this bill is merely a logical sequence of the principles already declared by the President in the messages accompanying the preliminary vetoes. It was unnecessary, therefore, for the President to enter into an elaborate review of the whole subject, and he has

as was practicable.

As in the previous vetoes directed against this same Congressional purpose, the President's disapproval is based (1) upon the form in which the legislation is submitted, and (2) as to the extraneous substance which has been attached to the bill, whose sole purpose should be to provide subsistence for the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative departments. As to the first general objecion, the practice of passing miscellaneous egislation as a part of Appropriation bills is always open to criticism, though of frequent occurrence, except when some urgent measurement ure upon which the Legislative and Executive branches are both agreed would other wise fail for lack of time or some other factitious circumstance. In the case of the resent political legislation, however, it was made a tender to Appropriation bills at the very beginning of the session, and with the decared purpose of starving the Executive into submission. Indeed, this purpose has not yet been abandoned by the Demo-

crats, and the country will not be satisfie of a change of heart among the Con-gressional cabal that has threatened the con-stitutional function of the President until longress shall have passed all the appropria ions and dispersed. Under these condi-ions it was the duty of the President to protect his prerogative, and defend the dignity of his office, by such disapprovals of all the kindred measures as he has actually given. The three vetoes, as a matter of fact, are practically one in this regard, and the same easoning and conditions that called out the

first required the others.

As to the actual change which it was pr posed to make in the National Election laws by this Legislative bill, the points which the President urges are well taken. The repeal of all the vital parts of the National Election laws, which was proposed by the Democrats, could only be justified by holding these laws to be unconstitutional, and this indeed, was the burden of the Democratic arguments in favor of such repeal. But the Democrats virtually admitted the constitu tionality of the laws by leaving upon the statute-books that portion which authorizes the appointment of Supervisors to "observe and witness" the Congressional elections (which any citizen without special warrant may do), but expunging all that portion which enables the interference of Government officers to prevent frauds, which protects the Supervisors from violence, which provides for the punishment of the who are guilty of the frauds or viole which it is the purpose of the law to suppress. The position of the Democrats is glaringly inconsistent. They recognize the constitutionality of the Election laws, and then justify their effort at emasculating these laws and rendering them impotent on the ground that they are unconstitutional. This humiliating confession of inconsistency was forced upon the Democrats because they could not avow the purpose of repealing the Election laws in order to open the way to corruption and violence. The question of the constitutionality of the Election laws is very clearly stated in the President's message. The mere recital of which it is the purpose of the law to sup

gress the power to pass laws to prevent the out that there have been numerous arrests, trials, and convictions under the existing laws in all parts of the country, and that their constitutionality, during the period of eight years in which they have een in operation, has not once been called in question by any of the Judges who presided over trials under their warrant. The President being thus thoroughly and reasonably convinced that the laws in question are measure repealing them without becoming a party to the Democratic approval of the naturalization frauds in New York City, the EPH HOLLAND, the tissue-ballots whereby the last South Carolina election was carried, and the manifold varieties of bulldozing that prevail in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama,

and Florida. The veto of the Legislative bill, which was the last link in the chain of the political legislation, signalizes the failure of the Demo-cratic scheme to terrorize the President into an acquiescence which would have led to the abandonment of all national safeguards for Congressional elections, and which would have made the next Presidential and Congressional election a mere expression of the ballot-box stuffing and shot-gun arguments of the Democracy. It is now for the Democrats to determine whether they will ac knowledge their failure and abandon their vicious project, or whether they will carry out their threat of starving the Government.

MORE OF JUDGE M'ALLISTER'S LAW. idge McAllister, in the trial of Han ond's ghost for irritating SULLIVAN, claimed the privilege of overriding an act of the Legislature and the decisions of the Supreme Court concerning the qualification of jurors, on the ground that the Constitu by the party known in the Scotch law as the pursuer," viz., Sullivan-the right to have an impartial trial after the requirements of the common law. If this pretense have any shadow of sincerity, then, instead of de-nouncing Judge McALLISTER as the guardian of crime, we ought to thank him as the savior of our State Constitution. For while it might be possible for the State to survive the loss of McAllister, and even the exile of SULLIVAN, it is not so easy to determine what we should do without Constitution. Every petty ward-club must have its constitution. So has the universe There is a constitution to a planet and also to a pismire. Nothing is so vast or so little but that a constitution is indispensable to it Even poor HANFORD had a sort of imperfec constitution of his own, which seemed adequate to his wants and needs as a citizen, a husband, a father, and a Christian, until, coming into conflict with the vastly superior constitution of Sullivan (for we must speak politely in a city where assassination is the penalty of criticism), the constitution of HANFORD as framed by its Divine author was suddenly repealed by a pistol-ball at the hands of its human Reformer, thus illustrating afresh the principle of the survival of the

In the judicial estimation of McArarren the serious question on the trial of Hanropp's chost was not whether Sullivan did unlawfully abolish HANFORD's constitution, but it was whether the ghost of HANFORD should be encouraged not only in irritati SULLIVAN, but in utterly abolishing and annihilating the Constitution of the State of Illinois. It requires a jurist of great sagacity to brush away the cobwebs and chaff by which the mourning relatives and the sophistical orphans of a citizen whose constitution has been thus justly repealed seek to surround and becloud the real question at issue. It is these weeping widows and tearful orphans who, in the clear judicial vision of a great jurist like McALLISTER, constitute the rock against which the Constitution of Illinois, our glorious Ship of State itself, is most likely

split and go to the bottom. To fully appreciate how great the danger was that our State, through the malign in fluence of HANFORD's ghost, would sustain a total loss of its Constitution, without salvage or insurance, from which loss we were rescued only through the intrepid judicial learning of McAllister, it is necessary to consider that a rule excluding all who had read the newspaper accounts of the murder, and formed an impression therefrom, would reduce the jury to a very stapid one. In the lear mind of Judge McALLISTER, this result would be effective in thwarting that imperfeet sense of justice entertained by the intel-ligent portion of the people, which called for he punishment of SULLIVAN, and would convert the trial into the strictly spiritualistic question which was so eloquently put by SULLIVAN'S leading counsel, O'BRIEN, and so unanimously carried by the mob in the galleries, viz. : whether HANFORD, being justly dead, ought also to be damned.

No one can doubt, from the above train of reasoning, that the Constitution of Illinois, in providing that the accused should be tried impartial jury, meant that if the nature of his crime was such as to excite strong Catholic prejudice in his favor he should have a jury exclusively of Catholies, or that if HANFORD's ghost's crime had in any way arisen out of his zeal for free common chools, then he should be convicted by jury that could not read. Illiteracy in the clear judicial acumen of this ornament of the Bench is perceived to be the highest intellectual qualification for a juror, as sectarianism affords the completest proof of his religious impartiality.

Of course McALLISTER knows what the requirements of the common law for a juror are, and that all statutory changes in these requirements are invalid. He knows, for in-stance, that the common law requires all jurors to be freeholders, and that the statutes of Illinois permitting all voters to be jurors quiring the mind of the juror to be a blank, required, first, that six, and afterward that

native, to be de medietate linguae, i. e., con posed of six persons of each of the national-ities to which the litigants belong, which was deemed at common law essential to an impartial jury, still prevails, notwithstand-ing a "subtle" legislative attempt to repeal it; also that the common-law rule permitting a Judge to charge the jury orally which, in a day when the confidence felt in the learning and impartiality of Judges was higher than it now is, was considered essen-tial to bring the jury to that impartial frame of mind at which the Constitution so clear ly aims, still prevails, notwithstanding cer-tain "subtle" legislative blunders purport ing to require the Judge's charge to be re duced to writing. Although the methods of obtaining an impartial jury have been subject to perpetual legislative changes, so that no jurist can lay his finger on a system complete in all its parts and say, This is the commo law system of trial by jury, for in no two English reigns was it in all respects the same, yet Judge McALLESTER's legal will no doubt prove fully equal to the task of petrifying this bird on the wing, and of reducing to a fossil this live eel in motion. He will succeed in showing that an institu-tion whose chief element at common law was its elasticity cannot, under our Constitution, be bent. One point at least he has crystallized into our fate, if not into our law, with the firm will, the clear brain and the high resolve of a master jurist: this is, that, in spite of legislative acts and Supreme Court de cisions, the jury shall at least be dunces, and if among the dunces there is any choice it shall be in favor of such as are also knaves. -a service of which both these classes of voters will express their high appreciation at the polls.

BAKING-POWDER AND THE INDIANS.

In a recent statement of awards made at

the New York office of the Commissioner of

Indian Affairs, after enumerating the amounts

of corn and mess pork needed, we are confronted with the somewhat remarkable dec laration that 53,515 pounds of bakingpowder will be required, from which we infer that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, baking-powder is one of the essentials of Indian happiness, and that the tawny warriors of the plans and the lazy bucks of the reservations will hereafter revel in Vienna rolls, Boston brown-bread, hot cross buns, doughnuts, sponge-cake, not excepting strawberry-shortcake and other incidentals of white civilization. In times past there have been some very curious supplies for-warded to Indians. Coal-scuttles were at one time a favorite article of supply, but, when it was found that the Indians persiste in using them for helmets, they were properly discontinued. Then the contract fancied that the average Indian would still more rapidly advance in civilization he only had plenty of majolica cuspidors; but, when it was found that he used this sor of bijouterie to boil his buffalo meat in, cuspidors were cut off. Then the versatile mind of the contractor turned towards lambrequins, but when, on the Indian festival days, th warriors appeared clad in an astonishing assortment of lambrequin breech-cloths, these were rejected also. Indian contractors, however, are never discouraged in their work of civilizing the Indians. They next hit upon eight-day clocks, which they were confident would remind the dusky sons of the forest of the flight of time and the necessity of improving it. The eight-day clocks, however. did nothing of the sort. As soon as they arrived, the squaws ripped out the inwards which were used for personal adornment, and then utilized the clocks as slop-pails. The ladies of the various tribes made a stunning appearance, arrayed and dials, and one old squaw who appeared with an old-fashioned flowered dial for a breastpin was the envy of all her neighbors. The contractors, however, had to abandon this great moral agency also. Other appurtenances of civilization were tried, such as sleeve-buttons, worked slippers, embroidered footrests, spectacles, baby-jumpers, opera-glasses, cylinder desks, sheet music, galvanzed carpet-tacks, Saratoga waves, chromos refrigerators, weathercocks, Latin grammars ircular saws, molasses candy, and sodaountains; but one after the other these sup plies were eliminated, as they were not avail able for food or cutting scalps, the two esentials of Indian life. After a long consultation with Indian Agents and miss aries, the contractors settled upon soap as the one thing needful, and soap went forward to the Indian country in imnense quantities. There were lava soap, Castile soap, tar soap, bar soap, toile soap, sand soap, soft soap, all kinds of soap. The Indians took the soap kindly for a time, as they thought it was somethi good to eat; but, after several of them had learly washed out their insides with it and found that their ponies wouldn't eat it, and refused to have anything more to do with it. An effort was then made to explain its use to them. A fairly-clean Indian was se lected and two athletic contractors proceeded to scrub him as the two English soldiers did the Afghan. After removing several inches

mother farther in, and then the contractors bandoned their work, and the Governmen forbade any further shipments of soap.

And now, after this long list of failure omes the indefatigable contractor with his baking-powder, as the article which every well-regulated Indian should have in his fam-ily. Why he should have it in his family does not appear. Why he wants it at all does not appear. Why he should want baking-powder and be content to go without stove-polish does not appear. What he will do with it when he gets it does not appear. We can imagine there may be contingencies in an Indian's life that might involve the necessity of tooth-powder, and some new and strange complication of events might happen where his whole future might be made unhappy if he did not have immediate supplies of student-lamp-wicks and lead-pencils, marmalade and connamon. But where can the baking-powder come in? The only way we can account for the baking-powder involves a dark conspiracy. In the oracular words of "the mystic lady" of "Pinafore," things are not always also, that the common law, so har from requiring the mind of the juror to be a blank, required, first, that six, and afterward that two, of the jurors should be summoned from the immediate scene of the crime in order that they might bring their previous local knowledge of the facts with them to sid done that is fraught with danger to the Indian. Every baking-powder company in the country has had the baking-powder of all to the real by jury as practiced in England at any period, are all wold. But he does not purpose to save the Constitution all at once. He has brought the major part of it up out of the sea. He will, in due time, show us that the common-law rule requiring a jury, in case arising between a foreigner and a suppose to save the constitution all at once. He has brought the major part of it up out of the sea. He will, in due time, show us that the common-law rule requiring a jury, in case against Indians or anything else, has

of dirt, a long-lost breech-cloth was found.

the Government in a moment of de ined to solve the Indian pro riping out the race at one blow? Is the ent a baking-powder Bongia?

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The Republican candidate for Governor of the Strongest available man in the Convention of the Conventi tate; the platform adopted by the Convention that nominated him is unexceptionable A campaign opened so suspicionly honest work and discretion occess. The Ohio election this year is adnitted on both sides to be of great significance. It is not likely on either side to deunless Republican success with Foster shall redound especially to the advantage of Secretary SHERMAN. But the result of the lection will, nevertheless, be scarcely less mportant than it was four years ago when t determined the candidature and success of President HAYES. We have said that the Ohio platform

exceptionable. It deals with live issues. It

makes. It will satisfy those who have been called "Stalwarts" and those who have been

known as "Liberals" in the Republican

party, for these two factions are nearer each

other to-day than they have been for the past eight years. The spirit of the Ohio resolutions will satisfy everybody except the declaration in favor of "free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the Nation, and the suprem of the National Government," is in order at this time, when all these privileges and blessings are threatened by the Democratic party. It is the destruction of the purity of the ballot-box and the abandonment of National supremacy which the Democrats have sought deliberately in their persistent effort to repeal the election-statutes and all the laws providing the means for the en-forcement thereof. By adopting this course, the Democrats have furnished the issue for the next election; the Ohio Convention seized upon it with keen intelligence and defined it with excellent effect. Incident to this fight which the Democrats have revived against the integrity and the dominion of the National Government are all the abuse which attach to the extra session of Congress,—the cost to the people, the unneces sary prolongation of the session, the injury that has been done to the business of the country on account of the uncertainty as to legislation, and the revival of a sectionalism which the present Republican Administra-tion had done everthing possible to quiet and allay. The expulsion of Union soldiers from the positions they held in Congress was also a part of the scheme for an extra session, for the Democrats could not wait till the regular session in order to distribute the spoils so far as they now control them. The indorsement of the President's course in defeating the Democratic conspirators and the satisfaction expressed over the unparalleled advantages of Resumption, which was brought about by Republican devotion and persistence and which has saved the country \$13,000,000 a year in interest, were fitting appendages to the main issue.

We think the Ohio platform has struck th key-note of the Presidential campaign, which his year's election in that State may be fairly said to inaugurate. The extra session of Congress, when the Democrats came into ontrol of both Houses for the first time since the War, has sufficed to show the course they will take when they shall succeed to the ontrol of the entire Government. No one who has followed the proceedings of this extra session impartially can doubt that undisputed Democratic control will be proschief results of the War, to the encouragement of fraud and violence as the chief factors in elections, to the complete revival of the spoils-system, to the resurrection of the Fiat-money lunacy, and to the favorable consideration of claims, subsidies, or any other variety of money-getting schemes that may be suggested by the "Solid South." The Democrats have made the issue, and it is now for the people of this country, begin ning in Ohio, to approve or repudiate the position they have taken.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL. The Inter-Oceanic Canal Congress which has been in session in Paris for some weeks has so far concluded its labors as to recom mend the plan of Lieut. Wrse for the Panama route. There were several routes urged and strongly supported. The estimated cost of the principal routes was as follows: 

The cost of the Panama route was origi-nally much greater, but during the session the plan was modified, and a reduced cost was estimated. The French party in the Congress all supported this route. The America delegates mainly supported the Atrato route, but finally the French got up an immense excitement, in which they seem to have bulllozed the opposition to silence.

This subject of a canal uniting the Atlanti and Pacific Oceans is a very old one. From the discovery of America the science of the world was directed to find a northwest passage to the Pacific. During the present half-century this subject has been growing less important, and the construction of the railroad across this continent to the Pacific, which road is to be duplicated as often as the demands of trade require it, has still further lessened the importance of such a route. The application of steam to ocean-going vessels has made time an important item in the matter of commerce. Men ship goods at present from China to Europe, making their calculations upon a time-table which is daily becoming as certain as that of railroad travel. At present steamers leave Australia and China for San Francisco at Anstralia and China for San Francisco at certain hours on certain days; the arrival of these steamers at San Francisco can be depended on ordinarily with great exactness; the time for crossing the continent to New York, Boston, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, is capable of exact estimate, as is the time becapable of exact estimate, as is the time be-tween either of these points and London or Liverpool. A man sending a bill of exchange by this route to London from Australia, can estimate with almost exactness the time to be consumed between the two points, and

the continent.

It is possible that the estimates which have been made of the tonnage that will pass through this canal when finished have

of and that by the days of sailing vessels will have drawn to a close, and the use of lines of steamers on the two oceans, with railroads across the continent, will be found far more econom-

The estimated cost of this canal will furnish some indication as to the magnitude of the work. The whole distance is four miles, and the estimate is \$140,000,000, or about \$6,000,000 a mile. This estimate, which was hurriedly made in a caucus of the friends of the plan, and which was severely questioned, may be safely assumed to be fa ess than what will actually prove to be the cost. Completed, it will not probably cost ess than \$200,000,000, and it will take twenty-five years to construct the work. In that time, the commerce of the world will have wrought out new means, and agencies, and highways, and this canal will probably find itself, as canals generally have done, superseded by other means of intercourse in which time and cost of transportation will have is apt, timely, and strong in the points it

prime conside As a work of engineering skill, and as triumph of mind over great natural difficulties and barriers, it will be a monument to commemorate the names of its authors and its constructors; but whether it will ever prove to be the assistant to commerce that it is claimed it will be, or even reimburse the cost of building it, is not at all probable. The test of this, however, will be when the time comes for subscribing and paying fo the stock and bonds necessary to furnish the means of this grand, costly, and possibly visionary scheme. When the capitalists of the world shall exhibit the same enthusiasm that is shown by the engineers, then the estimated benefits to result from this work will receive more credence than they now

SPANISH AFFAIRS. A correspondent writes The Chicago Tele-une asking for information on certain points connected with Spanish affairs to which casual reference has been made in the cable dispatches during the past few weeks. Among them are the reasons for declaring a state of siege in the Basque provinces; the question at issue between the Cortes and the Cabinet; the result of the recent elections; and the proposed marriage of the King. THE TRIBUNE will try to explain these points to the best of its ability.

The Basque provinces have been in a chronic state of disaffection for years over

the extinguishing of the Fueros, which is

the cause of the recent threat of the Government to declare martial law in those provinces. The Fueros originally were certain rights and privileges granted, some of them as far back as the eleventh century to Leon, and which shortly afterward were also conceded to Navarre and Vittoria. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries these concessions rapidly increased, and about this time Fuero came to be used as the generic term for a regular code of laws instead of certain desultory privileges. As the Crown, how-Fueros were gradually extinguished, until only those of the Basque provinces and Navarre survived. The Basque Fueros vested the management of public affairs in an Assembly of popular representatives elected by household suffrage. This Assembly was allowed to collect the taxes, to provide for the defense of the territory, and to nominate all the principal officers of the Government. The inhabitants of the province wer exempt from all imposts except such as they levied themselves, and from all duties on imported merchandise. They had all the obliged to appear in any tribunal outside their province, to admit Royal troops in their territory, have any Royal establish ments except the Post-Office, or allow Royal intendants in their midst. They were also conceded the right to defend their own territory, and to punish all violators of their constitutional rights. These rights, or Fueros, after having been recognized by successive sovereigns for hundreds of years, were at last set aside by the Government of Castanos, which came into power after the death of FERDINAND VII. The abolition of the Fueros provoked a civil war, which resulted in their re-establishment by Isabella II. in 1839. They were also respected by the Provisional Government of 868, but during the Carlist uprisings in 1873-'76 the people of the Basque provinces sympathized with the Carlists and openly aided them, which again led to the exyear. The determination of the people to have them restored, even by force if necessary, was the occasion, as we understand it. of the recent hostile action of the Govern-

ment.

The question now pending in the Cortes touches the matter of Cuban reforms, and has been precipitated by the visit of some Chinese envoys to Madrid, whose object is to provide for Chinese labor in Cuba. The position of the Government, as we under-stand it, is favorable to the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba and the negotiation of a treaty with China for the introduction of Coole labor in the island, and this policy has been submitted to the Cortes in the form of a bill which is now pending. So far as the elections are conce far as the elections are concerned, there is little to be said. They took place during the month of April,—the Opposition, composed of Constitutionalists, Progressists, and Conservative Republicans, being headed by Senor Castellar. As- to the composition of parties in the Cortes, they are more bewildering even than those of the German Parliament, which not even the Ger mans themselves can understand. There are Ministerialists, Constitutionalists, Progressists, Liberals, Conservative Republicans. of whom CASTELAR is one, -Ultramontanes, Liberal Conservatives, Conservative Libera's, Moderate Republicans, Centralists, Moderate Democrats, Historical Moderates, etc., etc. For the purposes of the present article, it is sufficient to state that the adherents of the Ministry have over 800 majority in the

Finally, as to the approaching marriage of King ALPONSO. MERCEDES, the late Queen, died last fall, and in the latter part of April arrangements were consummated for Alronso's marriage to the Archduchess MARIA CHRISTINA of Austria, the ceremony to take place after a year's mourning MERCEDES, by which time the funeral baked meats will have grown cold. The Archduchess mests will have grown cold. The Archduchess is 21 years of age, a niece of the Emperor, and daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand. Her mother, the Archduchess ELIZABETH, was married twice, her first husband being of the modern branch of the Hapsburg-Lorraine house. There is an element of romance about the marriage in the fact that the match was talked about

scibility of the marriage at the same of the Crown Prince of Austria, now in his 21st year, to the infanta Maria DEL PILAR, sister of King ALPONSO, now in her 18th year.

There are some aspects of the Ohio cam

policy Mr. HATES adopted at the

siderable interest to the student of public af-fairs. (1) Mr. Foster, the Republican nomines for Governor, early became a convert to the

of his Administration towards the States lately in rebellion, and he was also one of the first to

see the folly of such a course, and to openly repudiate it. From a mild Conservative he be-came a "Stalwart," with all that the term imolies, and boldly confessed that both the Presi-dent and himself were in error in regard to their hopes of reconciliation by the methods proposed. His speech on Wednesday before the Convention that nominated him was firm, patriotic, and conservative, and yet as strongly partisan as the most radical of his political friends desired,—his most emphatic utterances having reference to the faithful enforcement of the results of the War, and the execution both in letter and spirit of the amendments to the Constitution," and his radicalism bearing on the rights of all men, without regard to color, race, or previous condition. Mr. FOSTER has been driven into this attitude, as Mr. HAYES has, by the unjust discriminations which the white Democrats of the South have made in dealing with the colored portion of the population, and by the revolutionary and reactionary measures that the Democratic party in Congress has attempted to force upon the country. It is probably safe to say that two years ago Mr. FOSTER could not have been nominated for Governor of Ohio, be-cause he would have encountered the hostility of Mr. HAYES and his Administration, and it is now manifest enough that he has had the ear-nest sympathy of the President and his friends in Washington. This indicates harmony and good feeling in the Republican party, which has been brought about by the sapid progress of certain political events. (2) The second interesting feature of the Ohio opening day is, that the Republicans were not frightened into nominating John Sherman by the threat that the Democrats would nominate Senator Thurman. This indicates that the Republican THURMAN. This indicates that the Republican party in Ohio is so strong, united, and harmonious that it is confident of success, and will bell its full strength for its ticket this fall, no matter who is their standard-bearers. It indicates, also, that they have had the good sense to nominate a candidate for Governor without any ref-erence whatever to the Presidential nomination of 1880, wisely leaving that ques termination of a convention of all the States when it shall be called. (3) It was thought that

President as a proof of his (Grant's) popularity, because Tapt was once a member of his Cabinet. But Mr. Tapt was not nominated, and it is highly probable that his friendship for Grant, or Grant's for him, had no more to do with the action of that Convention that it had with the last retomessage of President HAYES. (4) It Mr THURMAN and his backers for the Presidence are as wise as their opponents, they will not only result in disorder and defeat, not only i the Ohio canvass this fall, but in the scramble for the Democratic noming National campaign of 1880.

BILL SPRINGER seems to be turning his atten

or in any other, when he and they have a favorite party scheme to carry, and so he proposes to amend the rule so that it shall read: "When-

ever it shall appear that a quorum has not you on any question, the Speaker shall immediate count the House, and, if he shall find that aqu

rum is present, the business shall proceed the same manner as if a quorum had voted

pense with the old constitutional quorum an the well-established parliamentary method of ascertaining whether it be present, and transfer

ascertaining whether it be present, and transfer the whoie power to the presiding officer for de-cision. Thus, if the Republicans exercise their prerogative and refuse to vote on some partisan measure that the Demo-crats are determined to carry, by break-ing the quorum, Mr. Speaker RANDALL shall "count the House," and if he sees a suf-cient number within the bar to constitute a quo-rum has shall so appropries and proceed.

rum he shall so announce, and proceed with business "the same as if a quorum had voted." We would suggest to Mr. Springen and his Confederate associates that they go one step further, and, if there is not a quorum within the

bar at roll-call, the Speaker be allowed to search through the lobbies and cloak-rooms and include

amendments as the centleman from Iillnois proposes should be adopted, we should want to see honester men in the chair than either Sax Raspall or Jos Blackburn to make the count, or

ndeed any partisan schemer who will subord

ments of a secret caucus. No wonder that dispatches characterize Springer's propos

as "the most revolutionary attempt to overrid the minority that has ever been made in Con

The nomination of FOSTER in Ohio for Got-

rnor was a sad blow at the poets who are

pected to write the campaign songs with which the mass-meetings are to be enlivened, and the glee clubs made available in the approaching canvass. There are but few words, or combina-tion of words, that will rhyme with "Charles"

il stragglers in the count. If such ou

the nomination of ex-Attorney-General Tarr, whose selection by the Convention seamed highly probable before it met, would be in the inter-

est of the third-term "boom" of Gen. GRANT.

Had TAPT been nominated, it would undoubted! have been seized upon by the friends of the ex

BILL SPRINGER Second to our Washington or tion just now, according to our Washington or areadments to respondent, to proposing amendments to standing rules of the House so as to tyra over the minority, and enable the Demo-Co Republicans. When a member refuses to vote he is not counted, and, when there is no quorum voting, no bill can be passed. The Republican have found it expedient on several occasion when the Democratic majority were determined to ride roughshod over them to block the game by refusing to vote, and thus leave the House without a quorum. This is an advantage that the migrity has always had accorded to it and is in New York. . lished parliamentary principle. But Mr. SPRINGER and his Confederate associates in the

The true-born Sou

The army must not may need it to abolish some Let us be kind to

the eye of a needle than f championship.

The attendance at the

Building, if allowed to go a

Perhaps Mr. David I the fence is due to the finance Club next year.

Perhaps Mr. David I the fence is due to the fincoln was a rail-splitter.

The President is anx

"CHARLEY," or "FOSTER," and in this respective pomination of Judge TAPT would have been much more acceptable, because his name jingle sweetly and easily with a dozen others on which all the changes in rhythmical composition could be rung. We are not in the business of manufacturing there are the other fallows, but only facturing rhymes for the Ohio fellows, but sympathies are enlisted in their favor, and sympathies are enlisted in their ravor, and would gladly help them out. But this that can be evolved out of our inner conscious or demand, and they are welcome without charge. In the following stans She's sure to toss it up for Chankay Foster.

This is as far as a person, not used to it, on
be expected to go with the thermometer at 90
degrees in the shade, but a friend next door,

degrees in the shade, but a friend next door, who has the rhythm of "Bingen on the Rhins" running in his mind, or something worse, sharests something like the following:

Have you heard the ringing sloran, Have you read the mighty roster Of the hosts that have enlisted Under gallant Charlet Forwar?

No caveat has been filed on the above, ace a patent applied for. No doubt but that the Ohio "Idee," that is always fertile in expedients, will be equal to the tremendous exigence.

winning over to the support the influence of certain distit Congressmen. Since that A closely identified with the A closely identified with the a sil things considered, a fair supporter of all its many in his election would be regarded being in a certain sense his management of the Gor Garriello, too, Mr. Fostration of the constant of t be most acceptable, for it is he elected he would make a United States Senatorship, favors him, because he has a that he would aid him in

Mr. NOBDHOFF, of the writes from Washington the crats are dissatisfied with the in Congress. He says if think it worth while to resuspicion they can easily d only to determine to pass tion bills and adjourn. The shing in twenty-four hours, right before the country, want the Democratic party the majority in their party The following is an extra

The following is an extra

me's speech in Montreal:

After Jornson's retiremen
people was Grant. | Chec
called a man of inck. I thin
fisther and mother, lucky in
which they gave,him. He we
the atmost obscurity, but he
succeed. For two difficult
continued to have good inck,
ing governed us for eight yes
luck abroad. If the expre
which has greeted him cor
words, it would encircle the
chain. No man has ever
Government or any nation
him the sympathy and adm
world. Contrary to the sun, An Onio correspondent paper that every Republic

"Stalwart," and that the ndignation and disgust ag majority in Congress," i by the Bourbon leaders the inoffensive colored ampaign in Ohio this ost exciting and hotly con rith the chances of success earances, largely in favor Mr. Tinous has evident "bar"!" in Georgia. Sen presses himself strongly and the movement seems strength in the South. A di

opposed to Those have a his support. Every few da from papers in all parts of ceived by Georgia papers, their insertion is paid for. to come from Albany. Mr. Speaker RANDALL dide." This is a favorite Brigadiers in Congress also, relatives in the South hav weeded out of the army since

The Demo-Confederate had better sell out its effective from business. It isn't the machine.

sign, their places can be fille

erates who are now he

The SHERMAN " boom " will now be in nowise deper Governorship for its success PERSON

Col. Jerome Napoleon The exodus has no rig M. Roch, the late Mr. Foster appears to

Perhaps it might be ad Mary Walker with umbrella Speaking of vetoes, Mi of the Bullion bill, will so The Democratic part

might hurt her feelings i Rebel graves.

O'Leary's stomach.

The Marquis of Lorn
Louise will open the new A
on Monday evening.

Some of the pedestria

Sir Edward Thornto

company at Mr. Vernon the Queen's birthday. John Sherman accomduring his visit to Ohio itences and Judge Taft. Mr. Le Due says: schase' scalp." Now, Gen. Garfield and

ment of Congress. He backbone up much longer Jefferson Davis is no If it is true that ? oward a second term, be seto John Sherman at on An Eastern editor and 43," and we are 'Plice!" "Plice!" from Since the downfall

The widow says she Cameron, and the latter of happiness without some and Alexandre Dumas' album which the Comedii
Prince of Wales, in whice
least-played author known
understood to have moved
to have the interdict of the
moved from "Le Demi-la
will perform in London.

The editor of the Bo
"More than twenty-five'
tet in his teens, took h
and mystery' of printin
middle life, who explains
ranged and why, and p
process of 'setting up's

e at the same tim Austria, now in his MARIA DEL PILAR, , now in her 18th

of the Ohio campaign, ed, which are of con-Republican nowines me a convert to the eards the States lately also one of the first to course, and to openly all that the term imthat both the Presierror in regard to their methods proposed. before the Convention irm, patriotic, and congly partisan as the al friends desired, -bis having reference to th in letter and spirit he Constitution," and on the rights of to color, race, or STER has been driven HAYES has, by the unthe white Democrats in dealing with the ary measures that the ss has attempted to Mr. FOSTER could not lovernor of Ohio, beministration, and it is he has had the earent and his friends dicates harmony and ican party, which has

rapid progress of ceropening day is were not frightened HERMAN by the threat nominate Senator that the Republican united, and barmont cess, and will poll icket this fall, no matgood sense to nom or without any refquestion to the de-3) It was thought that rney-General TAPT. rould be in the intern" of Gen. GRANT. the friends of the ex-(GMANT's) popularionce a member of is highly probable GRANT, or GRANT'S do with the action of and with the last veto-HATES. (4) If Mr. ers for the Presidence defeat, not only in il, but in the scramble ation for the great

to be turning his attento our Washington coronse so as to tyrannize ember refuses to vote hen there is no quorum t on several occasions ajority were determined them to block the game thus leave the House is an advantage that any other well-estabprinciple. But Mr. derate associates in the thwarted in that way, and they have a favory, and so he propo t shall read: "! a quorum has not voted he shall find that a quo iness shall proceed in quorum had voted." RINGER proposes to dis-stitutional quorum and rliamentary method of presiding officer for de Republicans exercise refuse to vote on ure that the Demo-to carry, by breakir. Speaker RANDALL," and if he sees a suffi-bar to constitute a quoince, and proceed with Mr. Springer and his that they go one step notia quorum within the aker be allowed to search i cloak-rooms and include int. If such outrageous tieman from Itlinois protleman from Iilinois proair than either Sam Ramen to make the count, or hemer who will subordi-fair play to the requireonary attempt to override s ever been made in Con-

foster in Ohio for Gov-t the poets who are exspaign songs with which to be enlivened, and the able in the approaching the few words, or combine the words, or co re Tarr would have been because his name jingles a a dozen others on which Ohio fellows, but I in their favor, and we me ont. But this is all tof our inner consciousthey are welcome to it the following stanza she Ohio:

Ohio:
ew spring bonnet cost her,
o for Chankay Forren.
rson, not used to it, can
the thermometer at 90,
but a friend next door,
"Bingen on the Rhine"
r something worse, surhe following:

the following:
the ringing slogan,
the mighty roster
thave enlisted
CHARLEY FOSTER?
In filed on the above, nor
No doubt but that the
always fertile in expedithe tremendous exigency

n of FOSTER for Govern nditate most preferred by He was, if reports which enied speak truly, closely

visning over to the support of the President the influence of certain distinguished Southern Coogressmen. Since that time he has been closely identified with the Administration, and, all things considered, a faithful and untiring supporter of all its many 'policies.' In short, his election would be regarded by the President his election would be regarded by the President is being in a certain sense an indorsement of his management of the Government. To Gen. Garrield, too, Mr. Foster's nomination would be most acceptable, for it is believed that were he elected he would make no claims upon the United States Senatorship. Mr. SHERMAN also that he would aid him in the contest for the

Mr. NORDHOFF, of the New York Herald. writes from Washington that he takes no stock in the rumor set affort that the Southern Demoin the runor set and the southern Demo-crats are dissatisfied with the party programme in Congress. He says if the Rebel Brigadiers think it worth while to relieve themselves aspicion they can easily do it, for they have ealy to determine to pass the two Appropria-tion bills and adjourn. They can settle every-thing in twenty-four hours, and set themselves before the country, because what they want the Democratic party will do. They have the majority in their party in both Houses, and they are responsible.

The following is an extract from Mr. BERGHm's speech in Montreal:

R's speech in Montreal:

After Johnson's retirement, the choice of the people was Ghant. [Cheers.] He has been called a man of luck. I think he is lucky in his father and mother, lucky in the body and mind which they gave him. He went into the War from the atmost obscarity, but he had the good luck to succeed. For two difficult terms Gen. Grant continued to have good luck, and now, after having governed us for eight years, he has had good lack abroad. If the expression of enthusiasm which has greeted him could be expressed in words, it would encirele the world with a polyglot chain. No man has ever originated under one Government or any nation who has carried with him the sympathy and admiration of the whole world. Contrary to the sun, he rose in the West.

An Onio correspondent writes to an Eastern paper that every Republican in the State is now a "Stalwart," and that the great mass of the organization "entertains feelings of the utmost indignation and disgust against the Democratic majority in Congress," and denounce in un-measured terms the many outrages perpetrated by the Bourbon leaders in the South against the inoffensive colored people. He says the ting and hotly contested ever known, with the chances of success, from present ap-pearances, largely in favor of the Republicans.

"bar" in Georgia. Senator Ben Bill ex-presses himself strongly in favor of Tilden, and the movement seems to be rapidly gaining strength in the South. A dispatch from Atlanta says that several county papers which have been opposed to Tilden have recently gone over to his support. Every few days sheets of extracts from papers in all parts of the country are received by Georgia papers, and it is rumored their insertion is paid for. All these are said to come from Albany.

Mr. Speaker RANDALL says, "Let the army slide." This is a favorite motto with the Rebel Brigadiers in Congress also, whose friends and relatives in the South have been thoroughly weeded out of the army since 1861. If they can starve the army by refusing to pass the Appropriation bills until the officers are forced to resign, their places can be filled with ex-Confederates who are now bankering after "the old

The Demo-Confederate party in Congress had better sell out its effects at auction and re-tire from business. It isn't capable of running

The SHEEMAN "boom" for the Presidency will now be in nowise dependent upon the Ohio Governorship for its success.

PERSONALS.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Paris, The exodus has no rights which the South

M. Roch, the late executioner of Paris,

Mr. Foster appears to be the Ohio section of the Presidential backbone.

The true-born Southerner always carries State-Rights and concealed weapons.

Perhaps it might be advisable to arm Dr. Mary Walker with umbrellas and reduce the army. Speaking of vetoes, Mr. Warner, the father of the Bullion bill, will soon know how it is him-

The Democratic party having damaged itself all that is possible, Congress may now adjusted.

The army must not be abolished. We may need it to abolish some more Southern Dem-

Let us be kind to the Solid South. It might hurt her feelings if we decorated any but Rebel graves. It is easier for David Davis to go through

the eye of a needle than for the Bostons to win the

been so large as to effect a permanent cure of Mr. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess

Louise will open the new Art Gallery in Montreal on Monday evening. Some of the pedestrians at the Exposition Building, if allowed to go as they please, look as if

they would go home. Sir Edward Thornton entertained a select company at Mr. Vernon last Saturday in honor of the Queen's birthday.

John Sherman accomplished considerable during his visit to Ohio recently. He fixed his fences and Judge Tatt.

Mr. Le Duc says: "I don't care to take a

jackass' scalp." Now, why should he? What could he do with two? Gen, Garfield and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt have been engaged to lecture before the Harvard Pinance Club next year.

Perhaps Mr. David Davis' attachment for the fence is due to the fact that his dear friend Lincoln was a rail-splitter.

ment of Congress. He doesn't like to keep his bone up much longer. Jefferson Davis is not going to publish an anteblography. He finds that the market for fiction is already everstocked.

The President is anxious for an adjourn-

If it is true that Mr. Hayes is squinting

toward a second term, he should lose no time, but veto John Sherman at once.

An Eastern editor says "Rose Eytinge is but 43," and we are listening for cries of "Plice!" "Plice!" from that direction.

Since the description Since the downfall of the Boston Base-Ball

Club the youth of the country no longer exclaim, "I would rather be Wright than be President." The widow says she shall again sue Simon

Cameron, and the latter concludes that there is no happiness without some alloy and Widow Oliver. Alexandre Dumas' witty preface to the album which the Comedie Francise gave to the Prince of Wales, in which he called himself the least-played author known to English sadiences, is understood to have moved the Prince to take steps to have the interdict of the Lord Chamberlain removed from "Le Demi-Monde," which the troupe will perform in London.

The editor of the Boston Transcript says : The editor of the Boston Transcript says:

"More than twenty-five years ago a little boy, not yet in his teens, took his first lenson in 'the art and mystery' of printing from a gentieman in middle life, who explained how the 'case' was arranged and why, and practically exemplified the process of 'setting up' type. 'Thia, my boy,' he said in a serious tone, yet with a smile, as he placed his hand on the lever of an old-fashioned Franklin hand-press, 'is the most powerful weapon known. In the hands of bad men it is dangerous; in the hands of good men it can work miracles. We hope to abolish slayery with it.' That boy was the writer—that man was William Lloyd Garrison."

#### SPORTING EVENTS.

Progress of the Pedestrian Contest for the Seventy-Five-Hour Belt.

A Trotting Matinee at the Jockey Club Track This Afternoon.

Michigan University and Racine College in a Foot-Ball Contest.

Cleveland Succeeds in Turning the Tables on Syracuse.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE SEVENTY-PIVE-HOUR WALE. Yesterday's Tribund gave an account of the progress of the twenty-two walkers who started in the walk for the O'Leary beit up to midnight, at which time Guyon was in the lead. He had gone far enough to feel of his only dangerous competitors, Crossland and Parry, and found that he walk or the lead of the second control of the lead of the lead. that he could easily outspeed them, and in regard to his staying qualities, when in condition, there is no question. He has been doing an immense amount of walking lately, however, and the six-day and seventy-five-hour contests in New York, in both of which he was victorious, proved such a strain on his constitution that, after going twenty-five miles Saturday night, he

and compelled to withdraw. This was the right course to pursue under the circumstances, as it stopped all betting, and prevented the bad feeling which would certainly have arisen had he continued on the track and in the lead until 100 miles or so had been done, and then fallen out. The withdrawal was a source of disappointment to the public, as Guyon had been looked upon as the only man in the race who could compete with Parry and Crossland, and it was feared that with him out the Englishman would have an easy victory. It is not at all certain that such will be the case, however, as there are two or three others in the race that will give them a strong push for the lead in the first 100 miles, and may yet keep the belt on this side of the water. this side of the water.

ATTACKED WITH INFLAMMATION OF THE KIT

who led the string at the end of the first twentyfour hours, is a silm, light-haired man, who
started out at a steady pace, which he maintained with but slight stops for rest and food up
to 12 o'clock last night. When he went into
the lead the crowd began to testify their appreciation of his prowess by frequent cheering, but
to this evidence of popularity he paid not the
alightest attention, plodding along at the steady
gait which carried him over ninety-four miles of
sawdust in the first day, and which, if kept up,
will certainly secure him first or second place. VAN CASTELLO,

CROSSLAND,
who was the favorite in the pools before who was the favorite in the pools before the race began, did not seem to have much speed at first, but this was explained by the fact that he was out of condition. In the early hours of yesterday morning Parry gained a lead of twelve miles on him, but during the day this was greatly reduced, so that at 10 o'clock last night but six miles separated them. Crossland is the most noticeable man in the lot, on account of his strong way of going, and makes frequent spurts of a mile or so. He feels confident of beating Parry, and this view of the case is also taken by sporting men, who assert that the latter will quit if gone at by a good max.

"CAPT. HARRY."

who took matters so easily Wednesday night, exhibited more speed yesterday, and, in the opidion of many, stands a good chance to win in case the leaders fall off any in their pace, since he is in fine shape, and expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to last out the journey.

There were others not so well fixed in this respect, and before last night five besides Guyon had given up the job which they had so bravely undertook, and retired. They were: Frank Benton, who left at the close of his 57th mile; Y. B. Dammers, who quit at 43; R. H. Dodge, who went 38; W. H. Heine, 29; and Iowa George, 79. The latter was doing well enough until be spratned an ankle, which accident laid him up for good, and the young man sorrowfully retired from the contest in which he had hoped to win both fame and fortune.

fortune.

The others kept plodding along, and at the end of the first twenty-four bours

THE SCORE WAS AS POLLOWS: Vame.

Wiles. Name.

Wan Castello.

94 A. M. Dana.

John Dobler.

92 Albert Schock.

George Parry

92 H. L. Goodman.

John Banks

91 Otto Sallymann.

John Sherry

86 J. J. Geraghty

Guy Burns

86 J. J. Geraghty

Guy Burns

86 J. McAndrews

Capt. Harry

84 W. M. Hoffman.

| Riles | Rile

THE TURF.

THE JOCKEY CLUB MATINES TO-DAY. This afternoon at the Jockey-Club track there will be given a trotting mattines, to which the public is invited without charge. The matter is one which the management has had in charge for some time, and the giving of such entertainments is a feature that will commend itself to all. There are about one hundred horses at the track, the list comprising some of the most noted flyers in the country, and as all of the drivers have entered into the affair with energy, there will be a large number of entries in each class. There being no purses offered, the fear of a record will not stand in the way of the boys, and the hottest kind of racing may be boys, and the hottest kind of racing may be looked for, as everybody will want to win. Mazo-Mante, who trotted the Central Park track in 2:21½ last Saturday, is expected to beat 2:20 today, and will come pretty near doing it if he gets home ahead of Nettie C, and others that will start against him. The stables of Budd Doble, Peter Johnson, Gus Wilson, William Emmet, Matt Colvin, and many others, will be represented in to-day's races, and, as there will be classes all the way from that for horses that have never beaten three minutes, to a free-for-all, every trotter on the grounds will have a chance to compete.

ELKHART, Ind., May 20.—To-day's races were well attended, and each heat closely contested. The score was as follows:

Three-thirty class:

OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—In the free-for-all race this afternoon, Doty won the first heat in 2:33, Kate Wesner was awarded the second heat on account of foul driving by the drivers of Dakota Maid. Pilot won the three last heats of the 2:35 race—time 2:34, 2:834, and 2:37. Rufer ran away and badly injured himself and driver. The Novelty mile and a half running race was won by Mollie Merrill in

2:56. Lambertine won the first half-mile in 47 seconds, and also won the second half-mile. Eddie Petty, rider of Beechwood, was run away with, and was probably fatally injured. The horse stepped on his chest and crushed several

PAROLE.

London, May 29.—The question referred to the stewards of the Eosom meeting whether Parole should, after his previous victories, run for the gold cup with the teo-pound allowance as an American-bred horse, was decided in favor of Parole.

BASE-BALL.

STRACUSE VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STRACUSE, N. Y., May 29.—The postponed game between the Stars and Clevelands was played here to-day, and won by the Clevelands by tremendous batting, the like of which has not been seen in Syracuse for two or three years. McCormick, the Star's regular pitcher, was batted out of his position in the first inning, and Purcell was found little better. Mitchell pitched a strong game, and bothered the Stars

in every inning.			(B) (A)	Į.	P		Yan
THE SCORE		900					
Cleveland.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Phillips, 1 b	5	320	443	4 9 3	4	0	0
Kennedy, c	5	0	1 2	11423	8132	3320	1 1 1
Strief, c.f	5	1 2 1	0000	233	20	000	
Total.	47	14	21	30	27	12	10
Dorgan, 1 b	4	111	1 2	3	13	036	0 2
Purcell, r. f. and p Carpenter, 3 b	4	0	0	3102	6 0 2	6	200
Richmond, c. f	4	0	1 0 3 0	0 3	100	1 0 2 0	0 1 0
Macullar, a. a	4	0	0	0	0 5	5	6
Total	35	6	8	12	27	20	11

Strikes called—On Mitches, 10, va. off McCormick, 4.
Passed balls—Kelly, 2.
Wild pitches—Mitchell, 3; Purcell, 2.
Time of game—Three hours.
Umpire—T. Gillean, of London.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 29.—Worcesters, 14; New Bedfords, 12. Championship.

FOOT-BALL. THE RACINE COLLEGE AND MICHIGAN UNIVER

are to play a game of foot-ball at the White Stocking grounds this afternoon, under the Rugby rules, as previously announced. As these rules are not familiar to the foot-ball play-

these rules are not familiar to the foot-ball players of this country they are given herewith:

1. The maximum length of ground shall be 200 yards, the maximum breadth shall be 100 yards, the length and breadth shall be marked off with flags; and the roals shall be upright posts, eight yards apart, with a tape across them, eight feet from the ground.

2. The winners of the toss shall have the choice of goals. The game shall be commenced by a place-kick from the centre of the ground by the side losing the toss; the other side shall not approach within ten yards of the ball until it is kicked off. 3. After a goal is wen the losing side shall kick off, and goals shall be changed. In the event, however, of no goal having fallen to either party at the lapse of half the allotted time, ends shall then be changed.

4. A roal shall be won when the ball passes be-

lapse of half the allotted time, ends shall then be changed.

4. A goal shall be won when the ball passes between the goal-posts under the tape, not being thrown, knocked on, or carried.

5. When the ball is in touch, the first player who touches it shall throw it from the point on the boundary line where it left the ground in a direction at right angles with the boundary line, and it shall not be in play until it shall not touched the ground, and the player throwing it in shall not play it until it has been played by another player.

6. When a player has kicked the ball, any one of the same side who is nearest to the opponents goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself nor in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing sountil the ball has been played, unless there are at least three of his opponents between him sad his goal; but no player is out of play when the ball is kicked from behind the goal-line.

7. When the ball is kicked behind the goal-line,

out any obstruction, the opposite side not being able to approach within six yards of the ball. S. No player shall carry or knock on the ball; and handling the ball, under any pretense what-

and handling the ball, under any precess what-ever, shall be prohibited.

9. Neither tripping nor hacking shall be allowed, and no player shall use his hands to hold or push his adversary, nor charge him from behind.

10. A player shall not throw the ball nor pass it to another. 11. No player shall take the ball from the ground with his bands while it is in play under any pretense whatever.

12. No player shall wear projecting nails, fron plates, or gutta percha on the soles or heels of his boots.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON
gave an exhibition of his life-saving apparatus at the North avenue pier yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large audience. He will re-pest the performance every afternoon this week and next Sunday.

THE TRIGGER.

The Teroger.

There was sweepstakes shooting at Grand Crossing yesterday, under the suspices of Abe Kieinman; John Kleinman, H. J. Watson, G. W. Tucker, A. Cook, Jr., H. P. Graham, W. S. Morgan, and Abe Kleinman being the winners. The sport will continue to-day, there being plenty of wild birds on hand.

Two Mothers.

Two Mothers.

Ellen Rooney, a woman 35 years of age, was found in the streets of Boston a few days ago with five small children clinging to her skirts. The ages of the children were 2, 4, 6, 7 and 12 years respectively. Mrs. Rooney lived in Kingston, Mass., until recently, when her husband deserted her. She made up her mind to go to her father's house in Boston. She was without a penny. About a week ago she started for Boston and walked all the way. She carried two of the children in her arms, the others running by her side. She received but little food along the way, but, with a mother's devotion, clung to her children, and first attended to their wants.—According to the Toronto Globe, a half-breed woman, accompanied only by her little boy, walked all the way from Qu Appelle to Winnipeg,—850 miles,—to try and reclaim two daughters who had fallen into evil courses in Winnipeg. At the united persuasions of their mother, Father Lacombe, and the police, the girls consented to return. A contribution was taken up by Policeman Lawler, and the reunited family made the recipients of meat, flour, and other provisions for the trip westward, and a start was made for home, the mother proud and happy that her mission had not been in vain and forgetting all her cares and troubles in the restoration of her long-lost children.

Jimmy's Last Ride.

James Brant, or, as he is better known, "En-

Jimmy's Last Ride.

James Brant, or, as he is better known, "English Jimmy," was a Montana stage-driver. Many years ago he took the reins on the route between Butte and Deer Lodge and served the public faithfully. Jimmy's horses loved his affectionate pat and stroke about as much as they did their oats. He rarely used the whip, carrying it, indeed, for the purpose of playing tunes with the lash in the sharp mountain air. On the moraing of the 6th inst. Jimmy's four horses jolted out of Butte with a coach-load of men, women, and children. A passenger sat with him on the box. The stage swept along the road at a good rate, and soon the first relay, Girard's, was reached. There the horses were changed. Jimmy remarked that the new horses were not this old friends, but strangers to him. He directed the stableman was evidently spirited. When all was ready a mischewous boy called out, "Now you go, Jimmy!" at the same time slapping one of the leaders with his hand. The leader reared and shot headlong away. The four horses sprung immediately into a dead run. Jimmy threw his every muscle into the lines. He called out, "Steady, down there!" for the benefit of the passengers, gritted his teeth, and bent to his task. The horses dashed on at the top of their speed. They were crossing a level plain and making dead for a marrow gully, down which the road transhouse in the distance and on hisroute. He knew that if he could rein his borses through several piles of soft grass-shocks near the house he could save the bassengers, He told the men to be ready to jump as they run through the grass. "Take the babies," said he, and as the couch which burst forth when B essenant strode in which burst forth when B essenant strode in which burst forth when B essenant strode in which burst forth when B essenant with his could rein his borses through several piles of soft was mid-plain to murmur and cry for Berry in earnest. The word went round that the talent supporting the strong his proposed and meeture, the word went forth when B essenant

swerved under his powerful arm and ran in among the shocks the passengers leaped or rolled out, some bruised, but none badly nurt, A few minutes later Jimmy's body was picked up under the bridge from which the coach had been thrown to the rocks below. The poor fellow's legs and arms were broken. The Montana Miner says that he uttered one sentence: "Girard, this is, Jimmy's last ride, but he did his duty." He died in an hour.

### AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S. "Wallack's engagements in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago are disappointments. In this city the gross receipts did not reach the amount of certainty be received. In St. Louis the management lost about \$1,000 on the week, and he is a failure in Chicago." Announcements similar to the above quotation have been going the rounds of the press for the past few days. It is true that the Cincinnati engagement was disastrous, principally because of an advance in prices, and according to Mr. Davis, "the tendency of the city, theatrically speaking, to patronize the commoner entertainments given 'over the Rhine.'" In St. Louis the business was fairly remunerative. despite the warm and rainy weather, but the profits in that city did not counterbalance the loss in Cincinnati. Expenses were made and a little balance was left in the Tressury. In Chicago the Wallack engagement, instead of being a failure, as the correspondents have been telling their Eastern readers, according to figures from Haverly's books and the indications for the next two nights, wiil, after clearing off the losses of the Cincinnati engagement, leave a profit, small it may be, but still a profit for the enterprising manager. Considering the fact that Mr. Wallack has never been thought a paving star by Western may agers, and that save by newspaper reputation he was unknown to Western playgoers, the results are as gratifying to both the star and Mr.

agers, and that save by newspaper reputation he
was unknown to Western playgoers, the results
are as gratifying to both the star and Mr.
Haverly as they are surprising to
not a few professionals and managers. Last week's business here was only
moderate, and justified the supposition that expenses would be paid but no money made.
Since Monday night, however, the andiences
have been quate as large as were those during
the famous operaseason of last winter, and they
have been drawn from the same chase of people.
"Ours" ran from Monday until Wednesday.
Last night "Rosedale" was given, and the production was in every respect a successful one.
The only drawback was the lateness of the hour—indinght—when the curtain finally fell, but
this was atoned for in the elaborate setting,
generally good acting, and careful attention given to every little detail. The plot of the play
need not be told. Nearly all who frequent the
theatre have seen it before in this city, and the
general public like it, notwithstanding the fact
that there is really little originality in its situations, in its character, or particular brightness
in its dialogue. It is a good dramatic story,
which Mr. Wallack, the author, has admirably
placed upon the stage with plenty of incident
and scenic opportunities,—and that is about all.
Since the first production of the play, we think
some eighteen years ago, the name of its
anthor has always been associated with the
character of Eliot Grey. It is safe to say his
assumption last night fully realized all expectation that had been formed. He was enthusiastically applicated throughout, and at the end of
the fourth act—the gypsey scene—be received a
perfect ovation and a floral tribute from his admirers in the shape of a yacht with the name of
his own—"The Columbia"—upon it. Of a personation under such crumstaness it is difficult
to say much. Throughout there was the same
charming feature of previous efforts—no trace of
effort in his acting, no attempt to make points.
All was easy, unrestr

latter. in which they become betrothed, her acting was natural and full of heart, and in the first scene of the fourth act as the sorrowing, heart-broken mother she gave all possible pathos to the part. Miss Don gave a singularly graceful and pleasing rendering to the role of Rosa. Thoroughly girlish and attractive she was, and displayed much refluement in her treatment. She scarcely made as much, however, as we would have wished with her recitation of the child's disappearance. Mr. Shannon did some fine work as Miles, and Mr. Hardie gave a quiet and gentlemanly picture of Maithes. He was particularly good in the scene at his cottage with Florence. Miss Alice Sherwood as Sarah Syles convinced her audience that she had talent as a soubrette, and Miss Nelly Bingham personated Primrose very prettily. Mme. Ponist has won the good opinion of Haverly's patrons in "My Awful Dad" and in "Ours." Again last night she received her just reward for her excellent interpretation of Tabitha Stork, the housekeeper. Mr. George De Vere creditably filled the role of the aristocratic schemer, Col. Cavendush May. Miss Anna Douglas did fairly well as Lady Adela Grey. Mr. Edecson as Busberry Kobb, Mr. J. L. Hay as Farmer Green, Mr. T. C. Barker as Doxy, and Miss Jennie Clark as Mother Miz, all contributed to a performance that went off with much celat. We were nearly forgetting Little Carrie Elberts, the child of the play, who in the matter of applause shared about equally with the star.

Mr. D. A. Strong, the scenic artist, should be warmly commended for the manner in which the pictorial accessories have been gotten up. All the scenery is new, and each set is an artistic study. To-night "Rosedale" will be repeated.

THE WILHELMJ CONCERT. Wilhelmj, the violinist, made his return to a Chicago audience last evening at McCormick Hall at popular prices and with a popular programme, assisted by Mr. Vogrich, who appeared as a pianist; Mrs. Swift, a vocalist, new here; as a pianist; Mrs. Swift, a vocalist, new here; and Mr. Knorr, one of our home tenors. With one very musically inclined the concert could hardly have been a very popular one, for an addition to the discomforts of temperature and the thinness of the programme, the pleasure of the performance, such as it was, was constantly marred by the screaming of whistles on one side, and the jingling of car bells on the other, the proprietors of which had neglected to get them in tune. Wilhelmi played with his usual magnificent tone and technique, but his numbers were such as one may hear well enough given any day. Giants should play giants' music, and leave the rest to the dwarfs. Mr. Vogrich, Remenyl's future Messiah of music, made an excellent impression as a strong, expressive player, full of intelligence, and possessing an admirable technique, but even here again we had Remenyl's composer with nothing to show us his real quality, so that he bids fair to bid us good-by without the poor privilege of making his acquaintance. Miss Swift, the singer, is a good average vocalist, but with nothing exceptional in her style, and most certainly nothing new in her repertoire. Mr. Knorr sang Sachse's "tiypsy Song," which he has given frequently before, but without much effect, and at times out of tune, which, perhaps, can be charged to his accompaniment of whistles and street-cars. The second concert takes place Saturday evening.

expressed an ardent desire to "bury me in my chateau."

"Berry Mitchell," moaned the gods aloft, and Ecanssest went off amid an orchestral accompaniment of howls.

The second scene furnished a pantomime between Beaussant, Clavia, and the Landlord of the Golden Lion. Not a word could be heard, but the actors moved about working their arms and their mouths energetically. "Cut it short," "Cut it short," the crowd cried continuously, and this as the trio tripped in at the door of the Golden Lion the calls for "Berry" were deafening.

The third scene disclosed the Widow Meinette, and there were manifestations of strong approval over the prospective appearance of the star. Berry came on, his gup bedecked with ribbons, and the boys "let themselves loose" literally. The stage all at once seemed to become the focus for the distributed contents of a huckster's wagon. Radishes, potatoes, and larger vegetables rattled down upon the stage. Berry put up his arm to shield his face, while the Widow fied precipitately for shelter behind the wings.

"I hope the police will throw those d—d

the Widow fled precipitately for shelter behind the wings.

"I hope the police will throw those d—d dirty dogs out of the house," exclaimed Berry, with an outburst of honest rage, which fairly astonished his admirers. Then, in a moment, he added, half piteously, "What am I doing to thee that you should assault me in this manner?"

The shower of vegetables suddenly ceased, and gave place to genuine applause and encouraging shouts of "For shame," "Go on, Berry," "Go on." It was noticeable that the most vigorous contributors to the vegetable collections shouted most cheeringly to the star. But Berry didn't go on. He looked around helplessly for a few moments for the widow, She was not in sight. Then he went to the wings, and in a few moments returned, and said, perplexedly: "Mr. Grierson says he won't have his wife insulted so. She won't play."

Grierson say.

She won't play.''

The announcement was received with cheers which brought Mr. Grierson to the front, and he reiterated his determination not to have his wiff

The announcement was received with cheers, which brought Mr. Grierson to the front, and he reiterated his determination not to have his wife insulted.

The crowd, individually and collectively, reassared him, and the widow reappeared. As she came on Grierson said: "Go on now, and the first thing that's thrown, you walk right off."

The crowd cheered; in fact, the cheering never ceased. It was a little louder sometimes than at others.

Berry commenced his conversation with the widow, and was just warming up to the lines when there came a shout from the gailery: "Who says Berry ain't an actor!" "I do," was the response in a similarly emphatic tone. There were oaths, and cries, and yells of "Throw him down," and a great scuffle, in the midst of which a wild-looking figure was hurled over the railing, and fell with a heavy thud on the stage at Berry's feet. The widow fied. The few females in the house shrieked and started toward the doors. The parquette crowd stared at the effigy a moment in blank astonishment, and then broke out with horrible yells and shouts of laughter. Down came the curtain, the lights went out, and Berry's engagement was over. The Sunday night "free-for-all" lasted about twenty minutes.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Annie Pixley in "M'liss" on Monday at Haverly's. Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris" is underlined at the Porte St. Martin. Admiral Bouckault intends to make his first voyage in the Shaughraun to Boston. Mr. Barney McNulty will travel next season with Edward Harrigan's "Sullivan's Christmas."

A translation of "Hamlet" in French verse, by M. Louis Menard, has been accepted at the Theatre Francais.

Herman Linde has been engaged by Mrs. H. L. Bateman to play Cthello at the opening of Sadlers Wells Theatre, London, in November. In the Theatre, Henry Irving has taken up Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler very sharply for her deprecatory allusions to the stage in her "Recol-lections."

Miss Nellson has been suffering from conges-tion of the lungs, and her part of Julia, in "The Hunchback," is played at the London Adelphi by Miss Bella Pateman. Manager Charles Wilkinson has just closed his season of forty weeks. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was his card, and he says it has been the

most profitable one he eyer had. Miss Carlotts Leclercq will produce Charles Milward's version of "Rose Michel" in the English provinces, and Miss Rose Eytinge has gone over to play the American version.

The plot of "1818" turns on the discovery, by

The plot of "1813" turns on the discovery, by a young Frenchman, that his lady love has been riding all day in a hackney coach, and his efforts—leading him into all sorts of amusing complications—to discover whether or not his suspicions of her faith are well founded. It is a two-act vaudeville by; Frank Despree, and adaptation from Clairvilee's "Quinze Heures de Fiscre." and was produced on May 5 at the London Folly.

Miss Genevieve Ward, according to an Eastern paper, who was engaged by cable, by Mr. Bertrand, to go to Paris and appear as Queen Katharine in a French version of "Henry VIII," at the Theatre des Nations, found upon her arrival that nothing had been done, not even the adaptation, and that it was proposed to do everything in two weeks. She very properly refused to risk her reputation by appearing under such circumstances, and the production of the piece has been deferred until December. Miss Ward is now in London preparing for the production of a new play by Palgrave Simpson.

At the Globe Theatre, Boston, "Black Eyed Susan" is being played, in which Mr. Robson appears as Capt. Crosstree, and Mr. Harry Josephs in his original character of Dana Hartley; Mr. J. S. Maffitt has been specially engaged to play the Lord High Admiral; Miss Alecia Robson is the Bill of the Play, Miss Fanny Francis the Susan. The opening play is Palgrave Simpson's "Alarming Sacrifice," introducing Mr. Crane as Bob Tichet, and the afterplece is "Jenny Lind," in which Mr. Crane appears as Granby Gag, and introduces "The Power of Gold," "Sammy Smug," and other song that he made popular as Le Blane in "Evangeline."

The following were the attractions at the Paris theatres on May 10: At the Opera, "L'Adricaine"; Opera Comique, "Ls Flute Enchantee"; Comedie Francaise, "Ruy Blas"; Odeon, "Le Voyaze de M. Perrichon"; Vandeville, "Les Tapageurs"; Gymnase, "Nounoun"; Palais Royal, "Gavant, Minard, et Cie", and "La Grammaire"; Varietes, "La Wie Parisienne"; Gramma Kansen Angot"; Ronsmance, "La Flute de Madame Angot"; Ronsmance, "La Fl

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispeta to The Pribuse.

Columbus, C., May 29.—The nomination of the Hon. Charles Foster has been the theme of conversation among politicians during the day. The Republican party are united in every particular, and the only real difference between the more radical Stalwarts and the Foster men was, in the candidate. The Evening Dispatch, which strongly nrged the nomination of Judge Taft, says: "The nomination of Charles Foster will generally be received with satisfation, aithough among a certain class of Republicans there will be keen disappointment. The Stalwarts, as they are called, receive Foster's professions with distrust. Many fear that his new-born zeal in that direction was not prompted so much by principle as it was by policy. To any one it is plain that if Mr. Foster had adhered to his professions of two years ago be would not have received the vote he did. There is no division in the party to day, and it was only a question of men, after all, that made the contest for the nomination. Mr. Foster's no-knowledgment that he was wrong goes far toward reconciling a large element in the party to his nomination. Some may question his motives, but at the same time they will give him their support, trusting in his protestations." But few Democrats believe that Gov. Bishop, can earry his party through, and a demand will be made for either Ewing, Thurman, or Rice. Gov. Bishop, in an interview, expressed the opinion that he could carry the State against Foster. This confidence is shared in but by a faw of the Governor's admirers.

Postorial, O., May 29.—The news of the nomination of the Hon. Charles Foster for Governor was received here yesterday affernoon with great enthusiasm. Congratulation was the order of the day. Democrate and Republicans shook hands over the result of the Cin-

were to be seen all over the this city. The house of Mr. Foster was illumined with a large bondire and fireworks by the citizens, and the military, the Foster Guards, made a grand display in the streets, and kept things lively till a late hour. Flags are diying from every window, but the general good time is waiting for Foster's return, as he proceeds to New York from Cheinnati on business.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The weight of Washington Democratic influence will now be thrown in favor of the nomination of Thurman for Governor of Ohio. There are some friends of Ewing and some of Rice who are throwing cold water on them, by arguing that as Sherman was not nominated by the Republicans it is not so important that Thurman should run, but that it would be better to save him for the National ticket.

HONEST-MONEY LEAGUE. HONEST-MONEY LEAGUE.
CINCINNATI, O., May 39.—The Executive
Committee of the Housest-Money League, which
was organized in this city last week, at the
meeting to-day resolved to make a thorough
canvass of the State, and organize similar associations in every county. The campaign will be
regularly opened at Commbus immediately following the Democratic and Greenback Conventions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Dearer to us than sunny skies" are Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges for coughs. Sold is Chicago by Buck & Rayner. CUTSCURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

## **Uticura** BLOOD & SKIN HUMORS

Cuticura Remedies for the Treatment of Blood and Skin and Scalp Hamors. When of Scrofulous, Cancerous, or Synhilitic origin, the Cuticura Resolvent is the principal remedy, and if there are at the same time Ulcers. Sores, or other External Affections, then the Cuticura, assisted by the Cuticura Soap, must be used externally. If the disease is of the Skin and Scalp, the principal remedy will then be the Cuticura, with the Cuticura Soap, and such use of the Resolvent as is suggested by the following conditions: In all Skin and Scalp Diseases, when the skin is hot and dry, the blood feverish, the liver torpid, the bowels constituted or when the virus of Scrofula or poison of Mercury is known to lurk in the system, or when the constitution has been shattered by Maiarial and Anti-Periodic Fevers and Debilitating Diseases, always take the Resolvent while asing the Cuticura. A cure thus made will be permanent and satisfactory.

### ECZEMA RODENT.

The Cuticurs Remedies Succeed where! Consultation of Physicians Fails.

Mesara. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemon: I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my hands and limbs, causing constant prisation, depriving me of rest and attention to business. I sought many temedies here and elsewiere, also use of sulphur baths, without permanencure. Last May a physician cailed my disease Eczema Rodent, -spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, eyes became much inflamed and granulated, causing at length impaired sight.

Internal and external remedies, were prescribed by a lesding physician for six months, was then introduced to auother, and a consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite plan was decided upon, but all to no purpose.

After following advice for four months without any permanent care, I bought two botthes of Cuticura Resolvent, two boxes of Cuticura, and some Soap, and can testify with great pleasure to the effect they have had in my case, in eight days being nearly cured.

The physicians promonned my case the most aggravated one that has ever ome under their experience and practice.

I recommend and highly indose the Cuticura Remedies. Yours truly, F. H. DRAKE, Agent for Harper & Bros, Papilications.

Agent for Harper & Bros. Publications
Clifford-st. and Woodward-av.,
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24, 1879.

SALT RHEUM

On Face, Head, and Parts of Body. Head

Messra. Weeks & Potter: I commenced to use your Caticura last July. Have only used one large and one small box, and one bottle of the Receivent. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful.

I had tried everything I had heard of in the Bast I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. One very skillful physician said he would rather not treat it, and some of them think now I am only cared temporarily. I think not, for I have not a particle of Sait Rheum about me, and my case is considered wonderful. My case has been the means of selling a great many of your Cutieura Remedies in this part of the country. Respectfully yours, MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE. Decatur, Mich., Nov. 17, 1878.

were sure that design and

Cuticura, Cuticura Resolvent, and Cuticura Soap are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 380 Washington-st., and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 ceats; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1; Resolvent, \$1 per bottle: Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS World can so quickly assuage world can so quickly assuage world can so quickly assuage the most violent paroxysms of Pain. They distribute throughout the nervous system agentle and continuous current of Electricity which instantly annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Paralyzed Parts, cures Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painfun Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Get the genuine.

Chus. Gossage nol view a need and it

SURERE UNDERWARE.

# Summer Underwear.

Petty Tyrants Landy Out Men's.

India Gauze from 25c and upwards. Gossamer, 50c, and Regular made, \$1. Summer Merino, 35, 50, 75c, and up, Fancy Colored Gause from 750 up. Jean Drawers, perfect fitting, from

500 up. and the start start Bathing Drawers, Fancy, 25, 35c pr. Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, and Silk Lace Vests, C. & W. summer goods. English Lisle Drawers at half price. The Best Goods at the Longest Prices.

### Ladies'.

New shade of Silk Underwear to match Opera Hose, Lace Vesta "Crepe de Saunte," very col. Full Regular Ganze and Gossamer,

only \$2.00. Fine Gaze Underwear, 25, 35, and 50c, superior finish, and durable. White Lisle and Brown Balbriggans o'our own importation. At of the above goods in Long or Short Sleeves.

### Children's.

Low Necks, High Necks, with short and long sleeves, at 25c; all mizes. Gauze, Gossamer, and Merinos from 25c up.

Misses' Pantalettes, "very scarce," 35c pair and upwards. Children's Silk Drawers, \$1.50 pair and up. The extends

The Best Stock of Hosiery and Underwear, without exception. Chas. Gossage & Co.

SUMMER RESORTS. ISLES OF SHOALS.

Appledore and Oceanic Hotels. Not often is fit the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that head auong the lates of Shoels. Situated a distance of the summer of the New Hampshire coast they are bleased with an even temperature, a remarkably pure and invigorating atmosphere, perfect quiet and eather freedom from east. The most eminent paysicians woommend a sojourn at the Shoels as possessing all the sanitary influences of a sea voyage. Both hotels are freedom, in the season of the

POPULAR PRICES. CONGRESS HALL THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

This spieudid hotel has been thoroughly renovated at returnished. Will open for guess June II.

CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Property St. Louis. WM. WILKINSON, Supt. THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., RAS NO equal as a Summer Resort. Send for circulars. Address DAVID GREENWAY, Dartlord P.O., Wis.

NOTICE.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Rei way Frost-Froof Tank Company held at the Gray Facific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 18th Carry Facific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 18th Carry Facific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 18th Carry Facific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 18th Carry Facific Hotel In the City of Chicago on the 18th Carry Hotel In the Stockholders of said Company there was estimated a proposition, viz. That the name of a value of five (85) follows each, and thereby reducting it capital stock of radio Company to the saum of \$40,000 The proposition was unsatigued, and the capital stock we reduced to the said sum of \$10,000 The proposition was unsatigued, and the capital stock we reduced to the said sum of \$10,000 The proposition was unsatigued, and the capital stock we reduced to the said sum of \$10,000 The proposition was unsatigued, and proper cordinates his been duly filed for record in the office of the Secretar of State at Springfield, Ill. and in the office of the Secretar of Decis for Cook County, as in requires in law.

With W. Vale Mobile Wick, Secretary,

An incomparable Beautifler of the Complexion. Invaluable for Pimples, Chafes, Chapped Skin, Bough Skin, Prickly Heat, Flesh Worms, Itch, Hives, Nettle Rash, Severe Itching, Chilblains,

Mosquito Bites Insect Stings, Ring-worm, Erystpolas, Burns, Scalds, Sotes, Ulcers, and all Enters THE WONDERFUL NATIONAL SPECIFIC

The fame of GLENN'S SULFRUE SOAT has extended for and wide; there is probably no city or fow in the United States in which its great curative virtues are not known and extelled by living witnesses. The testimonials received for it would fill volumes. Many distinguished Physicians and Members of the Medical State of Phospitals and Infirmaries, have tested it, expressed their astonisimment with its results and are now counted among its strongest advocates. Femous using it have no mead to process of their stronges at their actionism.

SULPHUR BATHS

as an adjunct to the Tollet produce results obtained by so othe record actentically compounded and when used daily, possesses remarkable determine properties an incomparable Becautifier of the Complexion, cradesting Transformation. It clarifies and Elotelies, rendering the cuitale White, Clear and Smooth, it clarifies and real impartities by its healthful actions, while entirely Commelies only dispute and the skin. For HUMORS OF THE SCALP and DANDRUFF.

or Contagions Discouses.

BHWARE OF IMITATIONS.—SULPHUE SOAP has been counterfeiled, and the part continued to optain only the genuine, and to observe the optay one genuine. Sulphur Soap, with also the above engreeving on the curton which encloses each without which none to genuine. Ask for Glemn's Sulphur Soap, and take no other per sale generally by Draggists, Fency Goods Dealers and Grocers, at 25 cts. a cake; 60 cts.

For sale generally by Draggists, Fency Goods Dealers and Grocers, at 25 cts. a cake; 60 cts.

The proprietor would be pleased to hear from Fersion Community Scales, and by most, proprietor. A Sixth Avenue, K.J.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, I Sixth Avenue, K.J.

It Has Been a Very Long Day, for So Dirty a Dog.

Petty Tyrants Empty Out Their Wrath on "The Tribune."

The Fact Remains that They Thrust Their Better into a Filthy Jail;

Unfortunate Reality, Likewise, that Sunday Next Is the Ist of June.

One of the House Blackguards Maker His Record in the Senste.

The Cheter Swindle Doctored Passed with Its Worst Features.

Many Bills Including the Militia Law, Signed by the Governor.

THE LITTLE TYRANTS

Brainsville, Ill., May 29.—Jus before the soon recess to-day, Herrington, of Kane, presented the following resolution:

Escolved, That the Hon. William A tames, speaker of this House, is entitled to the thanks of the members of the House of Representative of the Thirty-first General Assembly for the dignity, mpartiality, and ability with which he has besided over our deliberations, and for the impainability and courteous treatment sustained by each

e Thirty-first General Assembly for the digny, martisality, and solitity with which he has bedeed over our deliberations, and for the impalisity snd courteous treatment sustained by each presentative upon this floor, and for the fairness dignity which has characterized all his acts. On this resolution Herrington made a very easant and very ironical little speech. He mplimented the Speaker on the impartial anner in which he had discharged his duty, d praised the House for its diligence and nesty and attention to duty. He called attention to the short session, and to the importation to the short session, and pronouncing it is the series of the legislation accomplished, where remarks the Speaker replied, extolling a purity of the House, and pronouncing it is most honest, least expensive, and decidedly purity of the House, and pronouncing it most honest, least expensive, and decidedly most intelligent and reputable General embly that ever convened in the State of the Probably, in the light of histois. Probably, in the light of histois, these remarks will cause a sed smile on the people of State who read them and who we the sad facts. The Speaker had Lad taste nsult the intelligence of the State further by conceing the course The Chicago Tribune taken during this session of the General Asbly, in raising its voice against the blackling and plundering schemes which have a presented this winter and summer, other or not there has been any attempt to ple business interests of the State by implementation. Whether or not there has been any attempt to cripple business interests of the State by improper and dangerous legislation during the past session, The Tribune leaves the people of the State to judge by reference to the measures themselves. After dwelling somewhat upon the odorous reputation this Legislature had obtained by reason of The Tribune's course in publishing a small fraction of the truth concerning this body, he set his jaws together, and, turning half around and glaring upon The Tribune correspondent, he shouted: "On some future occasion I bope the man is here who has the ability, courage, and independence to hurl back on The Tribune some of the base and false accusations which

and independence to hurl back on TRE TRIBUNE some of the base and false accusations which have been made against this body." After hissing out this red-hot sentence with a rapid sort of vehemence, his eyes rolling like a man in a frenky, his jaws opened like a steel-trap, and he proceeded in his enlogy of the House.

The House then adjourned and organized ithelf into a camp-meeting.

Wright, of Boone, climbed into the Speaker's desk, and proceeded to read a long written harangue denouncing TRE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and extolling a newspaper sometimes seen here called the Inter-Ocean. During his remarks against TRE TRIBUNE he casually presented Mr. D. A. Ray, an able newspaper-correspondent residing at Springfield, with a magnificent silver service, composed of nine pieces, and worth about \$150. The correspondent made a very touching response, and was the only man of the lot who falled to find fault with an honest journal for exposing a few of the glaring abuses of the present General Assembly, and for protecting the people from its encroachments.

COVER.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

IMPOUNDED. Ill., May 29.—The business of cassion will practically come to a close totow. Many members have already left, and are preparing to go to-night. It will be sable to muster a quorum after 13 ch to-morrow. There are three or Appropriation bills now in the sof Conference Committees, which ditute all the business that must me. All the other work can be left, and libe. There is a great anxiety manifest of members to get away from here, and casion cannot possibly hang together any

to Bill 288, for an act to provide for the Clerks of the Probate Court in counties third class (Cook County), was passed. to Bill 68, to prevent the destruction of

fish, was peased.

Campbell's Senate Bill 302, to legalize the leases of railway rolling-stock, was lost.

Senate Bill 334, to amend Sec. 4 of an act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases, was passed.

The Senate Bill sillowing two or more villages to unite in establishing and operating a workhouse was passed; also the bill regulating the manner of the Legislative inspection of State institutions.

matitutions.

Jones' Senste Bill 103, for the protection of bank-depositors, created a great deal of discussion.

This afternoon Trusdell offered a resolution censuring the Chief Clerk, William B. Taylor, for the loss of Senate Bill 133, which mysteriously disappeared last night. Mr. Taylor has been a very faithful and efficient Clerk, and this unjustifiable attack upon a defenseless official aroused the wrath of the entire House, both Democrate and Republicans, and the resolution was almost unanimously defeated. In regard to this matter, Mitchell said this was an outrage unparalleled in the history of the legislation of this State. Such an obloquy should not be put upon our able, faithful, and distinguished Clerk, as long as he could raise his voice against it. The Clerk had a right to presume that he was surrounded with mean of honor and integrity, and if some one who was robed in the habiliments of a gentleman was in fact a thief, to make the Clerk responsible after he had shown that due diligence had been exercised by him would be infamous, and should not be done if he could help it. The resolution got but one vote, the entire strength of the gentleman from Lee's influence.

Long Jones, one of the Prison Commissioners who has had his feelings harassed by delayed appropriations for Jollet, and who has been turging with his accustomed might to get them through, was gratified to-day by seeing the last vestige of legislation on that subject disposed of. Jones has been leechy in regard to these bills, and has kept them in line.

The offil appropriating \$300 to Dr. Gregory, of the Industrial School at Champaign, to pay his expenses to the Paris Exposition as Commissioner for Illinois, was defeated.

The Conference Committee reported the frebills back to the House with recommendations. The Committee's recommendations were adopted, the House receding from its proposed 10 per cent reductions in all cases, and adopting the sums proposed, by the Senste. While Robison, of Fulton, was endeavoring to speak on a report pr

O00 was concurred in.
On the motion of Alien, of Warren, the bill regulating the Chicago Stock-Tards was called up and made a special order for 4:30. The bill was subsequently defeated.
Senator kiddle's Chicago Park bill was called up and passed with the emergency clause.

Senator Riddle's Chicago Fark bill was called up and passed with the emergency clause.

Neff moved to take from the table the bill appropriating \$1,000 to Senator Archer for services before the Court of Claims. He made a vehement speech in favor of the bill, claiming that it was a righteous claim for valuable services, and should be paid. He said the State had been saved a laire sum of moser, and that was another reason why the bill should pass. An attempt was made to preveat the measure from coming up, and Trusdell raised the point of order that it was now too late to call the measure up. The Chair decision of the Chair was sustained. The vote by which the bill failed to pass was reconsidered, and the bill was lost.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being whether or not the House should recede from its proposed reduction. The House refused to recede. A Committee of Conference was appointed.

SENATE.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., May 29.—A scene of confusion offered its kaleidoscopic variety to the observer upon the opening of the session this morning—members hurrying here and there, hoping by a word to advance this or that bill.

A resolution offered by Keiley to the effect that the roll he called and each Senator heavy that the roll be called, and each Senator be extended the privilege of calling up a single bill, prevailed, and the confusion became worse confounded. Members of the House, anxious for the fate of pet measures, counseled with Senators to prevail on them to take up such measure. The President's gavel was frequently brought into requisition, in the vain hope of bringing order out of the prevailing disorder. Visitors were mildly but firmly requested to talk in whispers.

The Governor, by his Secretary, sent to the Senate his approval of the following bills:

House Bill 560, in regard to roads and bridges

Senate his approval of the following bills:
House Bill 560, in regard to roads and bridges
in counties under township organization.
House Bill 159, providing for the incorporation
of cities and villages.
Senate Bill 94, amending the Criminal Code.
Senate Bill 388, to aid the Industrial School
for Girls.

Senate Bill 313, to pay the indebtedness of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary.
Senate Bill 149, making appropriation for the

Senate Bill 25, making appropriation for the Penitentiary at Joliet.

Senate Bill 67, revising the law in relation to replevin.

Senate Bill 35, revising the law in relation to fences.

Senate Bill 258, amending paragraphs 1 and 4 of Sec. 14 of act regulating public warehouses, etc.

fences.

Senate Bill 253, amending paragraphs 1 and 4 of Sec. 14 of act regulating public warehouses, etc.

House Bill 707, providing for the organization of the State militia.

House Bill 552, amending Sec. 1 of Art. 8 of the act of incorporation of cities and villages.

House Bill 85, concerning the government of cities.

House Bill 843, providing for the appointment of Park Commissioners.

House Bill 31, to enable municipal corporations to fund their indebtedness.

House Bill 768, authorizing counties changing from township to county organization to assess road labor and poll-tax.

Unon roll-call the following action was had: Archer called up House Bill 284, amending the Criminal law, making "pumming" on the river a felony, and fixing a file. Passed.

Bash called up House Bill 284, amending Sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate and to govern fire. marine, and inland insurance companies." Passed.

Artiey had House Bill 890, amending Sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate and to govern fire. marine, and inland insurance companies." Passed.

Artiey had House Bill 896, on second reading, called up, it being an act to facilitate the collection of wages. Ordered engrossed for third reading.

Brink called up House Bill 500, authorizing the sale of the Illinois Agricultural Farm, at Irvington, on second reading. Callon opposed. He favored selling the land for cash, the purchaser to assume the incumbrance. This brought Brink to his feet, who paid his respects to the "innocent Senator from Morgan," and held that the Irv ington College lands had been misrepresented. He spoke with characteristic Teutonic carnestness, and appealed to his fellow-Beastors to deal justily with a discarded ward of the State. The bill was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Callon called up House Bill 315, amending the act in regard to judgments and decrees. Passed.

House Bill 365, to compensate Charles C. Warner for professional services rendered the State. After considerable discussion it was based at the propora

nestion of jurisdiction of Appeliate and Sureme Courts. Passed.

House Bill 907, providing for the ordinary expenses of the Joliet Penitentiary, passed.

House Bill 882, with an amendment, in which concurrence was asked, making an appropriation for the Southern Penitentiary, passed. Its discussion was participated in by Josiva, who apposed its passage, on the ground that the amendment was substantially injecting a heretofore defeated bill into what was when before the Senate a moderately well guarded and good bill; that it offered no guards against the perpetration of frauds in the event that dishonest Commissioners should take it in hand to steal. The bill when before the Senate was so amended as to let all work out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. Here it comes back with that provision stricken out, and the Commissioners empowered to do as they choose with the appropriation.

Collins took the same view of the subject. The pending bill was not the only one that had passed the Senate heretofore where all after the enacting clause was now, therefore its passage would be of itself illegal, as it had not passed through the regular order providing for the enterment of laws. The bill as amended was

gh the regular order providing for the ent of laws. The bill as amended

actment of laws. Ine bill as amounted was passed.

At the afternoon session many House amendments to Senate bills were concurred in. Prominent among them was one tacking on the New Haven Claim bill,—the claims known as the Henry dam claims.

Davis favored concurrence in the amendment, and set forth the justiness and equity of his claims. He read from the evidence evolved by the Commission of which he was a member. During the discussion a lively lobby seemed almost to take possession of the Senate Chamber.

the Commission of which he was a member. During the discussion a lively lobby seemed almost to take possession of the Senate Chamber.

While Jopes was speaking in favor of concurrence, Hamilton, who has uniformly opposed these claims as unjust, was grossly insulted by one of the lobby; that one of their number, a member of the House from Mayhall, in fact, had called him a ti—d d—m Jiar as he passed by. He asked whether such gross outrages would be suffered. Following hard upon this wordy warfare and the disposition of these claims, came another with reference to the Chester Penitentiary.

White moved a reconsideration of the vote by which this amended bill from the House making an appropriation of \$150,000 in favor of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary was passed, and said he had learned of irregularities in its passage, and of double salaries that would be drawn under its provisions, hence his motion.

Joslyn paid his respects to Chester in unmeasured terms, characterizing the whole thing as a base fraud. Every safeguard had been removed, and it was proposed to place in the hands of the Commissioners suthority to draw upon the Treasury to the limit of \$150,000 as they pleased,—a fostering of fraud, a courting of temptation to steal. The bill had never been but twice read, as the records of the House would show, and but once in the Senate, hence its enactment would be illegal. Not a dollar of the funds sought to be appropriated could be drawn from the Treasury legally.

Calion spoke in the same strain, and said it was sought to strike out all after the enacting clause of a bill, and fill in with a once deested bill. It was irregular and illegal.

Riddle opposed the adoption of the House amendments, because the friends of the Chester Penitentiary had agreed not only to accept the \$150,000 in lieu of the \$408,000 asked in the original bill, but because the House amendment proposed the adoption of the Commissioners of this Penitentiary, whose high sense of honor was shown in their now receding from their agreement

Cheaney called up House Bill 298, amending Sec. 216 of the Revenue law. Passed.

Dement called up House Bill 363, providing for the surveying and platting of lands. Passed. Fosdick called up House Bill 563, the cocklebur bill, which was defeated.

for the surveving and platting of lands. Passed. Fosdick called up House Bill 523, the cocklebur bill, which was defeated.

Frantz called up House Bill 523, the cocklebur bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

Davis called up the Compulsory Educational bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

Fuller called up House Bill 499, amending the act concerning voluntary assignments. Passed. Several bills were advanced to a third reading. In the executive session the following appointments of the Governor were contirmed: Ira J. Bioomfield, to be Trustee of the Orphans' Home, vice Duncan M. Funk, resigned; George R. Dyer, to be Chief Grain-Inspector at Joliet. Adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening.

Hodman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Thirty-first General Assembly of this State is soon to terminate its labors, and Whereas, Thoughout this long and tedious session our worthy President has uniformly been at his post of dair, and has, by the fair and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate, won for himself our highest regard and esteem; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and they are hereby tendered to the hon. Andrew Shuman, our worthy and efficient President, for the urbanity, fairness, and impartiality which have characterized all his rulings from the Chair, and his intercourse with us.

At the evening session the following bills were passed:

House Bill 390, compelling insurance companies to deposit securities.

House Bill 391, enabling County Judges to interchange and hold courts for each other.

House Bill 393, amending Sec. 1 of an act in regard to Courts of Record in cities.

House Bill 393, amending Sec. 1 of an act concerning jurors.

House Bill 482, amending Sec. 30 of an act to maintain free schools.

House Bill 483, amending Sec. 30 of an act concerning property levied upon by legal process.

House Bill 285, providing for labor on the streets and alleys of cities and villages.

House Bill 505, pro

GRAIN INSPECTION.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

Springpirillo, Ill., May 29.—Fosbender, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the complaint of J. Hayde in regard to the Chicago inspection of grain, has prepared the following rather sprightly piece of literature, which he will present as a minority report:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives—The minority of the Committee to which was referred the complaint of Mr. J. Hayde in regard to the manner of inspecting grain, and especially the inspection of car 780, bee leave to report:

That the present system of inspection was clearly shown to be the very defective. This particular car 780 was shipped to Chicago, and was inspected new high mixed, the reason given for such inspection being that the corn was "soft." The corn, after being shipped to Springfield and loaded into another car, was again sent to Chicago, all within five days, and inspected high mixed, which means dry and sound. It is a well-known fact that corn, after being shelled during the germinating season. is apt to sweat, and, in place of drying out in five days, would be much softer and in a worse condition than when first shelled. The testimony of the Track Inspector was that the means used to determine the dryness of corn was to smell it, showing that a great deal depends on the sanitary condition of the smelling apparatus of the Inspector, and, from their own testimony, it will be seen that, in considering an appeal, they simply give a guess,—having before them the judgment must be far more reliable than that of any Appeal Committee, a majority of whose members are not constantly handling grain, but, on the contrary, are simply dealers in "puts." "calls," "longs," "shorts," and "options," generally not seeing a grain of corn, unless they are called upon to pass upon an appeal.

It is the opinion of the abserther that this meless Appeal Committee ought to be dispensed with, for the reason that they are not, neither can they he as competent to decide the grades of grain

grade; if it should contain more water, it is not to grade.

This manner of testing the grade would be sure and reliable, and might be done in the office of the Inspector at less than one-twentieth of the cost of appeals under the present system.

C. FOSBENDER.

CHICAGO'S DOCKS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., May 29.—The Committee on Canal and River Improvements, of which Mr. Cockle is Chairman, this morning made the following report in regard to the title to the possession and use of the wharfs on the banks of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, of great value, in the City of Chicago:

value, in the City of Chicago:
Your Committee report that the lots along the main stream and North and South Branches of the Chicago River from State street to Madison street, along the Main and South Branches, and up the North Branch to Kinzte street, are commonly known as wharfage-lots; that on the plot of the original town of Chicago there is a vacant spot of land left along the margin of the river outside of the streets, and the Canal Commissioners who caused this plot referred to to be made, and, which was recorded, stated "that this land was so left for the public use along the rivers."
Your Committee further report that, in all the acts bassed by the General Assembly in this State, granting to the Town and now City of Chicago any rights and privileges touching lands and lots, the right of the State to the wharfage privileges referred to have been invariably reserved, as will be seen by reference to the several acts, copies of which are herewith annexed, and made a part of this report.

Your Committee further report that the enlargement and changes made in the canal in Chicago from time to time make it necessary that a very careful survey be made to show how much and what portion of the wharfage lots have been taken for the purpose of enlarging and otherwise improving the canal.

Your Committee have been unable to ascertain under what claim of title the said wharfage lots and lands are held by the parties now in possession of or claiming the same; but your Committee believe that the title to the same has never been conveyed by the State or the Canal Commissioners.

conveyed by the State of the Canal Commissioners.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend, in
view of the great value of the land and ious in question, and the doubts hanging over the title, that
the Canal Commissioners, under the advice of the
Attorney-General, take such steps as may be necessary to ascertain whether or not the State has
ever conveyed or granted its title to the premises
referred to, and, if not, that the Canal Commissioners be instructed to take such steps as may be
necessary to recover possession of the said land
and lots.

THE STOLEN BILLS. Springfield, Ill., May 29.—The missing

surance bill, No. 135, stolen last night, has not yet been found. It turns out, on examination, however, that the original bill is still in the possession of the Clerk, it being an engrossed bill that was purloined. It will, therefore, avail the thieves nothing, as the original bill will be signed by the Governor.

The famous "Truck bill," in the Senate, over

which such a hard fight was had, was also stolen, but the original is safely in the possession of the Secretary of the Senate, and will become a law. Clerk W. B. Taylor made the following statement to the House this evening, just prior to adjournment, concerning the bill the disappear-ance of which created such a sensation yester-I trust the members of this House will pardon

I trust the members of this House will pardon me for presuming to take up the time of the House to answer the imputation that I have in some manner been connected with the disappearance of Senate Bill 135. It is the first time in my life that I have been accused of dishonesty in any manner, shape, or form. I desire to make a plain, honest, straightforward statement as to the disappearance of said bill, so far as my knowledge goes. Yesterday, at about 3 o'clock, when the House decided to take up Senate bills on third reading, I proceeded to make a calendar of bills then in that order. After I had finished, or soon thereafter. Senator Callon came to me and asked me how far down the bill was in that order. I looked over the bills and showed him where it was in the box. After that Mr. McKinlay came home asking for information. At that time the bill was in the box. About an hour afterwards Mr. Robison, of Fuiton, came to me and sated that he desired to have Senate Bill 135 taken up and passed, and asked me to get it ready, which I proceeded to do. I picked up the box containing Senate bills on third reading and looked over the bills therein. It was then I discovered that it was

Three Cases Already Reported from Vicksburg, Miss.—Interview with Senator Henson on the Sanitary Condition of Memphis, Tenn.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, May 29.

Senator Henson, of Tennessee, left St. Louis last night upon an extended tour of observation.

in Kansas. He is one of the representatives of Shelby County, of which Memphis is the chief town, and must, therefore, be considered an au-thority on matters concerning the "Bluff City." The sanitary condition of that "district," as the will until the end of the summer solstice be, a matter of much concern to the people of St. Louis, and, with a view of learning something regarding it, a Globe-Democrat reporter sought the Senator yesterday and had the pleasure of an interview.

"You are from Memphis, Senator?"

"Yes; I left there about a week ago. Came up on the Grand Tower."

"What is the sanitary condition of the dis-"Good, all things considered; and the health

"Good, all things considered; and the health is better than I have ever known it to be for years. The week before I left there were only two deaths of white people,—one the result of a railr oad accident, and the other from cancer."

"The streets, it is said, were until lately in a very filthy condition."

"They were; but there has been a considerable change effected, although not all that was desired. They are cleaning up and carrying off the filth; the police are vigilaut, and Commissioners of the District strict in the enforcement of the law."

"The change you say has not been all that was desired!"

"I mean that for lack of fubds the street-cleaning and other sanitary measures had to be suspended for awhile, which was unpleasant as well as dangerous. Now, however, activity prevails in that direction. An auxiliary Sanitary Commission has been organized by the merchants, who have advanced money to pay the laborers for street-cleaning, and who, it is believed, will continue to keep the work going on, advancing money which will be credited to them on their taxes."

"How is it that the District Government has no money for that purpose?"

"Well, the people will not pay their taxes until the question of the constitutionality of the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature abolishing on the ruins of the defunct-corporation a taxing district is decided."

"How does the question stand at present?"

"Judge Baxter, in the United States Circuit Court, decided it was unconstitutional some time since. His associate dusacreed in the opinion, and they certified the cause to the Supreme Court of Tennessee, who have heard it argued and have it now under advisement. An opinion was daily expected from them, but it is rumored on good authority that they are divided."

"Returning to the health question, Senator, did you hear of any malarial sickness down your way—Vicksburg or other places?"

"Not a word."

"What is the feeling of the Memphians concerning the approach of the dog-days and the possible return of the yellow

even such there be, unhappily) through a desire not to alarm?"

"I do not; they are too seared."

"Scared of what?"

"I don't mean personally frightened; but that they are so alarmed for the safety of the masses that, in order to prevent the recurrence of their terrible mortality of last year, which they do not want to see, they will notify the people of the first case, so that those who desire may seek safety at once. The newspapers stand pledged to do the same."

"What would be the effect of such an announcement at this time?"

"I believe that everybody who could possibly get out of town would do so instanter. The terrors of the last epidemic have not yet faded from their memories, and I even heard Howards, men who did noble service last year, declare that they would be loath to face such a calamity again."

that they would be loath to face such a calamity again."

"Don't you think that those who can afford it will spend the summer away from Memphis as a precautionary measure?"

"Yes, I have no doubt a good many will, and let me tell you that if the vellow fever breaks out the people in the country districts will adopt the shot-gun policy—will not allow trains to run in and out of Memphis (as last year), carrying disease and death all along its track."

Apropos of the preceding interview respecting the sanitary condition of Memphis, a rumor reached the reporter's ears that a gentleman well known on the Cotton Exchange had had positive assurance that already three cases of yellow fever had been discovered at Vicksburg. The Giobe-Democrat man hunted up the gentleman, whose name is withheld at his earnest request, but who is nevertheless regarded as a most reliable man, Addressing him the reporter said:

"I have been given to understand that you

as a most reliable man. Addressing him the reporter said:
"I have been given to understand that you have positive information of the existance of yellow fever in Vicksburg?"
"Well, that's so."
"How did you get your information?"
"My authority is good. It was told to me."
"By whom?"

"By whom?"
"I don't want to mention the gentleman's name. He is reliable, nevertheless; I can youch for him."
"Has he just come from Vicksburg?"

"No."
"Had a letter?" "No."
"Well, how did he get the information?"

"Well, how did he get the information?"

"He was told it."

"Then it is like the story of the three black crows—somebody told somebody that somebody had said, etc.?"

"By no means," said the gentleman, rather warmly, "no such thing. My informant was a telegraph-operator, who was informed by the operator at Vicksburg."

"What did he say?"

"He said, I think it was two or three nights ago—Tuesday or Monday night—that there were two cases of genuine yellow-fever there."

"Fatal?"

"It was not stated."

"Fatal?"
"It was not stated."
"There is no mistake about that?"
"No mistake that I was so informed, and no mistake, I am very certain, that the operator here was so informed by the operator in Vicks-

here was so informed by the operator in Vicksburg."

The gentleman with whom this brief interview was had, be it further said, is a prominent merchant on Commercial street. He has not, he stated, any interest in circulating rumors of an alarming character, nor has he any desire to do so. He is a gentleman whose word is entitled to some respect. The people of Vicksburg are, therefore, to be commiserated, and will receive the hearty good wishes and the prayers of all that they may be saved from another epidemic such as that of last year.

### CURRENT OPINION.

Supremacy of Mind Over Matter. Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).
In contrivance, in machination, in cool, deliberate rascality, the politicians of the Democratic party are no match for the politicians of the Re-

Thurman

Cheveland Herald (Rep.).
Thurman and Ewing and a Greenback coaliion is the one solitary hope that the Ohio Conedro-Democracy now cherishes. You had beter accept, Mr. Thurman. If Ohio is lost you are lost, and it would by all means be better to take the helm, risk all, and, if necessary, go down with the ship, like the merry, merry Cap-tain that you are.

Backbone. Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).
All this talk about "backbone" and "standing firm" is rubbish of the Donnybrook school of statesmanship. Common-sense to avoid dan-gerous complications, or to withdraw from them gracefully whenever necessary, is what is wanted in politics. Any fool can howl about "back-bone"; but the fools seldom know the differ-ence between "backbone" and cheap whisky. Generally whisky is the chief ingredient.

MATRIMONIAL

Wedding of Mr. F. M. Thomas and Miss Gore.

A Long List of Costly Presents-The Throng of Guests.

A very stylish wedding occurred at the Church of the Messiah at 7 o'clock last evening, the Rev. Brooke Herford officiating, at which was celebrated the marriage of Miss Anita Gore, daughter of George P. Gore, Esq., and Mr. Frederick M. Thomas. The English custom was observed in the ceremony, and the bridal party entered in the following order: First, the ushers, Messrs. Charles Morris and Fred Smith, L. D. Powers and John D. Williams of Boston, and George W. Murison. Next came the groomsmen, Messrs. Edwards, Chapin, Alcott, and Titus; then the brides-maids, Miss Flint of Boston, Miss Stephenson of Boston, and Miss Gore, sister of the bride; then came the bride, walking unattended, fol-lowed by Mr. and Mrs. Gore, parents of the bride. From a side door near the chancel the groom entered at the proper time, attended by his best man, Mr. Burley, and took his place by the side of the bride.

The bride was attired in a rich costume of

white watered silk, with an overdress of point applique lace; ornaments of orange blossom and diamonds.

After the ceremony

took place at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 938 Indiana avenue, which was attended by a large gathering from among the elite of the city. The house was rare flowers, and the spacious grounds round about were brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. The lawn, which had been freshly mown, afforded a fine promenade for the guests, many of whom availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful moonlit evening. John Hand's orchestra was posted upon the verandal

at the side entrance, being sepa-rated from the outside world simply by a canvas wall. The popular musician dis-coursed the latest and most effective music, in-cluding a new waltz composed by himself, and given the name of "Anita." given the name of "Anita."

After the congratulations of friends had been paid the newly-married couple, and a bountiful supper had been served by Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas bade adieu to those present and took the train for the East, where they will re-

main for a week or two before returning to th THE PRESENTS

were numerons and valuable, comprising an elegant sofa pillow, from Miss Neva Sherwood; one dozen silver, gold-lined butter dishes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Borland; set of lacquer nutplates, Mrs. Nat Wilder; an elegant set of pillow shams, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Hooper; an unique shell nut-dish, Mr. and Mrs. Murry Nelson; silver horseshoe inkstand, Miss Grace Hooper; silver salver, Miss Kate Wells; wedgwoodware vase, Charles E. King; set "Half-Hours with Best Authors," four volumes, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Shorey; an elegant fan, from "Sister Kate"; decorated china fruit plate, Miss Mackintosh, of Boston; six volumes Broute novels, the Rev. and Mrs. Snyder, of St. Louis; an elegant embroidered picture, Burt L. Athcam, of Boston; an exquisite traveling toilet set in case, wedgewood and silver teapot, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McCleilan; set of decorated fruit and nut dishes, from the mother of the bride; a pair of large porcelain vases, Mrs. Stephenson; pair silver candlesticks and candles, Mr. Edward F. Chapman; silver ornamental ink-stand and paoer-cutter, Mr. William Vincent Hutchings; basket of flowers, Mr. Frederick Swift; set of embossed China cupp and saucers in case, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Burley; silver gravy-spoon, Mrs. Joseph Dorr; of Boston; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hastings; silver gravy-spoon, Mrs. Joseph Dorr, of Boston; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Titus; silver olive-dish, fork, and sugar spoons, Mrs. John Pierpont; dozen, silver ice-cream spoons and nut tracker, Mr. and Mrs. Con Hutchins, of Boston; gold watch and chain, Mrs. Geo. P. Gore; silver and crystal bouquet holder, Mr. and Geo. E. P. Phelps; carriage whip, Ed Addv; pan painted panel, Miss Hilton; unique ink-stank, Mr. Edgar Holt; silver and Bohemian ware. Mr. and Mrs. George

constructed with special protestary, as what is wanted one "1 but the fool and hear allowed and a special processing the protestary where the season of and chess white, recently uthout the color of the protestary and the color of the protestary and the protest

lady. The groom, of course, escorted the bride's mother, and his future wife was led up by her father. The maids were the Misses Levydell, Amy, Josie, Martha, Ola, and Mercedes Plows, with Edward and W. J. Plows, Jr., as groommen. The ushers were Mesars. Wilmot, McMurtry, Randolph, and Winters. The church was comfortably filled with the friends of the bride and groom. After the ceremony the party adjourned to the Tremont House, where the wedding supper was served, and a reception given to a select few friends of the family.

#### JUDGE DILLON.

Jurist.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 28.—The Hon. John
F. Dillon, Judge of the Eighth National Judicial Circuit, who will leave the Bench Sept. 1 to take a Professorship in Columbia College, New York, was born Christmas-Day, 1831, in Washington County, New York, of poor, but industrious, frugal, and respectable parents. He is now 48 years old. At the age of 7 his parents came to lowa, settling at Davenport, where he has since re-sided. He was noticeably fond of reading, and early began to educate himself.

When 17 years old he began the study of

medicine, attended several courses of lectures, graduated and received his parchment as "M. D." three years after. He commenced practice, but soon found it disagreeable, and turned his attention to law, reading text-books in his own office. But he had not only himself, but an aged mother, who had become a widow, to sup-port; and, to aid him in this, he added the drag-

business to his resources.

In 1853 he was admitted to the Bar of Scott County, at once began the practice of law, and soon became one of the prominent law-firm of Cook, Dillon & Lindley,—the latter now the able and well-known Judge Lindley of the St.

The same year Mr. Dillon was elected Prosecuting-Attorney for Scott County, the salary of which was \$250. Even small sums were thankfully received, and he took the office.

In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Ser

In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District—containing the best and most prominent members of the Bar of the State—by a majority much greater than that of the Republican party, whose candidate he was then 27 years old, and probably the youngest person ever elected to such a place. His first business was to fit himself for the duties of the office. There were then no digests of the decisions of the State Supreme Court. He read carefully all the Reports, making memorands carefully all the Reports, making memorands of the various points adjudicated. These notes he took with him to the Bench, to be referred to when necessary. But, possessing a remarkably retentive memory, he seldom had use for them. Subsequently these notes were revised and printed, and thus he gave to the profession the first volume of a Digest of Iowa Decisions, which has now reached

eight volumes.

At the expiration of his term of to At the expiration of his term of four years he was renominated and elected by unanimous consent. Before this term expired he was nominated by the Republican party of the State for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and elected for six years, taking his seat on the Bench Jan. 1, 1863,—again the youngest man who has held such a place. At the close of the term he was again elected; but, before the time came for him to quality, he was, in 1869, appointed by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, comprising the States of Arkansas, Kinasa, Missourt, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, under a new law creating the circuit.

In 1853 he was united in marriage with a daughter of the Hon. Hiram Price, a most estimable lady, possessing all the attributes of true womanhood.

mable lady, possessing all the attributes of true womanhood.

During all the twepty-one years of Judre Dillon's judicial life, he has been a hard worker. Very few people know the prodigious amount labor he has performed, and very few could have borne up under his self-imposed tak. Since he came upon the Federal Bench he has held thirteen terms of court every year, tisuling over 10,000 miles to complete the circuit; yet has never missed a term, except during his absence in Europe in 1875. While he was upon the State Supreme Bench, he began't or subthe material for his book on Municipal Coporations, and made a contract with publishers for its publication,—so that, after he had passed to the Federal Bench, he was forced to write out the book, which he did with his own hand, in such time as he could get while bolding court. It was quite usual, when he was hearing

publishers for its publication,—6 that, after had passed to the Federal Bench, he was fored to write out the book, which he did with his orn hand, in such time as he could get while holding court. It was quite usual, when he was hearing a cause in court, and during srguments of counsel, to see him writing, compiling, and mailing proots of his various books. Possessing wonderful powers of endurance, vigorous health, and indomitable energy, he is capacitated for immense labor. The only aid he received in prenaring this book was from his wife, who arranged the manuscript. It is now one of the accepted standard law-books of England. Of it-Chief-Justice Cockburn says: "It is the most valuable exposition of the law of both countries on the important subject of which it treats."

This book was followed by a comprehensive and valuable treatise on Removal of Causes, and another on Municipal Bonds. He is now preparing a book on Federal Jurisprudence, including Jurisdiction and Practice. He has also prepared and published four volumes of Circuit Court Reports,—mostly his own opinions.

In 1875 he established the Central Law Journal at St. Louis, to meet the wants of the prefession in the Missiasippi Valley, and for one year was its editor; but the days and hours of the year were not enough for him to give it the proper attention, and at the close of a year he was compelled to give it into other hands.

For ten years he has held the Professorably of Medical Jurisprudence and Federal Jurisprudence in the State University of tows, and regularly delivered lectures in each department, the delivered the address and diplomas to the first graduating class of the Law Department of that institution, and has since felts deep interest in the success of the school.

While he was upon the Supreme Bench of the State, he laid the foundation of a judgial character which has now become entirest throughout the wonty, and Marshall. It was the custom of the year, and marshall in the success of the Supreme Court rose to high distinction throug

The Duke of Medina-Cell.

New York World.

It was while strolling over his estates in the mountains near Avila, with his young wife, on the 13th inst., that the Duke of Medina-Cell, the premier noble and grandes of Spain, accidentally stumbled over his gun, receiving the contents of both barrels in the body, and was mortally wounded. He waited for help, leaning on the Duchess until succor came, but, despite the assistance of the local surgeon and eleminent army surgeons sent immediately from Madrid by special train, the Duke expired about 6 o'clock a. m. the next day. He received the rites of the church and consoled those around him. The Duke was only 25 years of age. He was married twice, his dirst mapriage being with the daughter of the Duchess of Alba, a niece of the Empress Eugenie. He was married again last year to the daughter of the Marquis Torecilla. His unhappy fate caused a great impression in Madrid, the King expressing his sympathy with the widow, who is only 19 years old. The tuperal took place from the

RELIGIO

The Episcopal D

Report of the Comm Extension-The St mittee

Second Day's Sess formed Episcop Report by Bishop Tallov

Visits-Condition A Number of Impo ments of the Ca

Tenth Anniversary Foreign Mission

EPISCOL At the Cathedral of SS. e'clock yesterday morning the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chicago, and absolution nounced by the Rt.-Rev At 9:45 o'clock the Con order, Bishop McLaren in The Rev. Dr. T. N. Morr mittee on Finance, reportined the certificate of con

inting to \$55.10, re the Treasurer's annual st CHURCH EXT The Rev. H. C. Kh Phillips, who was absent, the extension of the Chur The Committee on Chureport that in their opini-work that has been car Despery the past year, w work that has been the Deaner, the past year, we to carry out not only ou also the surgestions in the last Convention, has wisdom and practicability. The Committee call at the first suggestion of tast

the first suggestion of that relows:

"First—That each parish
form the centre of a relation
extend to a point equal. div
tween them and the adjoint
Rector organize in this terriRector organize in this terrilized and regular services con
to his assistance laymen, stifto conduct such services, wa
spoon as lay-readers, wa
shall exercise supervision.

The problem with us is how
reaching and cultivating the
the diocese with the few me
at our disposal. The harve
borers are few. We must re
the priesthood of the lattyfew in numbers, and change to accomplish much misate best men among the laity is encouraged to assist,—no recommended laymen who are qualified the Disconate, a

the same in the Church was adopted.

The Bishop announce the day before for the day before for

DIOCESAN

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H. C. Kinney also pledge
Lockport.

A discussion of this
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The report of the Reg
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LAYMEN'S EM

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DILLON.

mes of The Tribuna. ay 28.—The Hon. John Eighth National Judileave the Bench Sept. Colum-born York, was n Washington County, industrious, frugal, and He is now 48 years old. parents came to lowa, where he has since rely fond of reading, and

ral courses of lectures, his parchment as "M. He commenced practice, recable, and turned his only himself, but an me a widow, to supthis, he added the drug-

the practice of law, and prominent law-firm of dge Lindley of the 8 on was elected Prose-

ott County, the salary of mall sums were thank ok the office Judge of the Seventh the Bar of the State ter than that of the

ars old, and probperson ever place. His f for the duties of the no digests of the deeme Court. He read ts, making memoranda bly retentive memo d and printed, and thus on the first volume of a as, which has now reached

his term of four years delected by unanimous erm expired he was noman party of the State for of the Supreme Court, ix years, taking his lan. 1, 1808,—again the sheld such a place. At e was again elected: hut. e was again elected; but, of for him to qualify, he pointed by President and by the Senste, which Judicial Circuit, a of Arkausas, Kansas, wa, and Minnesota, under circuit. circuit.

nited in marriage with a diram Price, a most estiall the attributes of true

e has been a hard worker, the prodigious amounted ted, and very few could r his self-imposed task to Federal Bench he has court every year, travelto complete the circuit; a term, except during his 875. While he was upon ench, he began to gather book on Municipal Corde a contract with feation,—so that, after he eral Bench, he was forced which he did with his own he could get while holding and during srguments of writing, compiling, and rarious books. Possessing of endurance, vigorous is energy, he is capacitated. The only aid he received book was from his manuscript. It is now tandard law-books of Estatice Cockburn says: "It exposition of the law of he important subject of

he important subject of wed by a comprehensive on Removal of Causes, and it Bonds. He is now prederal Jurisprudence, in and Practice. He has also ed four volumes of Circuit ly his own opinions. ed the Central Law Joureet the wants of the prostopi Valley, and for occur the days and hours of ugh for him to give it the at the close of a year he it into other hands. In the law Joureet and Federal Jurist University of lowe, and ctures in each department. Tress and diplomas to the of the Law Department and has since felt a deep into the school. The Supreme Bench of this foundation of a judical is now become eminent puntry, and which will American jurisprudence—ranking with Kent, rahall. It was the es of the Supreme Court together fully on every it to agree firmly upon the to be made, and the judgment was based, bewritten. Hence a decision t, and not of an individual, riod that the decisions of rose to high distinction on, and were accepted as cisive. From Yol. 15 to 28 will be found some of the of Judge Dillon's judicial on of Justice Davis, of the day the country of the strongly.

on of Justice Davis, of the dge Dillon was strongly as Mr. Davis' successor; ifready represented on the of Justice Miller, the poli-point and disregarded the

has secured a Professor bealth, ripe learning, long sweetness of temper, gooding patience, and exalted inflated for the place. His of struggle under adverse would have disheartened worthy of emulation, and entire to the youth of the

har to the daugnter of the His unhappy fate caused a Madrid, the King expression that the widow, who is one the in Madrid. The Dukes of a time of Sancho the Bravaked to waive their title to tryleew coronation. One of orrest Armada.

The Bishop announced the sum subscribed the day before for DIOCESAN MISSIONS

was about \$50 less than that of the year before. Grace Church, New Lennox, thereupon bedred theelf to the amount of \$10. The Rev. H. C. Kinney also pledged \$25 for St. John's, Lockport.

A discussion of this subject followed, the necessity of tracts being fully set forth: The Bishop urred the elergy of his diocese to write compact tracts for the Church West. There was a lack of this kind of liferature, and there was great need of its being supplied.

The report of the Registrar was read by the Rev. H. C. Kinney. It showed the ecclesissical literature of the diocese to be in excellent condition. It requests all clergy and latity to forward to him such documents, books, and pumphlets as they may have bearing upon the history of the diocese, for preservation in the archive of this diocese. The Registrar having paid \$25 out of his own pocket for the purpose of placing the documents in order, the Convention voted to reimburse him to that amount.

The report of the Treasurer of the

LATMEN'S RELIEF SOCIETY

for the Families of Clergymen was presented by the Hon. James K. Edsall. It showed the balance on hand to the credit of the membership account to be \$20.15. The receipts for the family of the late W. H. Jones were \$76, which were paid over. The pledges on hand amount to the excellent completes for the ensuing was account to the section of the Standing Committee for the ensuing was account to the plantage of the complete of the membership account to be \$20.15. The receipts for the family of the late W. H. Jones were \$76, which were paid over. The pledges on hand amount to the credit of the membership account to be \$20.15. The receipts for the family of the late W. H. Jones were \$76, which were paid over. The pledges on hand amount for the ensuing was were \$76, which were paid over. HAWKSTS.

of Medina-Cell.

York World.
Iling over his estates in the ila, with his young wife, on the Duke of Medina-Celi, and grandee of Spain, acover his gun, receiving the treis in the body, and was He waited for help, leanuntil succor came, but, deof the local surgeon and of the sent immediately from train, the Duke expired m. the next day. He rethe church and consoled The Duke was only 28 years stried twice, his first mardaughter of the Duchess of Empress Eugenie. He was art to the daughter of the His unhappy fate caused a Madrid, the King expressith the widow, who is only meral took place from the in Madrid. The Dukes of the ancient race of La

were said over. The pledges on hand amount to \$8.

The election of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year was held, and resulted as follows: On the first ballot two clerical and one lay member were elected,—the Rev. Clinton Locke, and the Rev. S. S. Harris, and Mr. W. K. Ackerman.

By unanimous vote, the name of the Rev. R. F. Swet, of Zion Church, Freeport, was added to the list of the clerical members.

A accomp vote was held for the additional two members of the lay representation of the Committee, and resulted in the election of Emory Cobb and J. H. Roberts.

The Standing Committee therefore stands as follows: Clerical—The Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rev. S. S. Harris, the Rev. R. F. Sweet; Lay—Messrs. W. K. Ackerman, Emory Cobb, and F. B. Peabody.

A Trustee of the General Theological Semmary of New York was elected in place of Alexander H. Ewing, resigned. The choice of the Convention fell upon the Rev. F. N. Luson, of LaGrange.

The Rev. Clinton Locke, from the Commit-

its Convention for the current year, and cannot for the present comply with the requirements of the amended Constitution of the Laymen's Clerical Aid Society in the election of Trustees; and.

WHERTAS. The present as well as former constitution authorizes the officers of said Society to hold over until their successors are elected; therefore, Resolved, That we recognize the right of Mr. George H. Harlow, Vice-President, and Mr. L. Burrows, Secretary of said Society, to continue to act as Trustees thereof in behalf of the Diocese of Springfield, where they reside, until the Congention shall elect their successors.

The foregoing were adopted. Episcopal Diocesan Con-Report of the Committee on Church

RELIGIOUS.

vention Closes Its

Extension-The Standing Com-

mittee.

second Day's Session of the Re-

formed Episcopal Council.

Report by Bishop Pallows of His Pastoral

Visits-Condition of the Church.

A Number of Important Amend-

ments of the Canons, Etc.

Foreign Missionary Society.

EPISCOPAL. At the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, at 1

eclock yesterday morning, prayers were said by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All Saints' Church,

Chicago, and absolution and benediction pro-nounced by the Rt.-Rev. William E. McLaren,

Sishop of the Diocese.

At 9:45 o'clock the Convention was called to

erder, Bishop McLaren in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. T. N. Morrison, from the Committee on Finance, reported that, having examined the certificate of costs in the Cheney case,

mounting to \$55.10, recommended that the ac-

the Treasurer's annual statement to be correct.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney, for the Rev. D. C.

Phillips, who was absent, presented a report on the extension of the Church, as follows:

the extension of the Church, as follows:

The Committee on Church Extension beg leave to report that in their opinion the efficient missionary work that has been carried on in the Northern Deaners the past year, where it has been the aim to carry out not only our canonical system, but also the suggestions in the report on this subject at the last Convention, has fully demonstrated the wisdom and practicability of this method of work. The Committee call attention again especially to the first suggestion of that report. It reads as follows:

Labors.

of the Board of Missions submitted the following report in behalf of the Board of Missions of the diocess:

ing report in behalf of the Board of Missions of the diocese;

During the past year, twelve missionaries have been laboring in the diocese by appointment of the Bishop, and have received stipends by vote of the Committee. Mission work has been done by these missionaries, and by other clergy of the diocese, at some fifty places in the diocese. At some points, only occasional services have been given; at other politic, regular services have been conducted, and, for the most part, with the most encouraging results. We may well believe that in no previous year has so much been done in direct missionary work in this diocese as during the past conventional year, or more accomplished.

During the past year there has been expended by vote of the Roard, \$2,000.34. Balance from previous year, \$8.33.04. Received, from parisnes, missions, and personal pledges, \$2,153.70. Balance on hand at date, \$203.89.

Mr. C. R. Larrabee, Treasurer of the Diocese,

Tenth Anniversary of the Woman's

missions, and personal piedges, \$2,153.70. Balance on hand at date, \$203.89.

Mr. C. R. Larrabee, Treasurer of the Diocese, presented the report from the Committee on Equalization. It showed the assessments for current expenses to be \$5,376, and the appropriations to be \$5,300.

The Rev. Canon Knowles presented the following, and it was adopted:

\*Resolved\*\*, That the Bishop be requested to secure from the parishes and missions of the diocese, in their annual reports to him, a full statement of the number of free signings in each, and the method of support adopted, whether by pew rental, piedge, anisoription, or the offertory.

It was ordered that 1,000 copies of the Bishop's address be printed.

\*\*Elections\*\*.

Ballot was dispensed with, and the following Board of Missions was elected: The Rev. J. E. Goodne, the Rev. William A. Fiske, the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Mr. F. H. Winston, Mr. A. Tracev Lay, Mr. William M. Tilden.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Equalization: Messrs. H. T. Chace, D. W. Page, H. C. Ranney. J. H. S. Quick.

He.T. Chace, D. W. Page, H. C. Ranney, J. H. S. Quick.

The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's address referring to the donation to the diocese of an episcopal residence by Dr. Tolman Wheeler, reported thanking that gentieman for his "well-timed aid in making this noble gift."

At 13 o'clock Bishop McLaren announced that, under the impression that the Convention would have adjourned before this hour, the funeral services of one of the poor members of the parish had been set for that time. Would the Convention adjourn until prayers were said over the body?

The Convention promptly adjourned, and the ritual was read over the body of the late Mrs. Roberts, who for more that twenty years had been a member of the Cathedral parish.

At half-past 13 o'clock the Convention was again called to order.

At half-past 13 o'clock the Convention was again called to order.

The Bishop urged the clergy and laity to regard the importance of promptness in meeting the stipends which will fall due on the 30th of June.

The Rev. Clinton Locke moved that the Convention adjourn, and such action was taken. Bishop hickares retiring within the chancel and offering the absolution and benediction.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL. THE SECOND DAT'S SESSION OF THE GENERAL

of the Reformed Episcopal Church, at Christ Church, opened for business at a quarter to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Bishop Nicholson The Chair appointed the Committee on

Religious Services, as follows: Bishop Cheney, the Rev. F. W. Adams, and the Rev. William Cooper, D. D.; and the Committee on the State of the Church, the Rev. William T. Sabine, the Rev. Charles H. Tucker, the Rev. M. T. McCormick, the Rev. Benjamin Ayerigg, Ph. D., and Col. J. W. Bennett. The Rev. Mason Gallagher moved that the

wiscom and practicability of this method of work. The Committee call attention again especially to the first suggestion of that report. It reads as follows:

"First—That each parish supplied with a Rector form the centre of a missionary field which shall enter to a point equally dividing the distance between them and the adjoining parishes. That the Rector organize in this territory at such points as he shall deem eligible for that purpose, church missions, where a Sunday-school shall be organized and regular services conducted. That he call to his assistance laymen, suitable for that purpose, to conduct such services, whom the Bishop may appoint as lay-readers, ever whom the Rector shall exercise supervision. That the Rector visit each of sain missions at least once a month."

The problem with us is how to do our best in reaching and cultivating the many desert spots in the diocese with the few men and the small means at our disposal. The harvest is great, but the laborers are few. We must recognize more and more the presshood of the laity. The clerety are too few in numbers, and change their location too often to accomplish such missionary work alone. The best men among the laity in every parish, must be encouraged to assist,—not only as lay-readers, but as Superintendents of Sunday-schools and teachers of adult classes in those schools. The great difficulty so often quoted as being in the way of this kind of work,—that suitable men cannot be found who are willing to engage in missionary effort.—is to be remedied by the clerry themselves. They have it in their power to infuse a missionary effort.—is to be remedied by the clerry themselves. They have it in their power to infuse a missionary effort.—is to be remedied by the clerry themselves. They have it in their power to infuse a missionary effort be missionary of the Chapters in the different Deanetes. as well as by other means, greater efforts be made, whereby our people generally may be informed of the needs and hindrances of the missionary field has broug ministers of other churches who were present be invited to sit in council. Carried.

BISHOP PALLOWS
then presented a detailed report of his labors
during the year ending May 1, 1879, giving an
account of his travels and his work in America, Canada, Nova Scotis, the Bermuda Isles and other places, in the interest of the Church. The report showed that Dr. Fallows had preached somewhere nearly every Sunday during the time specified, and had faithfully attended to other

ing Bishop.

In closing his report, Dr. Fallows said that, on the whole, he had found that the Church was in a very favorable condition. He gave an

on the whole, he had found that the Church was in a very favorable condition. He gave an outline of the improvements that he had found being made in different churches and parishes. He thought that the Reformed Episcopal cause was purely a missionary cause, and he could imagine nothing more noble. He gave a detailed description of the condition of each church and parish that he had visited in his field of labor, showing the prosperity or depression, as the case might be, with the prospects for the future. He wished to thank the clergy of the Church for their kindness and patience during his visitations. He closed by saying that what the Church now needed was a baptism of the Holy Ghost. The Reformed Episcopal Church, he thought, had supplied a deficiency long felt.

The report of Bishop Fallows had alluded to the evangelical work of the Rev. Dr. Morgan in the North, and the Rev. Dr. Stevens among the colored people of the South; also to Bishop Cummins' Memorial Church in Baltimore, and to the action of the General Committee in New York in the case of Bishop Gregg; and, on motion of Dr. Cooper, Dr. Sabine, and Mr. Herbert Turner, of New York, so much of the report just read as referred to these matters was referred to three committees, to report the result of further investigation to the Convention. The Memorial Committee consisted of the Hon. William Aldrich, Mr. Alex G. Tyng, Mr. H. B. Turner, and Dr. Ashmead. The report of Bishop Fallows showed au increase of lifteen churches and twenty ministers since the last annual report.

dired in fittel., canon 2, sec. of the Canons of the General Convention; and who, if encouraged, might be led to become candidates for the Diaconate unity. The very history of the canon referred to shows that a take exigency has been felt before, and that this, in the opinion of the Church, was a view way to meet it.

One great help in church-extension is undoubtedly the judicious employment of literature in tract form. The missionary, the lay-reader, the Sunday-school Superintendent, always finds abundant opportunities for using such means to good advantage. This fact has surgested to your Committee the importance of a tract depository in Chicago, with a full assortment of the freshest and best pamphlets on Church principles.

There are numerous well-written and approved pamphlets on Church principles, but they do not always meet the special wants of the particular mission. A member of our Committee—himself a successful lay-worker—suggests the advisability of instructing the Board of Missions, or of appointing a committee of clergymen, to prepare a list of reacts—with a brief summary of the character of each—that are well adapted to our work in this diocese, and publish the same in the Province and in the Lieing Caurch.

After all, brethren, our plans will be of little value, our machinery will in fact be all worthless, unless the motive power of the love of God, the Soirit of Christ. and zeal for His cause throb through this machinery and impel it to efficient action. We need, therefore, both as a Church and as individuals, a more entire consecration of ourselves to the service of our master, Christ. Without this consecration all our efforts are vain. With this, the ponerst system may be made effectual by the blessing of God to the furtherance of His kingdom in this diocese.

The Rev. Clinton Locke moved that a committee, consisting of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. H. C. Kinney, and the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, be appointed to make up a list of tracts, as recommended in the report, and publish the same in The report of Bishop Fallows showed as increased filteen churches and wenty ministers of the control of the con BISHOP NICHOLSON

THE COMMISSION ON ENGLISH APPAIRS, had prepared a report, which he—Mr. Turner—would read, with the permission of the Council. Permission was granted, and Mr. Turner read the report, which was a long one, giving a detailed account of the shape in which the affairs of jurisdiction of Great Britain and Iroland were found. The Commission was organized in 1877 with Bishop Fallows as President, Stewart L. Woodford as Secretary, and Herbert Turner Commissioner, with instructions to revise the constitution and canons. The Prayer-Book, the report stated, had not been changed by the Commission, nor any of the offices of the Church. Recommendation was made that in the Declaration of Principles, in paragraph three, the following words should be erased: "As it was revised, proposed, and recommended for use by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, A. D. 1875," so that the paragraph should read as follows: THE COMMISSION ON ENGLISH APPAIRS,

1875," so that the paragraph should read as follows:

3. This Church, retaining a Liturgy which shall not not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, accept the Book of Common Prayer, reserving full liberty to alter, abridge, enlarge, and amend the same, as may seem most conductive to the edification of the people. "brovided the substance of the faith be kept entire."

In the constitution, the Committee recommended that the following he added to Art. 1: Provided, however, that the General Council may at any time, by a three-fourths vote, determine that its regular seasions shall be held triennially, blennially, or annually.

2. Change Art. 2 to read as follows:

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal

2. Change Art. 2 to read as follows:

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church shall consist of all the Bishops, and also of representatives of the Episcopal jurisdictions of this Church. Each Episcopal jurisdiction shall be entitled to one cierical and one lay delegate for such number of communicants as the General Council shall by canon fix upon and determine from time to time as the basis of representational Every lay delegate shall be a communicant and a member of some congregation in the jurisdiction he shall represent. The delegates shall be chosen by the respective Synods of the jurisdictions, or by the congregations composing the same, as each Synod may determine. Provided, also, that all those persons who were present, and as signers of the original call voted in the first General Council of this Church, shall be entitled to ascat and a vote in the General Council till otherwise ordered. On all questions, when required by five members, the vote shall be by orders; and in such case the concurrence of both orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the Council.

3. Is Art. 4, erase "in any Synod or Episco-

4. Change Art. 5 to read as follows:

pai jurisdiction."

4. Change Art, 5 to read as follows:

The boundaries and name of each Episcopal Jurisdiction, except those of Great Britain and Ireland,—which shall consist of those countries,—shall be such as the General Council shall prescribe. The General Council may create additional Episcopal Jurisdiction into one or more, provided that such division shall not be made without the consent of the Synod of the jurisdiction affected, if actually organized. All Presbyters and congregations within the territorial limits of any jurisdiction shall form the Synod thereof, and such Synod shall have power to frame a constitution and canons for its government, not condicting with the constitution and canons of the Reformed Episcopal Church as enacted by the General Council. The Reformed Episcopal congregations in the Episcopal Jurisdiction of Great Britain and Ireland are authorized to form a General Synod, with such basis of representation as they may determine. The said General Synod is empowered to revise the Book of the Common Prayer for use within said jurisdiction, provided that the Protestant and Evanguilcal principles of this Church, as set forth in the "Declaration of Pranciples." be maintained therein and retained as fundamental. The said General Synod shall have full power to divide the eaid jurisdiction and canons to be of binding force within the said jurisdiction; provided, however, that in no case shall the reordination of any Presbyter of any other Evanguical Church he required; nor shall the Bishous from a separate order, but shall vote with the Presbyters whenever a vote is taken by orders; nor shall any other legislation be permitted in condict with the fundamental principles of this Church. The said jurisdiction shall be entitled to representation in the General Council on the same basis as the other Jurisdictions of this Church. Congregations not within the territorial limits of any jurisdiction may be attached to any jurisdiction by a vote of the General Council, or, when it is not in session

In the canons:
To Canon 12, Title 1, add: "Paragraph 8.
This canon shall not apply to the Eniscopal
Jurisdiction of Great Britain and Ireland."
[This has reference to the Prayer-Book.]
In Canon 1, Title 2, add a new section, to read

amendment of articles of principles was refer-red to the Committee on Constitution and Canons, and the rest was referred to the Com-mittee on State of the Church.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

mittee on State of the Church.

MISCELLANBOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. Cooper submitted the report of the Standing Committee on the Jurisdiction of Ottawa, which was referred to the same Committee as were the other reports.

The Council took a recess at half-past 19 o'clock until half-past 1 p. m. As usual, dinner was served in the lecture-room by the ladies of the church.

On reassembling, a motion was made by Dr. McNielly that Grace Church, of Jersey City Heighta, be admitted to the Union of the General Council.

The question was discussed briefly, and finally the motion was amended so as to provide that all applications for admission of churches be referred to the Executive Committee, and it was so disposed of.

The Chair announced that he had appointed the Committee on that portion of Bishop Fallows' report relating to the work of Dr. Stevens and Dr. Morgan, as follows: Dr. Cooper, Dr. Laterne, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Charles M. Rhoies.

A motion was made to the effect that the Council go into the election of the Standing Committees.

This motion prevailed, and the Chair was instructed to appoint a Nominating Committee.

Mr. Turner, of New York, moved that the portion of the canon relating to the existence of an existence of an Executive Committee be stricken out, thereby abolishing that body. His reasons for this were that the Council had a General Committee and several Standing Committee, and he thought an Executive Committee be stricken out, thereby abolishing that body. His reasons for this were that the Council had a General Committee and several Standing Committee, and he thought an Executive Committee be stricken out, thereby abolishing that body. His reasons for this were that the Council had a General Committee on Nominations: The Rev. Dr. McCormick, the Rev. Dr. Redles, Mr. Buckingham, and George Henderson.

On motion, it was decided that all resolutions and communications should be referred to the

Mrs. Prescott, the report of the Secretary presented by Mrs. Judkins, of New Hamps This report showed the receipts of the

.... .. 307, 028

This was a decrease of \$1,004 as compared with the receipts of the previous year.

The auxiliary societies and their membership are as follows:

.2, 172

THE BAPTISTS.

ANNIVERSARIES AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, May 29.—The Baptist American Home Missionary Society held its forty-sevenshanniversary this afternoon. Vice-President

Stickney presided. William Stickney presided.

The Corresponding Secretary read a report of the past year: Receipts, \$317,093; expenditures, inncluding loans of the Church Edifice Fund, \$207,350; increase of receipts over last year, \$41,884. The debt has been diminished \$14,835. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, from the Committe on the Union of the Various Women's Missionary Organizations, reported they had been consulting with representatives of the various or-ganizations, and with their full assent reported ganizations, and with their full assent reported resolutions advising that all of them disband and form a new one, with headquarters in New York, to pursue the work now done by them. As an addendum to the report, he read a statement from the Women's Society having headquarters at Chicago, claiming to have been first in the field, rehearsing the facts relating to their organization, and how they had tried to work in unison with the American Baptist Home-Missionary Society, but were not treated courteously. Still, they were willing to accept the compromise resolutions.

After remarks by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Ohio, and the Rev. D. Bright, the report was adonted. The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Baptist Church commenced its session with an address by the President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse, of Chicago. At its conclusion the Committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCIAL

Has Again Been Siain by His Opponents in Wall Street.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Syndicate still withhold their remaining 4 per cents from the market. To-day there was an active inquiry for market. To day there was an active inquiry for new 4s, which, at the present price, are equal to about 102 and interest, while the Syndicate price is 108½ and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by country banks and in-vestors, and the floating supply on the market is being steadily absorced. The subscriptions to the new 4 per cents during the day amounted of \$1,500,000. The feeding with regard to them as follows:

SECTION I. Each Episcopal Jurisdiction shall be entitled to one clerical and one lay delegate for each 100 communicants belonging to the congregations in their jurisdiction.

Change the numbering of the sections of the canons, preserving the present order, and thus making eight sections in all.

So much of the above report as related to the strong, the speculative flurry having had no effect on the general run of purchasers.

This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest. This fact is inducing the considerable purchases by contacts and interest.

PRYOF PRACTICAL

One Officer Blazing Away at a Fugitive Possible Offender,

And Another Charged with Clubbing Him After He Is Shot Down.

A Few Extracts from the Statutes of the State.

What is characterized by the citizen spectators as a piece of the grossest and most inexcusable brutality on the part of two policemen took place shortly after 1 o'clock yesterdsy afternoon on Wabash avenue, near the corner of Adams street. Judgment may be given by the reader after perusing the subjoined statements of the parties interested in the transaction. It may more plainly establish the case to state that at the time indicated pedestrians, shopkeepers, and others in the neighborhood mentioned were startled at hearing two pistol-shots at briefest interval, and astouished to observe two policemen chasing a colored man through the centre of Wabash avenue. The pursued party fell to his knees, nue. The pursued party fell to his knees, regained his feet immediately, and a moment later was run down in the vestibule of an ad-

later was run down in the vestibule of an adjacent store. His captors took the man, bleeding profusely, into a blacksmith-shop on Adams street, near Wabash avenue, sent for an expresswagon and a doctor, and made the wounded man as comfortable as possible.

OFFICER WILLIAM CROAK,
of the Harrison Street Station, says that while walking his beat, and when at the intersection of Michigan avenue and Adams street, he met a gentleman, who poluted out a young colored man walking along the street. The former said he suspected the colored man of being a thief, he suspected the colored man of being a thief, as he had something secreted under his coat. The officer followed the young man into Adams The officer followed the young man into Adams street towards Wabash avenue, and just as the latter had neared the corner Officer Dennehy, of the Harrison Street Station. alighted from a horse-car. Croak signated to Dennehy to Intercept the colored man, who subsequently gave the name of Luce Stone. Dennehy neared Stone, reached over his shoulder and drew from under his coat a paper box containing two dozen knives and forks, and as he did so Stone said "Hold on a minute, as I've something else to show you." Croak had come alongside of Stone, and reached out to see if he had any more goods recreted, when the colored man stooped and darted forward, running along the centre of Wabash avenue north. Croak says he threw his club at the fugitive, thinking that would stop him, but Stone kept on, when he (Croak) drew his revolver and fired twice. At the first shot Stone fell to his knees, but instantly got up and dashed ahead.

"How near to Stone were you whee you first

lashed ahead.

"How near to Stone were you when you first fired?"

"About fifteen feet."

"And how far away was he when you fired the second shot?"

"About ten feet, I should judge."

"Where did you hit him?"

"Once in the head, just buck of the ear. You can see the wound plainly. The second shot hit him in the left hip."

Can see the wound plainly. The second shot his him in the left hip."

THE WOUNDED MAN

was bleeding profusely from the region first indicated, his shirt-bosom being covered with gore, and his hair matted about the wound. The injuries appeared to give him very little pain, and no inconvenience, as he told the officers he would not trouble them to procure an express-wagon, but felt able to walk to the Armory.

Officer Dennehy's story was virtually the same as that of Officer, Croak, from the time he appeared upon the scene.

The wounded man said his name was Luce Stone; that he had formerly worked at the Palmer, the Grand Pagide, and at Race Brother' as a waiter. He had lived in Chicago seven years, and resided at No. 167 Clark street. He protested, but, it must be stated, not with the air of an innocent man, that he had honestly come into possession of the goods above mentioned. While walking along Michigan arenue a white boy had approached him, saying, "Don't you want to buy a nice box of knives!" He thought he would like to have them, and paid the boy-his price, 20 cents. The cheapness of the goods immediately thereafter airmed him, and, thinking the one who sold might also have stolen them, he hid them under his coat.

He had, he said, been arrested in the city for drunkenness, but never for thest.

A colored man named Scott, who has done special detective work about the Harrison Street Station, was present, and said he knew the man indications will

been committed, and he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it.

Will the man who didn't kill the negro yesterday contend that said negro committed an offense in his presence, or that he knew that an offense felony, misdemeanor, or violation of city ordinancs—had been committed at all! Here it was broad daylight, the officer was within twenty feet of the man he wasted to arrest, the misdemeanant—if he be such—was resisting with his legy only, and not licking at that, and an officer empties a revolver into his carcase. The sheoting was utterly inanusable and criminal, and but for a fortunate error in sighting his artillery this officer would be this morning in danger of the law, and with the cheerful prospect of a trial for murder staring him in the face. Only in the land over which the exple streads his broad and sweeping wing are irresponsible and subordinate police officers allowed to carry loaded pistois, and even in this free and enlightened land there are certain limitations placed upon indiscriminate target practice upon the public streets. But it is very fortunate for the census taker and the directory man that the aim of the average policeman is about as poor as his sequaintance with the laws under which he is supposed to act.

During the evening the nerro was identified as Tom Johnson. A fellow who has for some time been loading about a notorious colored woman named Lizzie Moore, keeping a house of ill-fame on Fourth avenue. The police say this creature never had any one for a "friend" except a thiel. Johnson's mother called at the station, but refused to see her wayward son. She told Capt. O'Donnell that some years ago Tom fell upon his head, and she has always thought that he never fully recovered. When drinking he becomes quite crass, and is apt to do something desperate. Some hours after this his mistress procured \$500 bail for him, in the paceon of these calls. But, on the contrary, he insisted that he bought them of a boy named Henry Taylor. Taylor was

CROP-PROSPECTS.

KANSAS. BENTON, Butler Co., May 29.—Oats thin. Good stand of corn. Very large acreege plant-ed. Winter wheat is headed out well, on very abort straw, and thin on the ground. For swall grain the outlook is not as good as last year. Prespects for corn better.

AUGUSTA, Butler Co., May 28.—Winter wheat

eading out better than was expected. Shall

The secretary is not below the control of the contr

NEBRASKA.

te pricipile el 10WA Busineron, Ia., May 39.—This vicinities to night by a heavy thunder atom will tend to greatly revive the drooping of farmers, as crops had commenced to from the long-continued dry spell. In a mediate vicinity there has been by fall of rain for several months, an example vicinity there has been by fall of rain for several months, an example vicinity there has been by fall of rain for several months, an example vicinities of the several months.

WATERVILLE, Lefture Co., May 30.—Sorting wheat is very thin on the ground. This has given the weeds a good start, and they are booming. We shall have a small yield at the best. Our seed was very poor. Not one-third grew.

HARM RUN, St. Princes Co., May 32.—All crops seriously injured by the drought Pastures drying up. Poor send of corn. We have wheat heading low! Short heads.

ARUSEMENTS.

This Friday, May 30, 1870, FIRST TIME IN THIS Mr. LESTER WALLACK as Ellot Gr In his ever popular and sometic Drag

"ROSEDALE: OR, THE RIPLES BALL.

Produced under inutediate supervision of Mr. after careful rehearts and elaborate preparation as the careful rehearts and elaborate preparation wealth of stage accomories never before end to the careful respectively. The stage of the careful respectively. The stage of the careful respectively and the careful respectively as the careful respectively as the careful respectively. lent company.

Grand EOSKDALE Marines Saturday at 1:80 a. m.
Monday, June 2-J. E. McDONOUGH and ARMIN PLACEY with MILISS COMBINATION. M CORMICK HALL

To-morrow (SATURDAY) Evening, May 31. PAREWELL APPEARANCE OF

The Greatest Living Violinist, assisted t Reserved Scats, 50c and 75c, Can now be procured as Boot & Sons Music Store, WHETE-STOCKENG PARK Michigan-sv., foot of Washington-st.

FOOT-BALL. RACINE COLLEGE TEAM VOISIN AND ARBOR, MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY,

Friday, May 30 (Decoration Day), at 3:30. A same of Foot-Ball will be played for the chain of the Western Colleges. Game to be gover the modified Rugby rules. Admission, 50c. He seats can be secured at SPALDING'S, 118 Rando HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Last Nights of the Charming Actress. MISS.

1888 POMEBOY, supported by M. W. H. L.

and strong Dramatic Company. by weeks

OCCU. LIKE I will be given bridge and Samu
Nights, and Saturday Matthes, with Miss POME.

Capt. PAUL BOYTON,
SECOND DAY OF
Capt. PAUL BOYTON,
THE HEBO OF THE WAYEA.
SEATS, COOL AND AIRY, FOR \$,000.
N. B.—The grounds are closed in, and the exhibitio cannot be seen from excursion boats.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Front Eventing, Matiness Wednesday, and Saturday,
THE NEW YORK STANDARD TREATABLE CO. In

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

MILITON NOBLES

Supported by his own Scient Company, in

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE,

Sunday Afternoon, at 2:40, THE PEOPLE,
last time this season.

Hiram Banford et al.

Paris & Danville Rainvost Company.

Paris & Danville Rainvost Company.

Paris & Danville Rainvost Company.

Paris & Danville Rainvost Company et al.

The paderigned. Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Court, hereby given nestes that, by virtue of a decree and order or asks made one assessed to ask Court in the shows emistined cause of the Seventh April Term. A. D. 157s, thereof, he will, or Thursday, the sineteenth day of June, A. D. 157s, it is often noun of said day, of the Exchange instancement, it can be able to the state of the Seventh Court, in the City of Mew Tors, not state of the Seventh Court, and State of New Tors, proceed to sail as possible search the state of the Seventh Court, or the City of Danville, in the State of Historical Court of the Countries of Vermillian, Court of the Countries of Vermillian Countries of Vermill equilies, and eboses in structure the cost lass belonging to the same, including the cost lass in to esid railread company, attended to the continuous properties of the continuous properties of the continuous provided by and desires and endreaded by and desires and the endreaded by and desires and the endreaded by and desires and the endreaded by and desires and endreaded by an endreaded by

D. B. Sansum, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

G. Mason, of Muskegon, is at the Gardner.

E. Day, New York, is a guest at the Sher-

hn P. Allen, Sloux City, is a guest of the

nes W. Wallack, of the Wallack Com y Company, is at the Tremont.
The Rev. Dr. Park, of Binghamton, N. Y.,
one of the guests of the Pacific. 8. Pennington, General Freight Agent of Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, is at the Tre-

Noah Davis, New York, and Judge J. m, Washington, are registered at the

The Rugby Foot-Ball team from the Uni-ersity of Tibligan (Ann Arbor) have arrived, and are domissied at the Crifton House.

The Rev. Brooke Herford has announced that its subject at the Church of the Messiah next landay morning will be "William Lloyd Garri-

P. B. Cheney, Boston, President of the New England Express Company, and Webster Wag-ier, New York, President of the Wagner Car Company, are at the Pacific.

arry yesterday morning G. Bailey, of Jamesn, O., was found on the Godrich steamboat
k suffering from an epileple fit. He was
t to the County Hospital to recover.

he temperature yesterday, m observed by
masse, optician, 88 Madison affect (Tribuna Joing), was, at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m.,
12 m., 53; 3 p. m., 55; 8 p. m., 90. Baromr at 8 a. m., 29.44; 8 p. m., 29.33.

seting adjourned subject to their cant.

Ald. Lawler's Stone Committee met at his loon yesterday evening, and designated Felch, ardy, Bradley, McEnnery, and Colfer to call a the Mayor to-day for the purpose of urging a spoontment of Architect York and John radley, a stonecutter, to assist in the official camination of the City-Hall.

astion of the City-mail.

soon vesterday a team of horses attached aggy owned and driven by Edward Gay, right near the corner of Fulton street and nd avenue and ran away. In turning a Mr. Gay was thrown out, but a physician ttended him at his bome, No. 121 Walnut, found only a few severe bruless.

west Chicaro Park Commissioners have granted the privilege of funding the old beddess of the Board, amounting to 8300, the House bill to that end having been sed by the Senate and airned by the Govern. The old bonds have been drawing 8 per a interest, and will be replaced by new ones all denominations, commanding not more

The owners of property on West Adams reet will hold a meeting as Owsley Hell, corer of Madison and Robey streets, this evening, 8 o'clock, to take final action regarding fing turned over to the West Park Board for boulevard. Over 27,000 feet of frontage are ready signed for, which is a surprise, as intered parties had circulated reports that the lams street people were opposed to it. They peal unanimously in its favor.

arade to-day will be reviewed by Gen.
c. Gen. Ingails, and Gen. George For-Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff, Gen. A. C.
nd staff, the Mayor, and Council, at the balconvol the Exposition Building, a the hours of 8 and 6 p. m. A large of military organizations of the city is d. Lackey's Zonares will not take part arade, on account of being disappointed ing their new uniforms. Which they are

oys who gave their names as Frankie pert Hill, about 6 and 8 years old, fol-forebaugh's Circus from Goethe and

Two boys who gave their names as Frankie and Robert Hill, about 6 and 8 years old, followed Forecaugh's Circus from Goethe and Retailler streets Wednesday into the city, and, becoming confused, they wandered out to Parkway Pavilion on State street, which niace they reached about 9 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. E. W. Adkinson kindly took them in and fed them, and sent a diseasch to their parents. They were kept over night, and returned to their parents yesterday morning.

The Mexican Veteran Club of Cook County held a monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific last svening, Col. Turnley in the chair, and about twenty-live members present. Some discussion took place regarding the State reunion to be neld in this city Sept. It, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Juergens, Guinnip, Turnley, Wichham, and Bisbee was appointed to arrange a programme, find out the expense of carring, it out, and sugrest a blan for raising the money. They will report at the next meeting.

Coroner Mann vesterday beld an inquest upon William Mesch, 9 years of age, who was accidently drowned in the river Tuesday afternoon; and upon Mrs. Egan, 45 years of age, who died of bronchial pneumonia at the residence of Mr. Darrow, No. 1571 Wentworth avenue. She had been given shelter for six weeks past by Mrs. Darrow, who took compassion upon her destitute and helpless condition. Mrs. Egan was at one time a handsome, accomplished, and wealthy woman, and the story of her Hite, full of reversals of fortune and consequent gloom and sadness, would no doubt make a touching story, could it be obtained. She had been heard to speak of having been born in affinence in the South, and of her husband having Bost both life and property in the War of the Robellion. At times she hiuted that she had friends and relatives living in the West Diviston the Bouth, and of her husband having Bost both life and property in the War of the Robellion. At times she hunded that she had friends and relatives living in the West Diviston the Bouth and the story of her in the south he

The distriction. Coroner Mann would be very lad to hear from some one who knew her in strain days.

There was no change yesterday in the matter Donnelley, Loyd, Gassette & Co. vs. the pographical Union, but there is likely to be a day or two. Printers were on the sidewalk day trying to induce the "rats" to district the work, and even threatened some if they do not. When the latter fact came to the lowledge of the firm they set about collecting idence of intimidation, and, if there is sufficient to make a case, the guilty parties will be rested and prosecuted under the Conspiracy to The firm deny that they have sent out of we for printers, or that there is any dispute the their employer as to prices, and say they we made arrangements to get the directory to make a truly on the directory to the directo

them if the Union did buildoning. But they propose to run their un office in their own way, and will not be diced to by the Union. By working ten hours a loatend of eight their hands can set all the a. In the afternoon, as a non-Union man was ag up the stairs to resume work after his a meal, he was opposed, or at least met, by a cor more of Union men, who, he says, preted his progress, and even struck and pushed. He called upon the police for assistance, one came and ascorted him to his place in building, which created great fill-feeling and a very lond talk among the Union men. They made to move on by the police.

THE SOUTH TOWN SIMMER.

It discharge of South Town Clerk Schorek the office of Assessor Drake, for whom he been working as a deputy, was amnounced starday's paper. The cause was making ted assessments, and the particular in which he was detected was of M. A. Wolf, a cigar-dealer at lark street. On the 9th of the present he wolf was approached by a man who lat what figure he was assessed last year, and \$300, and the man said that if the ty-Assessor was sweetened to the extent of \$5 or \$10, a reduction would made. Wolf agreed to give the afterwar's talked about the matter constable Wilson. Who told him to advise rake of the facts. He did so, and the told him to pay Schorek taking the said agreeing to assess wolf as tend agreeing to assess wolf at each chase following. Schorek taking the said agreeing to assess wolf at \$200. tness. The transaction took place at Wednesday morning, Schorek taking the conv and agreeing to assess Wolf at \$200, so discharge followed. Mr. Drake has had a measurest casde of the district which was rou to Schorek, and the results have not as such as to inspire one with much faith the old assesse. In one case

THE CITY-HALL.

A permit was vosterday issued to John P. Price, to erect a store and dwelling at Nos. 498 and 495 West Tweifth street, to cost \$5,000. The Committee on Local Assessments met yesterday afternoon, and disposed of all of the papers in their possession by referring them to the Superintendent of Assessments.

The bond of McNeil & Son, contractors for the stone-work and mesonry for the rotunds of the new City-Hall, was yesterday approved by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The City Treasurer received from the Collector yesterday, \$878; from the Water Department, \$7,211; from the Comptroller, \$319; and from the County Collector, \$13,806, of which \$11,933 was in scrip.

All of the city officed will be closed to-day after 10 o'clock, except that of the Commissioner of Public Works, which will be kept open until 11 o'clock to receive bids for raising the approaches to the Bangamon street viaduet.

The Finance Committee yesterday sent Ald. Dixon's resolution, looking to exchanging city certificates for cash with which to pay the employes, to the Law Department, with a request that an opinion on the subject be sent to the Council at its next meeting.

Objection is being raised to the use of the iron covers for the man-holes in the streets which have been recently introduced. Ald Sanders regards them as dangerous, and easy that in the past few days he knows of a case where a horse got its shee caught in one of them, and pulled off both the shoe and hoof. He thinks they will be found far more dangerous in the winter season.

The Mayor yesterday announced Gen. McDowell, L. B. Dixon, and Fred Baumann as the "expert" architects to examine the new City-Hall. It is not known that they will consent to act, but were yesterday notified of their appointment. The other two members of the Committee, who are to be builders, have not been named. If the "experts" selected agree to serve they are expected to commence work Tuesday, and to meet the Building Committee of the Council at the City Clerk's office at 2 o'ciock.

o'clock.

A great many persons are inquiring about the appropriation for extending the sewerage, and the Aidermen are being pressed to have sewers put in all of the streets in their respective wards. The answer to all of these requests is found in the fact that the appropriation was made to cover sewers already ordered built, and which had been petitioned for months ago, and will be scarcely sufficient for the purpose. Citizens in localities where sewers are needed can petition the Council in the matter, and thus gain precedence when the next appropriation is made, but they cannot get anything out of the present appropriation, except where the work has already been ordered dona.

As soon as the judicial election is over, the Mayor proposes to stir up the departments, and commence the work of bouncing employes to make room for those selected weeks ago to take their places. He is said to be holding out the inducement to everybody—those in as well as those out—that their future depends upon the efficiency of their work Monday, or, in other words, upon the cordisity with which they pull off their coats and vote and labor to turn the judiciary over to the Democracy. This is an old game of the Mayor's, and is not taking very well, from the fact that it was played on the boys is the spring election. The fact is, Mr. Harrison has selected those to whom he intends to give positions, and he has withheld putting them to work till after the election, because he has overlooked the frish in the matter, and is a fraid of them at the polls. No one, then, should be further deluded by promises into fealty to the Democracy, for if they are they will only have their labor for their gain. THE APPOINTMENTS.

COUNTY BUILDING.

This is the last day of service in the County Court for the term. The County Treasurer yesterday paid \$13,000

to the city on account of taxes.

Col. McMahon is still in the County Jail. This paragraph has been stereotyped. All the county offices will be closed to-day, and no visitors will be allowed in the Jail. The Grand Jury yesterday investigated eleven cases, and found eight indictments. They are are still struggling with the Condit case. The trial of Lesser Friedberg for complicity in the robbery of Jaffray's store, in connection with which Officer Race was killed, was fixed for June 9.

June 3.

In the County Court yesterday Mary Keating, Abraham Matthisson, Eva Lauback, Kate Bremer, Mary Recland, Anna Abrahamson, and Sophia Santes were adjudged insane. Anna M. Hoffman was discharged, no one appearing to

Hoffman was discharged, no one appearing to prosecute.

Fitzgerald's Hospital Investigating Committee met yesterday, and at last succeeded in getting Mrs. Johnson to testify. They got very little satisfaction out of the lady, and it is not believed that the Committee will make any report to amount to anything. Fitz swears that he will have one ready by Monday, but it is not believed that the Board will take any action upon it.

Judge McAllister presided in the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Booth being engaged in hearing set cases in the Circuit Court. Walter Walsch was found guilty of embezzlement, and given one year in the Penttentiary. Samuel Miller, for assault with intent to kill Frank P. White, got five years. In the cases of J. H. Johnson, charged with robbery, and James Burns and Frank Kerns, charged with larceny, the jurora were instructed to return sealed verdicts. William McDonneil pleaded guilty to a charge of burgiary and was sent down for one year.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The distorted by the Sub-Treasury were \$186,000.

The internal-revenue receipts were \$23,864, of which spirits yielded \$10,188, tobacco \$7,085, and specials \$3,104.

The Postmaster has as yet received no official notification that the sale of certificates is to be stopped in Chicago. The sales yesterday amounted to \$50,000, and order reigned supresme.

The Post-Office and stations will close to-day at 10 s. m., and the afternoon and evening mails will be closed at the same time. The carriers will make one delivery and collection in the forenous

will be closed at the same time. The carriers will make one delivery and collection in the forencon.

Notice has been received at the Post-Office that Peru has accepted the provisions of the Postal Union Treaty, and henceforth is to be included within the Union at a uniform postage rate of five cents.

The applicants for certificates were not as numerous as usual, though the lines were pretty long and the cashiers were busy from 10 to 3 and 4 to 6. The falling off was due to the fall in price of the paper,—\$1.50 for \$100,—which left a very small margin for the speculators. The sales at the Sub-Treasury were \$40,000, and at the Collector's office \$30,000.

O. L. Boskin was introduced to Commissioner Hoyne by George S. Burr, a former partner, who complains that he has been guilty of perjury. From the conversation of Burr and others, it appeared that Boskin went into bankruptcy, Burr being the largest creditor. The latter was appointed Assignee, and went to the new firm, Boskin. Foster & Co., and demanded the books and papers, the assets, etc., but nothing was turned ever to him. He subsequently went East on business, and during his absence Boskin made application to have Burr removed as Assignee, swearing that he hadn't done anything, not even advertised as required by law. Burr produced the certificates of the publishers of three newspapers that he had advertised. Hence the charge. The Commissioner took the matter under advisement, and will dispose of it to-day.

CRIMINAL.

The case of Bell vs. Stillwell, in which the former charged the latter with assault, was brought up in Justice Brayton's Court yesterday afternoon, and was dismissed.

Two shop-lifters named Mary Ann O'Brien and Mary Murphy last evening entered the eiothing store of G. J. H. Frank, No. 346 Halsted street, and while one of them engaged the attention of a couple of circles the other tried to make away with a sack cost. Both were locked up at Madices Street Station.

A warrant was issued by Justice Eberhardt yesterday for Ernest Jeske, who is charged by

Bybourn avenue saloon, and Jeske was arrested hen, but discharged by Justice Morrison on the round that the evidence was insufficient. Tischer was struck on the bead, and has not ompletely recovered yet. He has more testi-nony than before, and wants to see Jeske pun-

Misses Agnes Grey and Leva Hochner, living somewhere on Fourteenth street, vesterday complained to Patrolman Adam fife that a man who was at that moment making off had twice insuited them on the atreet by asking whether they would not like to keep house for him, etc.,—too much of the latter to suit them. The man was pursued and arrested. At the Armory, upon being locked up for disorderly conduct; he gave the name of John Davis, and claimed to reside at No. 850 Fulton street.

At a clolock last avaning George & Betts

reside at No. 950 Fulton street.

At 9 o'clock last evening George S. Betts entered a house of ill-repute at 94 Feoria street, kept by one Maud Clark. He wens all through the place, and insisted upon rifling a bureau drawer containing her money and valuables. Then when Maud ran out upon the sidewalk to call a policeman, she says he followed her and attempted to rob her. The policeman found him hidden away under a sidewalk at the corner of Green and Monroe streets, and arrested him. It is thought that his actions were mischievous, instead of with intent to rob.

were mischievous, instead of with intent to rob.

Arrests: John Smith, 24 years of age, who
was caught in the act of ransacking the room of
a guest at the Palmer House, where he had been
employed as a bell-boy; Michael Collins, attempting to steal from George Murray and
Oscar Ackermann; Frank Thompson, 11 years
of age, caught stealing some fruit from a stand
on State street; Peter Francisco, Dora Brown,
and Birdie Simms, inmates of a netorious house
of colored prostitution on Fourth avenue, who
are accused of the theft of \$30 cash and an
oreide watch from Edward Kelley, of No. 38
Adams street.

Michael Stanber, for five years foreman over

Adams street.

Michael Stauber, for five years foreman over the fur and hide warehouse of L. L. Mills, on Washington street, pear Franklin, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Heinzman and Finan/upon a warrant charging him with stealing from his employers 342 mink skins, worth \$1 each. The property was recovered in the possession of L. Houseworth, No. 190 North avenue. During the day the prisoner was taken before Justice Wallace, and was discharged for lack of prosecution. His employer will devise means of his own for punishing him, and if he proves unequal to the task, his nephew, our worthy State's Attorney, may be called to the rescue.

There was nothing new vesterday in the case

Attorney, may be called to the rescue.

There was nothing new yesterday in the case of the man Purdy, arrested on a charge of stealing goods from J. V. Farwell & Co., except that it has become still more manifest that there was never any cause for suspecting the integrity of the clerks, Moore and Price, whom the detectives took it into their heads were connected with Purdy, from whom it was attempted without avail to extort an admission of their guilt. Their long services and the utter lack of evidence should have saved them from the unjust aspersions to which they have been subjected. The stealing was a case of shop-lifting, without the connivance of any one.

A youth with a love for fine horses was locked

litting, without the connivance of any one.

A youth with a love for fine horses was locked up at Central Station last evening upon a charge of larceup, preferred by John Wilkes Ford, the roofer. The prisoner says he went to work on the 6th of the month for Mr. Ford, at a salary of \$20 per month. His employer bought for him a sait of clothes and a bat, which were to be paid for the first month. Last Saturday, the young man says, he was foolish enough to go to the matigee at Central Park with one of Mr. Ford's horses, and was kept until late. They had some words over the matter, and Cunnific left. His pay for the twenty-two days of work must be somewhere near the price of the clothing, and he says he cannot understand how Mr. Ford could have him arrested.

Sheriff P. J. Pierce, of Manitowoe, assisted by

Ford could have him arrested.

Sheriff P. J. Pierce, of Manitowoe, assisted by Detective La Bounty, last evening arrested at the Centennial saloon on Madison etreet, near Conal, a young man named John Runge, Jr., who is wanted in Manitowoe for passing forged notes to the extent of about \$400 upon Biblinger & May, machinery manufacturers. He was for a time employed by the firm as traveling agent, and, having appropriated moneys to his personal use, made up the deficiency by turning to them notes bearing the forged signature of F. Jonas, a customer at Kewannee, Wis. When this was about to be discovered, he suddenly quit work and came to this city. The Sheriff has all the papers and requisition necessary in the case, and will start for home with the prisoner to-day.

the case, and will start for home with the prisoner to-day.

Leonard Schreiber, of No. 119 Brown street, doubtless wishes he was dead. His wife got a divorce from him a short time ago, and since the separation he has been drinking and rioting. The other day he attacked Alvina Becker, who lives to the same house, and beat her with a club. A man tried to protect her, and was pounded for interfering. Mrs. Becker awore out a warrant for assault, as did the man. Her case came up before Justice Eberhardt yesterday, and, as Schreiber couldn't give \$800 security until the Slat inst., he was committed to the County Jail. As soon as this matter is disposed of, the other warrant will be served. His ex-wife, who has assumed her matter is disposed of, the other warrant will be served. His ex-wife, who has assumed her maiden name, Elizabetha Pfister, has sued him in order to get possession of the house; but, in view of his being in the lock-up, there will perhaps be no fight over it.

maiden name, Elizabetha Pfister, has sued him in order to get possession of the house; but, in view of his being in the lock-up, there will perhaps be no fight over it.

Justice Summerfield: Michael Morey, drunk, discharged, as while out upon his spree he had lost his watch and chain; Michael Hogan, picking the pocket of Mrs. L. E. Adams of a small amount of cash, \$100 fine; Thomas Carney, \$50 fine for vagrancy; Fanule Martin, larceny of a couple of books from M. W. Smith's store, \$10 fine; Edward Richards, assaulting Richard Campion, \$1; J. C. Richards, making threats, discharged; Walter Harding, larceny as bailee of a valuable piece of music from H. Clarence Eddy, the organist, \$1,000 to the 5th; John Murpby and John Bowen, larceny of a half barrel of beer, \$3 fine; Kate McMahon, an erring young woman of 13 years, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; Joseph Skella, attempting to steal P. J. Sexton's overcoat, \$10 fine; J. M. Phelan, larceny of \$100 given to him by Robert Grsy, janitor of the Custom-House bullding, for the purpose of buying retanding certificates, \$500 to the \$1st. Justice Morrison: Annie Shay, larceny of \$250 worth of jewelry from Annie Hurry, \$1,000 to the 2d: John S. Clark, indecent exposure, \$100 fine; John Tracy, throwing bricks at some women, \$300 to the 3d; John Haarahan, John Connors, John Donohue, and James Kennelley, fighting about the Fulton Elevator, \$100 to keep the peace for one year; S. H. Scadden, burglary of about \$150 worth of goods from the room of Mrs. Levi at the Everett House, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Martin, James, and Patrick Quigley, Bernard, John, and Patrick Hand, Willie McCoy, and George Morgan, smail boys in the West Chicago avenue district, charged with an outrageous assault upon his wife's step-sister, discharged, as the girl has been sent away so that she cannot be found; Mary Herman, a woman with a babe in arms, caught shoplifting along West Inlians street, \$25 fine; John Large from Ree Bros., \$500 to the 6th Joseph Winger, of No. 27 Superior street, \$2

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PAUMER HOUSE.

S. M. Thompson, Prov.
J. P. C. Cottrell, Millw.
A. Kendrich, N. S. Wales,
C. C. Marble, Denver.
C. E. Berry, Baltimore.
T. Simpson, Winona.
GRAND PACIFIC HOTHL.
T. Snell, Clinton, Ia.
H. C. Ayer, Phila.
J. H. Hale, Wash'ton.
Geo. Place, N. Y.
E. W. Jordan, Honolulu.
SHERMAN HOUSE.
J. A. Moore, Boston.
C. A. Bozanton, N. Y.
C. A. Bozanton, N. Y.
T. W. Simpson, Utica.
TREMONT HOUSE.

G. A. Bozanton, N. Y. T. W. Simpson, Utica.

TREMONT HOUSE.

A. A. Tuttle, Golden, Col. M. H. Schwab, Sterl'E. III.
Geo. B. Shaw, Eau Claire. Edw. Lewis, Talishassee.
Dr. S. R. Granger, B'klyn.
L. R. McClintock, M'ntr'l.
Stephen Stebbins. Bost'n.
Davis I. May, Decatur.
Samuel Harper, Boston.

GARDNEE HOUSE.
T. Thoroughman, St. L. Martin Nichols, Taunton.
C. R. Camp. N. Y.
G. H. Mitchell, Conn.
C. F. France, Toledo.
N. R. Jones, Fall River.
J. W. Wambold, St. L.
R. Livingston, Prov'd'ce. C. W. Ewing, Boston.

DECORATION-DAY. THE PROGRAMME.

To-day is Decoration-Day, and it promises to be pretty generally observed. All of the public offices will be closed, and business will be partially suspended.

In the morning the various conseteries will be visited and the graves decorated with flowers and evergreens. There will not be any public exercises at Rosehill, but a committee from Post 28, G. A. R., and a detachment of the Union Veteran Club will leave the city by cars at 7:30. Lyons Post No. 9, G. A. R., the George H. Thomas Post, and a detachment from the Twenty-fourth Veteran Association will visit Graceland early in the morning by atract-cars, and decorate the graves. The George H. Thomas Post will go in West Side street-cars as iast year. After the decoration there will, be addresses and speeches by prominent military men and civilians. The exercises at Calvary will be simple, and under the direction of the Union Veteran Club, which will take the 7:30 train. The admissions here will be ilmited, owing to the abuse of the privilege heretofore. At Oakwoods there will be the usual services, decorating and speech-making, under the direction of Whittier and Custer Poste, and Company B, of the Sixth Battailon. The train will leave the Illinois Central Depot at 9 cclock. Hardtack and coffee will be furnished to all.

The afternoon exercises will consist of a street parade, to be participated in by military and civic organizations under the command of Brig.-Gen. Torrence. The procession will form on LaSalle street, in front of the Grand Hacific Hotel, and move at 3 o'clock, with music, through the principal streets in the business centre of the city, and pass in review before Gen. Ducat, Mayor Harrison, and citizens, who will be stationed at the Exposition Bullding.

In the evening memorial exercises will be beld at Farwell Hall, M. R. M. Wallace presiding. The programme will include music, an opening address by the President, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Kohler, addresses by Gen. Stales, recitations by Prof. W. C. Lyman and Mrs. Harry Wagar, address by Charles H. Ham, drum solo by Maj. Nevans, and selections by the Germania Maennerchor and the Chicago Amateur Maennerchor.

The Inding Males spent yesterday in making evergreen decorations: Mrs. Col. E. D. Swain, Mrs

COUNTY COAL.

AN ECONOMICAL COMMITTEE.
Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Public Service of the County Board met to consider lic Service of the County Board met to consider the bids for supplying coal to the county insti-tutions and offices and the pauper pets of the County Agent. The entire Committee were on hand, consisting of Coburn, Chairman; Boese, Ayars, Hoffman, and Stewart. Messrs. Spof-ford and Meyer also looked in, and took a hand in the discussions. The article in yesterday's Tribung showing up some peculiarities of the bids and bidders was the chief topic of the maintenance of the old-fashioned "circle" (the word "ring" has gone out of fashion), that said circle was broken up for this year at least. The result of the afternoon's work proved this to be the case, for, although the conclusions reached were not the best attainable, they were a decided improvement on the plan matured before hand and spoilt by publication. all except those directly interested

Mr. Coburn opened the discussion by inquiring what the Committee knew of the comparative merits of HARD AND SOFT COAL,

HARD AND SOFT COAL,
and stated broadly that, in his opinion, the
former do not possess advantages to counterbalance the difference in price.

Mr. Stewart said that the Woodruff & Trunkey bid was the best. This was a comparatively
new mine, and the owners sought to introduce
their coal, and therefore bid very low.

Mr. Coburn said Field, Leiter & Co. were
engaged in a series of trials of the comparative
merits of hard and soft coal, and he would favor
waiting the result of their tests.

Mr. Ayars asked how the prices compared, to
which Mr. Stewart answered that the soft coal
bids were low down.

Mr. Boese expressed himself strongly in favor
of Wilmington coal, and Mr. Coburn again suggested the advisability of further investigation.
Mr. Boese then talked up hard coal, and said
that soft coal deteriorated greatly by storing.

Mr. Stewart said that in his experience Wilmington coal was the worst in the world to
keep in stock.

At this point a proposition from a firm to put
in certain appliances to seve half the coal used
in each furnace was handed in. This is the first
of a hundred or so with which the Board will
be inundated if they carry out their plan of
using hard coal. It was stated that Mr. Baker
claimed that he could introduce a machine by
means of which Wilmington coal could be made
to give as good results as hard coal.

Mr. Spafford said this was the same machine
which had been previously tested and found the
v which had been previously tested and found to be "n.g." They had tried it and found they could beat it by 20 per cent with an ordinary

runace.

Mussrs. Coburn and Hoffman expressed a desire for more light on the subject, and it was suggested to adjourn for one week. Finally, on motion of Mr. Stewart, the contract for 5,200 tons of hard coal was given to A. C. Brackebush & Co., at \$4.45 per ton all round, conditioned on a bond in \$10,000 being furnished.

The Committee then took up

THE SOFT COAL BIDS.

Mr. Coburn asid there seemed to be a general

THE SOFT COAL BIDS.

Mr. Coburn said there seemed to be a general impression among local dealers that one firm monopolized the county coal contracts, and that it was no use for others to bid.

Mr. Hoffman moved that the contract for soft coal be awarded to Baker Bros., at their bid of \$3 per ton. Mr. Boese seconded this.

Mr. Coburn opposed the motion, and showed that the Indiana firm, owning their own mines, could sell lower than jobbers or dealers at second hand.

Mr. Clark, representing the Streator mines, was then called in and asked whether he would stick to his bid of \$2.79 if he got the contract for 5,000 tons or thereabouts for the County Agent's office. He said he would, and on motion of Mr. Stewart the Committee agreed upon his bid, Mr. Hoffman dissenting. The result of the Committee's deliberations will be presented to the full Board Monday, but it is not believed that their report will be adopted, and a lively fight is looked for. Mr. Baker, who was entirely passed over yesterday, has some friends of influence, and they will do all they can to get him once more the contract, which he has held so many consecutive years. so many consecutive years.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

A QUEER CASE ON TRIAL.

The heaviest case which has been lugged up the stairs of Justice Wilson's office since that gentleman took possession is now on trial. The defendant is Catherine L. Quinn, a lady of 50 years or thereby, who has achieved a certain mount of notoriety as a writer for a weekly repudiationist organ, now happily removed from this city. Her nom de plume was "Ruth, the this city. Her nom de plume was "Ruth, the Gleaner," and she is fairly well-known as a writer. Now she appears in court to answer to a charge of arson. The case was set for hearing before Kaufmann, but for some unknown reason the defense took a change of venue to Wilson. Col. John Van Arman and Gary Bros. prosecuted on behalf of the Arricultural Insurance Company iof Watertown, N. Y., while John Lyle King and W. A. Sheridan defended.

The case made very little headway yesterday, the only witnesses examined being two young men connected with the insurance company. The facts were, however, stated to a reporter by Mrs. Quinn and others. The defendant says that she is the wife of an ex-Catholic priest, who is now actively engaged in exposing the Church of which he was long a member, and that the prosecution is instigated entirely by that Church. All she knows of the alleged arson is that, while she was in Kalamazoo, Mich., in March last, her nouse in Maywood was burned down by a Mrs. Josephine Baldwin, whom she had engaged as a house-keeper, and that Mrs. Baldwin now alleges that Mrs. Buldwin now alleges that Mrs. Quinn engaged her te set fire to the premises.

Mrs. Baldwin, who was present as a witness,

Mrs. Quinn engaged her te set fire to the premises.

Mrs. Baldwin, who was present as a witness, confessed to a reporter that she did burn the house down, being instigated as aforesaid. It appears that both house and furniture were heavily insured, there being a policy in the Agricultural for \$4,500 on the furniture, and another of \$3,000 in the Traders' Insurance Company on the bouse. Mrs. Quinn was married many years ago to a man who is now agent for a wagon firm in Kalamazoo, by whom she had nine children, and from whom she obtained a divorce at last. She married the priestly pervert some two years ago, and he is now studying for the ministry of some Protestant denomination. The case will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The eighteenth birthday of Miss Jessie Couthoui, the talented young reader, which occurred yesterday, gave the people of Englewood an opportunity to show the good feeling and respect they entertain for her. The reception took place at the residence of Mr. Ira J. Nichols, which, with the large grounds, were thrown open for the reception of the

ness of Mr. F. E. Morse, General Western Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, brought a number of invited guests from Chicago and surrounding suburbs. By 9 o'clock, when Miss Jessie arrived, expecting to meet a few of her intimate friends, as she supposed, the parlors and hall were packed with ladies and gentlemen, so that it was with great difficulty that she was conducted to a raised platform prepared for her. Mr. F. E. Morse stepped forward and in a few appropriate remarks presented her with a handsome gold watch and chain in behalf of her many friends, after which the Rev. F. G. Thearle, on behalf of the young people of Englewood, presented her with a pair of gold bracelets. Prof. D. S. Wentworth, of the Normal School, then presented her with a handsome volume of the National Art-Gallery, a present from the teachers of Englewood. Many other valuable and beautiful presents arrived during the evening, among which were a toilet set and jewelcase combined, from the Hon. H. H. Evans, of Aurora; elegant baskets of flowers, Prof. Lyman, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, J. A. Hovey, and Mr. Spencer; gold ring, set with pearl, from Sunday-school class; gold cameo ring, L. C. Straight; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, from Father; oil painting; Mrs. Dr. Pierce; toilet set, from Mother and Sister; pen and ink sketch in frame, from Evanston Sunday-school.

The Rev. Mr. Thearle read several letters of congratulations from Gov. Beveridge, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Dr. Ryder, Dr. Lorimer, Dr. Goodspeed, Miss Frances Williard, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Lockpoft, N. Y., Dr. Green, of Casenovia, N. Y., Dr. Smith, of Peekskill, Mr. Flack, Mr. Wheeler, President of the Bay State Lecture Course, Boston, and Prof. and Mrs. W. Wilkie, of Woodstock, Ill.

CREDIT-MOBILIER. one of the Reminders of That Great Triumph of Yankee Railroading

Special Disputch to the Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., May 29.—The Supreme Court to-day opened a hearing in the equity case of the Union Pacific Railroad against the Credit-Mobilier. The direct issue involved is the validity of a contract made by Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Road, with Her-bert N. Hoxie, who contracted to build that por-tion of the road lying between Omaha and the 100th meridian at \$50,000 per mile. Before the work was completed the contract was assigned by Hoxie to Durant, and subsequently it was found that there was a balance due under the contract of \$1,994,769.96, which the Directors of the Union Pacific ordered to be paid to the Credit-Mobilier, which had undertaken the construction and equiomant of the road. There is also in controversy a note for \$2,000,000 given by the Union Pacific to the Credit-Mobilier, the plaintiff seeking, under the bill before the Court, to restrain the Credit-Mobilier from proceeding with a suit on the note, on the ground that the transactions of the Credit-Mobilier were fraudulent, and that they are not entitled to the money in dispute. The Credit-Mobilier's answer is that, at the time it was created, it was largely composed of the stockholders of the Pacific Road had an opportunity to share the profits and risks of the Credit-Mobilier. It is also alleged that Jay Gould was not a stockholder in the Union Pacific when the Credit-Mobilier was formed and carried out its work, but that he has since obtained a controlling interest in the road, and sets up a false and fraudulent pretense in his bill in equity. ed to be paid to the Credit-Mobilier, which had

MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

opecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

Milwaukun, May 29.—The question of the future location of the Chamber of Commerce was definitely and finally settled to-day by a vote of the members on the various propositions that had been submitted. The polls were kept open from half-past 9 a.m. until half-past 8 clock p. m. A count of the ballots cast show ed the following result: For the Mitchell prop osition, 307; for the Market Square proposition 96; for the Plankinton proposition, 14; for the Munkwitz proposition, 2; whole number of members voting, 419. The result is received with general satisfaction. Quite a number of the members of the Association came hither from Chicago to vote for the Mitchell proposi-

MURDEROUS INDIANS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—A Portland, Ore., dispatch says a telegram from Gen. Howard confirms the report that two men have been killed by the Sheep-Eater Indians on the South Fork of the Saimon River. Troops have been sent after the murderers.

Cheerful Closets.

Neseport Correspondence Boston Transcript.

I must tell you of the experience of a friend of mine in her search for a cheerful, pleasant summer home; such experiences are often very amusing. My friend is in ill health, and the place must be a bright spot where she can rapidly convalesce. So her husband and her sister were sent to choose for her. After much traveling they found a home, lovely in location, and spacious and inviting, and the best suite of rooms was untaken. Just as they were to conclude the arrangements their astonished gaze fell upon a coffin standing upright in a niche in the room. The landlady, following their look, stepped briskly to the spot, turned a key in the lid and threw it back with the remark, "This goes with this room; my husband was in the business, and when he failed we saved a half-dozen large-sized, and was them for closets."

Now, closet room is a desideratum in country houses, but my friend concluded to hang up her gowns under a sheet in another house farther down the street. lown the street.

Her Looks Got the Citron, Her Looks Got the Citron.

Mashville (Tenn.) American.

In a pleasant little family of this city there is a bright, black-eyed, golden-haired, 5-year-old girl named Louise. The family have a young lady boarder named Miss Annie. The young lady had some nice cake and a jar of citron sent her a few days ago by her mother, and she had been very liberal in dividing her good things with the family, and especially with little Louise. Yesterday morning Louise said:

"Mamma, I believe I will go up-stairs and ask Annie for some more citron." "Oh! no," remarked her mamma; "you have already eaten up nearly all of Miss Annie's citron; and, besides, it would be very unlady-like to ask Miss Annie for it." "Well, mamma," suggested Louise, "I will just go up-stairs and stand and look like I want some." She went up-stairs, and it is needless to say that her looks got her the citron.

An anecdote of the late Asa Otls, of New London, Conn., who left \$1,000,000 for foreign missions, is as follows: He was at one of the New Lendon fish markets on the wharves, clad in his customary oversils, and as ever unassuming in his deportment, when the Captain of a sinking vessel rushed ashore, and, seizing Mr. Otis by the shoulder, shouted: "Say, old man, quick. Do you want a job ?" Mr. Otis looked at him a little surprised and turned away, whereupon the persistent Captain followed him up and again demanded: "Say, you don't you want a job to pump out my vessel?" As Mr. Otis remained quiet the exasperaied Captain exclaimed: "Well, old chap, if you are too lay to work you will die in the poorhouse surer than thunder." The man in the overails was then the owner of more than \$3,000,000. Offered a Job.

more than \$3,000,000.

Favorite Dishes of Royalty.

George III. was fond of boiled mutton and turnips, and apple dumpling. His chief drink was a cup composed of a quart of lemonade to one glass of wine. Like Napoleon, he ate with fierce rapidity. The favorite dish of George IV. was a thick sonp of crayfish. He liked, occasionally, as does Mr. Samuel Ward, liver and bacon, and tripe and onions. He latterly drank great quantities of liquors, especially black cherry brandy, which he took as a tonic for digestion weakened by years of Curacoa punch. Rosst fowl and roast beef were the delicaces of William IV., and sherry his wine, which he drank from a black bottle. Queen Victoria likes cock-a-leekie soup, a rich entree often cooked for her by her daughter, Princess Christian, who is a most acmirable cook, and loves port wine.

A Fine Old English Gentleman.

There died in England, a week ago, a country gentleman, compared with whom most of the House of Lords are parvenus—the nineteenth John Harvey of Ickwell Bury, in the County of Suffolk. He was descended from the family of Harves or Herves in France, and he still possessed a small property which had come down to him, from a date anterior to the conquest, in Normandy, being probably the sole Englishman holding such a relie. One of the family, Bishop Harvey, founded, in 1139, the Ses of Ely. Another member of the family represented Bedfordshire in the Long Farliamout, but, though a friend of Cromwall, he refused to vote for Charles' execution. In England, a family of this kind has a presting far higher than that of a new Lord.

JUDICIAL CONTEST.

The Democracy Nervous About the Scratching of Their Ticket

The Meeting of Joe Mackin and Judge Rogers---Republican Ward Clubs.

The judicial campaign is being actively prose-cuted at the headquarters of the contending parties, and it is only there that the daily chronparties, and it is only there that the daily chronicler meets with any particular enthusiasm. The great bulk of the people do not seem to take any particular interest, so far as gathering on street corners and discussing the situation. The intelligent voters are scanning the merits of the respective candidates with more than ordinary attention, and the prospects fare that, on the Democratic side, there will be more scratching than has been witnessed at any time since the War. The managers of the party were somewhat more jubilant yesterday. party were somewhat more jubilant yesterday. They had prepared a quarter-sheet circular, giving particular fits to some of the Republican candidates, and this they intend to circulate through the mails to-morrow, and at the doors of the churches Sunday. The contents are a choice combination of the articles which have appeared from day to day in the Times and other

papers which have a personal grudge.

During the day there was the usual attendance of the unkempt and unwashed at the Demance of the unkempt and unwashed at the Democratic headquarters. The demand for "backsheesh" was enormous, but it did not come forth, because of a hitch over the assessment. The Democratic candidates have positively declined to allow themselves to be bled, and the expectant recipients of election bounty were very much incensed. Many of them went over to the Republican quarters with the view of exchanging their "inflocence" for Spinner's autographs, but their mission was too well understood, and they profited little by their efforts.

JUDGE ROGERS AND JOB MACKIN.

In response to invitations sent out with great care to the "workers," a meeting of Democrate was held last evening at the Palmer House for the purpose of listening to a few speeches and hearing reports as to the progress of the campaign. W. W. O'Brien was the first to address the meeting, and he held their attention for a half-hour while he upheld partisan nominations and denounced the Republican nominees on general principles. His remarks fell in with the humor of the carefully-selected crowd, and he was, of course, Hherally sustained by the boys. Reports from the different wards were next in order, from which it appeared that there was much danger that the ticket would be badly scratched. At the conclusion of this operation W. J. Hynes appeared, escorting Judge Rogers. As Hynes was about to commence an harangue. Joe Mackin rose up, and, with his secustomed urbanity and elegance, stated that he and his friends were the sworn champions of a pure judiciary, but that strange to say they had never met the Judge off the Bench, and hence he suggested a recess in which to make his acquaintance. This was put by A. B. Mason, who presided, and declarged a vote. Judge Rogers said that he was glad to meet Joe and the class he represented, and turther stated that he "had been out doing a little work for the success of the ticket." W. J. Hynes followed with a long and loud address urging the "workers" to renewed exertion. He devoted his time principally to a defense of Judge McAllister, leaving Measrs. Tuley, Moran, and Barnum pretty much alone. At the close of his exordium an unknown delegate rose and said that he had been on advisory committees before, and that he was afraid that the election Monday would be a repetition of the Heathsmith contest, when the committee figured out a large majority for the latter. He further claimed that meetings in large halls would be of no avent. "You must hold 'em in the saloons and mix with the byes." This and other sentiments expressed by the delegate from JUDGE ROGERS AND JOE MACKIN.

The Union Veteran Club held a special meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening to take action to assist in electing the Republican judicial ticket. A committee of three for each ward was appointed to select ticket peddlers for every precinct, and to see that there was no illegal voting or ballot-box stuffing, and also to work for the success of the ticket.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club met last evening at 3351/4 Blue Island avenue. The only business transacted was the filling of vacancies

business transacted was the filling of vacancies in the list of election judges and the appointment of ticket-peddlers and challengers.

The Tepth Ward Republican Club met at No. 228 West Lake street last evening, to perfect arrangements for the coming election. A Cantain was appointed for general supervision of the ward, and a Lieutemant, a notary, and flour ticket-peddlers were appointed for each precinct.

A meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club took place last evening in Avenue Hall, No. 159 Twenty-second street. The only business transacted was the organization of a corps of ticket-peddlers and challengers for the judicial election next Tuesday, after which the Club adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club held a

Club adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club held's meeting last evening at No. 410 North avenue. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the judicial election Monday, in accordance with the request of the Republican Central Committee. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for the work at the polls. The following is the Committee: Angustus F. Meakings, Philip Letterer, F. G. Fahning. The Committee was authorized to necur such expenses as are deemed necessary. After the transaction of smidry unimportant matters relating to the next election, an adjournment was had.

THE "TIMES" AND SUDGE BOOTE.

THE "TIMES" AND SUDGE BOOTE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 29.—The Chicago Times is car-Chicago, May 29.—The Chicago Times is carrying its malice against some of the Republican nominees for the Judgeship so far as to wilfully misstate or suppress matters of current news, as well as to invent uttarly baseless charges. For instance, the National Greentack party some days ago held its Convention and made recommendations for the Judiciary. Among the names recommended was Judge Booth, who was nominated by acclamation, and thus received a strong indorsement from that organization. Yet the Times, in its report of the proceedings of that body, carefully suppressed all mention of Judge Booth's name, and of the action of the Convention regarding him, as it his name had never even come before the Convention.

as it his baine that never over countries of the Convention.

Again, in the Times' account of Republican primary elections held last week, it stated that Judge Booth peddled tickets at the polls in his ward in his own behalf. This is a lie, as I know of my own knowledge, for I was present at that primary from the oppning of the polls until the ballots were counted and the result

until the ballots were counted and the result announced.

Of the same nature are the lies of that sheet to the effect that Judge Booth has indulged in bitter denuociations of the Communists. No man living is so tolerant of the opinions and principles of others, even though he himself may not hold the same views, as is Judge Booth, and the statements of the Times are nothing more than pure invention. Valid charges against the character and ability of Booth the Times has been unable to find, and, therefore, it is compelled to resort to falsehood. And the people of Cook County will administer a proper rebuke to its editor Monday by electing the men he has recklessly slandered. X

FOR A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HAIR Mattress, something you can rely upon-as being pure white long-drawn hair of the very best quality, full weight, and made of best tick, always go to Hilger's, 204 Wabash-av.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Ubger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tome, the only preparation of beef containing its entire natiritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains, blood-making, force generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from palmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by dragists.

BISHOYT BARRY—Thursday evening, May 20, by the Rev. W. W. Raymond, Epizcopal minister of Hills-dais, Mich., sectioned by the Rev. Mr. Research, of Constantine, at the residence of Gov. John L. Barry, deceased, at Constantine, Mr. Weller D. Bishops, of Chicaga, and Min Lucia M. Barry, of Constantine.

EASY—May 20, John Dessy, aged 72 years, meral from his late residence, 52 Bismare lay, May 30, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to TWIBLE—Thursday, May 29, 1879, Mary A. Cur beloved wife of George Twible, aged 24 years 4 me

beloved wife of George Twible, aged 26 years a mould and 9 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter, at her late residence, 165 Larrabee-st.
May her soul rest in peace. Amen.
DR VOS-May 27. Duco De Vos, aged 26 years, native of the Netherlands, He fell seleep in Jesus.—Rev.xiv., 13. Remains taken to Pella. 18.
PEGRLOW—On May 29, of inflammation of the lungs.
John Pecciew.

Funeral from his late residence as 10 a. m. May 31, by carriages to Concordia Cemetery.

WOODRUFF-Of heart disease, May 23, at her residence, 437 Wabash-w. Alice P. wife of James & Woodruff, and daughter of Mr. A. P. Boynton, of this city, aged 23 years and 11 months.
Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m. Sünday, conducted by the Fev. Dr. Thomas. Carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited.

EF Galena papers please copy.

MADDKN-On Wednesday, 10:30 p. m., James Madden, aged 56 years.
Funeral to-day (Friday) from this late residence, 205. South May-st., at 11:30 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thesses by cars to Calvary Cometery.

EF Fortage papers please copy.

POLEMAN-At 10 a. m. May 23, 1879, F. Leiter Poleman, of typhoid fever, aged b years 9 months and 5 days, second son of William C. and Mary J. Foleman.

Funeral notice later in Daily News. Residence, 138
West Erie-st., corner Morgan.

A MEETING OF THE POURTEENTH WARD REpublican Club will be held to-night at Lochners
Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee-av. A MEETING OF THE NINTH WARD REPUB-lican Club will be held at Parker's Hall Saturday night at 8 o'clock. All are lavited who are interested in the judicial election. In the judicial election.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHT—
earth Ward Republican Club at the Lower Turner.
Hall Saturday evening at 6 o'clock sharp.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
will meet this evening at Martine's Hall, on Asset.

A full attendance is desired. THE AUXILIARY REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Twelfth Ward will meet at 433 Western-ar, the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present, and important business will come before the Club.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE—EVERY MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF THE OCCOR COURTY NORMAL Is requested to be at the office of Supt. A. G. LANE, Saturday, May 21, a 3 o'clock p. m. BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS MORNING (at 10 o'clock) OHI

65 Fine Oil Paintings, Including a few upon which we have deposits and sel called for, which will be sold without any limit or re-

THE ONLY AUCTION SALE FURNITURE, PIANOS,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS

To-day is at Popular AUCTION HOUSE, 84 & 86 BANDOLPH-ST.,

Commencing at 9:30 THIS MORNING. FLERSHEIM, BARRER & CO. ELISON, POMERCY & CO., Auctioneer, 78 & 80 Randolphes., REGULAR FRIDAY SALE MAY 30, 9:30 O'CLOUK.

ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE And General Household Goods.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furnishm Marble-top Tables, a full line of Brussels and Vo-Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Crockery, Glasware, Plate Ware, Bed and Bedding, and General Marchandiss. Also, Furniture from Private Residence, removed to FURIERO F & CO., Auctioneers, 18 and 80 Randolph & WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneura, 173 and 175 Randoupa-s.
REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE.
CARPETS, PIANOS, GENERAL MERCHANDISS,
SATURDAY, MAY 31, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
AT OUR SALESROOMS, 173 HAN DOLFE-ST.
WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneura

A BARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE AT DEITER PARK, at 1 o'clock to-day. Col. Just will sell some choice Blooded Cattle, being the takes and last day of the sales at Dexter Park.

NOTICE. Attention, Tailors!

HARR SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Wares Braids, Combs, Ornamonis, rest C. O. D. On approval. BEST ASS. CHEAPEST in the city. THOME-SON'S. 210 Walnut. V.

PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY

CUSTOM-HOUS.

The Examination sing at an

A General Denial of A Made Against

Contractor Mueller

amined at Great The Way in Which th

Centract Impover His Money Swallowed Fees and Other

The Old Hibbard Suit On to Public I

His Land Investments profitable Cha

The twenty-first day of PRUSSING AGAIN ON nswer to questions from seeded to give the aver ses of stones in the buil ant of cubic feet in a sto amount of cubic feet in a sto second stories was twenty-fiv attic, thirteen. The averas courses in the attic story that below. Every course was thinner than the course and a great many were very The purport of all this a attic stones, being so much cut out of much larger with the lower stories. The ever, made the cost of cutt ing less than Kalst igh he did not preten as to the comparative cost foot in the first and second aking the ground that ich was one of that se ause the ratio of sur was less for the third and

and second stories. He nimeelf with giving instar cutting stone was below Ke
The sawing question wa
into, after which the with had ever conspired with defraud the Government. body else, or tever sought to tamper ploy, he had served the and all the time. He ha about Reed, but, after wate found him an honest, car conduct he had never seen

Mr. Lackner read But mendation to Prussing when Having done this, the coun

Mr. Swett drew out a star ness that he had never seen duct of Mueller or Mills t was any complicity betw MR. CAMPBELL CB

He began with some quest ter of the stone work in the cost of certain courses, stone in the gables, etc made certain figures, which cally agreed with, although to go all through the calcucost, for instance, of cutting third, \$39.22. The average Campbell if he wouldn't this, and Mr. Campbell to down to that in due the cost of the bases of pilast Taking one side of the fifteen such stones, at a cutting of \$64.71. The av same stone in the second witness explained, howev little more work on the on the second. Taking i

second story, the avera The process of delv the Court, when things is standstill, remarked: wish we could get along is short." [Laughter.]
In the course of time, if a comparison between in the first and second in the first and second stories was a fair one. He for the reason that those were "drove," and those fluted. The latter kind

expensive of the two

work.

Leaving the dry matter
bell got down to the sub
HOLMAN'S a month after he was a had to go; still, he didn' though ne did get the sa same salary was attach water test was applied to yard, but if the nurget: quarter of an inch it wo the building, the stone stant moisture, and spot ter of an inch of course Campbell tested at sor knowledge of Buena hess gave abundant re which he had professed. ever had any work done Government time. On stands for "catarrh Government time, f warned him about been invited to go to the but he didn't go, and dancing programme un trial, when one of the him. If he ever hear shop, he thought it name. Once he came umaking a hissing noise ever caught him makin of the other men he wonce. trindele never nificance of "Big Squiheard anything of the of George Reed's broth tion of ever ordering suppressed; or of talt man Richards. He dision when he had aided stonecutters instead o lowing the men 150 da on certain payilions.

On the redirect, the the apparent increase attic over the first and to the fact that the stand, in order to get it essary to reduce a go which process was of a lower stories, the stone less reduction was new and the stands for "catar request, but not in Go witness toid him not time. He offered to it wouldn't accep anyth.

This disposed of Ma and with his leaving from the Court direct.

ation of the lung ence at 10 a. m. May ce P., wife of James 8, fr. A. P. Boynton, of this Sunday, conducted by the

10:30 p. m., James m his late residence, see

News. Residence, 130

EMENTS.

OURTEENTH WARD RE-Martine's Hall, on Add UBLICAN CLUB OF THE
use at 433 Western-av, this
Distinguished speakers are
d important business will

BER OF THE CLASS OF rmal is requested to be at Nh. Saturday, May 31, at G POWDER.

REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

iver Complaints. HUNTY EMKDY cures Pains in the Side, Back, or Loins, Re

HE CONSIGNMENT, ...

t 10 o'clock) ONLY

ch we have deposits and I

UCTION SALE

EHOLD GOODS

NDOLPH-ST.,

FRIDAY SALE

MMENSE SALE.

INURB

Bets, Dining-room Furniture, all line of Brussels and Wool Crockery, Glassware, Plated and General Merchandiss. Private Residence, removed to

PERS & CO., 5 and 175 Randolob-s.

RDAY AUCTION SALE.

RNITURE,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

7 St. AT 9:20 O'CLOCK,

DAS, 173 RANDOLPH-ST.

FERS & CO., Auctionsers.

IRN CATTLE

1 o'clock to-day. Col. Judy Slooded Cattle, being the third at Dexter Park.

D. Tailors!

tches, Puffs, Wigs, Wave ts, Combs, Ornaments, sent ts, On approval. BEST AN APEST in the city. THOMPSON'S. 210 Wabash-av.

The Choicest Flower PER-FI MES-all odors. Trial buttles 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 51. A.C. Vanderburgh & Co. Drustriss and Barkunger.

CONFECTIONERY.

ANCE PURCHASE

OTICE.

E GOODS.

RSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

IEROY & CO.,

30 O'CLOCK.

SECOND-HAND

Household Goods.

sing at an End.

Made Against Him.

amined at Great Length.

Contract Impoverished Him.

His Meney Swallowed Up in Lawyers'

The Old Hibbard Suit Once More Brought

to Public Notice.

His Land Investments of a Very Un

profitable Character.

The twenty-first day of the Custom-House

PRUSSING AGAIN ON THE STAND.

In answer to questions from Mr. Lackner, h

eded to give the average size of certain

es of stones in the building. The average nt of cubic feet in a stone for the first and

second stories was twenty-five; for the third and

attic, thirteen. The average thickness of the courses in the attic story was much less than

that below. Every course in the attic, in fact,

ever, made the cost of cutting several attic stones

comething less than Kalstrom's computation

as to the comparative cost of cutting per cubic foot in the first and second, and third and atric,

ngh he did not pretend to make an estimate

and a great many were very much thinner. The purport of all this was to show that the attic stones, being so much thinner, had to be cut out of much larger stone at a cor-

ner than the courses in the lower story

Fees and Other Expenses.

Campbell if he wouldn't like him to explain this, and Mr. Campbell told him he would get down to that in due time. The records were then gone into for the purpose of getting the cost of the bases of pilasters in the third story. Taking one side of the building, there were fifteen such stones, at an average price for cutting of \$64.71. The average for cutting the same stone in the second story was \$55.65. The witness explained, however, that there was a little more work on the third-story stone than on the second. Taking fifteen capitals in the second story, the average cost of cutting was found to be \$228.66.

The process of delving among the books was a very slow and awfully tedious one; and once the Court, when things had come to a sort of standstill, remarked: "Well, gentiemen, I wish we could get along a little faster; our life is abort." [Laughter.]
In the course of time, the witness was asked

if a comparison between the cost of the coigns in the first and second, and third and attic, stories was a fair one. He replied that it wasn't, for the reason that those in the first and second were "drove," and those in the third were fluted. The latter kind of work was the more expensive of the two, requiring more days'

Leaving the dry matter of figures, Mr. Campbell got down to the subject of

HOLMAN'S DISCHARGE, and the witness said be guessed it wasn't quite a month after he was appointed that Holman had to go; still, he didn't succeed Holman—alhad to go; still, he didn't succeed Holman—although he did get the same salary; thought the same salary was attached to both offices. The water test was applied to the rough stone in the yard, but if the nugget was down more than a quarter of an inch it wouldn't. "come out." In the building, the stone was subjected to constant moisture, and spots farther in than a quarter of an inch of course came out in time. Mr. Campbell tested at some length the witness' knowledge of Buena Vista stone, and the witness gave abundant reasons for the experience which he had professed. He denied that he had wer had any work done by the men for him in Government time. One man, Veitch, did some stands for "catarrh bottles," but not in Government time, for he (witness) had warned him about that. He had been invited to go to the "Big Square Ball," but he didn't go, and he had never seen the dancing programme until in the course of this trial, when one of the workmen brought it to him. If he ever heard "Big Square" at the shop, he thought it meant the tool by that hame. Once he came up to a man who was making a hissing noise. He told the mian if he ever caught him making a signal for the benefit of the other men he would discharge him at once. Gindele never told him about the significance of "Big Square." Witness had never heard anything of the "notorious inefficiency" of George Reed's brother. He had no recollection of ever ordering any diagrams for stone suppressed; or of talking with Mills about the man Richards. He didn't recollect any occasion when he had sided with the foreman of the stonecutters instead of the timekeepers in allowing the men 150 days instead of ninety days on certain pavilions.

On the redirect, the witness explained that though he did get the same salary; thought the

on certain pavilions.

On the redirect, the witness explained that the apparent increase of cost of the third and attic over the first and second stories was due to the fact that the stone was 'thin in the attic, and, in order to get it of p oper size, it was necessary to reduce a good deal of rough stock, which process was of course expensive. In the lower stories, the stones as used being thicker, less reduction was necessary. Besides, there was a good deal of fine work in the attic, and and attendant labor piled up the cost, particularly towards the end of the job. Veitch made the stands for "catarrh bottles" at witness' request, but not in Government time. At least, witness told him not to work in Government time. He offered to pay Veitch, but the latter wouldn't accept anything.

This disposed of Mr. Procesing as a witness.

wouldn't accept anything.
This disposed of Mr. Prussing, as a witness, and with his leaving the stand came an order from the Court directing a recess until 2 o'clock.
Judge Dyer had a visitor on the bench at 2 pclock,—none less than Judge Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, whose duties in this latitude began yesterday morning.
The defense out on the boss conspirator (al-

JOHN M. MURLLER

around in swaddling clothes. He was born in Bayaris, was an apprentice to a stone-cutter, and finally got to Cincinnati with \$1 in his pocket. Like all great men, he began in a modest way. He was first a hostler, and then followed his trade of stone-cutting and stone-setting. Altogether he had worked about fourteen years at the trade—that is, actively—here and in the old country. Finally, Mr. Swett got him planted in Cincinnati in business for himself. He had had numerous partners, but got rid of them about 1863. In 1883, he bought a part of the quarry, and in 1861 took in the rest. From 1861 to 1872 the quarry turned out, say, \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year. He had sent the stone everywhere nearly. Cincinnati was indebted to the quarry for about one-quarter of her buildings. Cairo's and Omaha's Custom-Houses were built of Buens Visita stone, not in blocks, however, but in ashlars. Nobody had ever got after him for furnishing poor stone before this.

"When the olitery was raised in regard to your stone here and this Custom-House, how much did it knock off your price?" asked Mr. Swett, for the purpose of showing Mueller's previous solidity and absence of motive for entering any conspiracy.

Mr. Boutell objected vigorously. It was CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES. The Examination of Mr. Prus-A General Denial of All the Charges Contractor Mueller Is Next Ex-The Way in Which the Custom-House

Mr. Boutell objected vigorously. It was wholly immaterial what effect the witness' conduct was now having upon him. The fact that he was now suffering in consequence of his misconduct did not go to prove anything as to what motives were in his mind at the time he did the wrong.

motives were in his mind at the time he dig the wrong.

Mr. Swett contended that it was competent to show that the value of the market to Mueller was worth more to Mueller than the whole building, and certainly worth more than the nrice he got for the stone. In other words, he proposed to show that Mueller had such a good thing of that quarry that he had no earthly motive for furnishing bad stone.

The point was argued at length, and the Court, while admitting that Mr. Swett's general position was correct, remarked that the specific question was hardly competent, and he would, therefore, rule it out. When it came to the facts and circumstances at the time, then it might be competent.

Mr. Swett said he would get at it another way.

Mr. Swett said he would get at it another way.

"Did you expect," he asked, "to ever be able to get out all the stone of that quarry?"

"No. sir."

In response to further questions, witness said he could have gotten out 200,000 to 500,000 feet a year for twenty years, and then he wouldn't have begun to exhaust the quarry. "I thought," he continued, "I make

A MONUMENT OF THIS BUILDING for all my life and after my death. I thought I make a better market, and I get more price for it." He intended to furnish the best stone in the quarry, and when he delivered it it was all right. Mr. Swett got down to an

stoth comparative cost of cutting per cubic toth the first and second, and third and attic, taking the ground that Kalstrom's estimate, which was one of that sort, wasn't a fair one, because the ratio of surface to cubic measure was less for the third and attic than for the first and second stories. He therefore contened himself with giving instances where the cost of cutting stone was below Kalstrom's average.

The sawing question was again briefly gone into, after which the winess was asked if he had ever conspired with John M. Mueller to defrand the Government. He denied that he had been conspiring with him or any-shody else, or that Mueller bad ever sought to tamper with him in any way, shape, or form. While in the Government employ, he had served the Government first, last, and all the time. He had heard a good deal about Reed, but, after watching him carefully, found him an honest, capable man, in whose conduct he had never seen anything out of the wasn't. Each of the commendation to Prussing when the latter resigned. Having done this, the counsel sat down, apparently well pleased with the results of the translation.

Mr. Swett drew out a statement from the witness that he had never seen anything in the conduct of Mueller or Mills to indicate that there was any complicity between them and the work mass any complicity between them and the work mass any complicity between them and the work mass and completely agreed with, although there wasn't time to conduct for metallic and the propersy of the contract was any complicity between them and the work mass any completing the worldn't like him to explain this, and Mr. Campbell told him he would get down to the third, 230.22. T

made this contract, he didn't owe more than \$53,000; now he owed \$350,000. He was then worth from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; now he had nothing but the quarry, and if the result of this outery was to stop the sale of the stone, the mortgages on his property, amounting to some \$300,000, would be foreclosed. One creditor foreclosed on him the day before the indictment was found.

AS TO THE WORKMEN, AS TO THE WORKMEN,
he declared positively that he had never told
the men to work slow, or anything of that sort.
Once a man needlessly worked off a sawed
face, and he told him he'd discharge him
if he did that thing any more. He
had, however, told Mullett that certain work
being done took too much time, and was needlessly expensive. He had never intimated to
Mills that it would be to his interest to have the
work stretched out, and was he got out of his mins that it would be to his interest to have the work stretched out, and what he got out of his 15 per cent wouldn't, during the last menth of the work, pay Mills' salary. He had never made any agreement with Burling, or anybody else, to defraud the Government. It was only the newspaper howls that had discolored this stone.

"Well, you must remember," said Swett, in an advisory way, "that we are still in the lion's mouth."

Further on, Muellersaid he had been damaged

further on, Muelter said he had been damaged financially by having to nay lawyers [laughter], and by the delay occasioned by the various Commissions pawing over the stone. He would have made more money out of this contract if he hadn't done any sawing at all, for the reason that cutting was more profitable to him than

that cutting was more profitable to him than sawing.

Mr. Hoyne offered to show by the witness that he had brought suit against the Government, before the indictment was found, for breach of faith in suspending the work and putting him to damage, and he thought this testimony competent as showing that Mueller had always believed he was performing his contract faithfully. The counsel also hinted that it would shed light on the animus of this prosecution, and show it up as a sort of counter irritant.

The Court ruled the proposed evidence out, remarking that it was disclosed in the correspondence which had been read that Mueller was continually reserving claims against the Government.

In answer to Mr. Swett, Mueller said that, in

was continually reserving claims against the Government.

In answer to Mr. Swett, Mueller said that, in the fall of 1875, when the work was stopped, he had 100,000 cmbic feet of seasoned stone piled up in Cinciunati. He proposed to the Government that it take this stone and allow him to go on quarrying, to the end that the newly-quarried stone might get thoroughly seasoned before going into the building. The Government wouldn't accept his proposition. He sold part of the stone in the pile, and kept the rest for the building.

MR. BOUTELL CROSS-EXAMINED, MR. BOUTELL CROSS-EXAMINED,
and, after getting into the subject, drew out the
state on that stone quarried in April, 1878,
was Lapped here in May.
"Didn't you know, from your knowledge as a
quarryman, that green stone of that size were
unlit to go into the pullding?"
After some dodging, he replied:
"The Government knew it just so well as I
did."

"The Government knew it just so well as I did."

"Why didn't you remonstrate against its going in if you wanted the building to be a monument for yourself and your children!"

After more dodging, he said he couldn't dry it, out, but had to ship it when he got the order.

"Didn't you know it was full of petroleum!"

"I know it was petroleum, yes."

Mr. Boutell called his attention to the sample stone on the railing—the stone Mueller sent to Washington with his bid. When it was hoisted into the room, weeks ago, Mueller said it wasn't the sample. Now he admitted that it was the sample. He was mistaken before. He knew it now—recognized its shape and peculiarities.

"Is it because Prussing found the iron spot!"

in rities.

"Is it because Prussing found the iron spot!"
"No. I saw the iron spot first in Washington. I found it out for Prussing."
"Prussing was banking on your capital, then!"

"I don't know what you call it."
"It wasn't his superior intelligence, then, that enabled him to smell out that piece of that enabled him to smell out that piece of fron!"

"No; i told him that evening." [Langhter.]

"And then Prussing pretended he found it!"

"I don't know if he pretended he found it."

"I guess we shall ret at the facts after awhile,"
said Mr. Boutell, encouraged. "How long has that stone been in Washington?"

"Since July, 1872."

"How is it that it contains fron now, seven years afterwards!"

The contractor hadn't any satisfactory applanation to make. This question of dark and

Mr. Boutell next came to the subject of THE WITNESS' FINANCES, asked him if he hadn't received over \$2,-

000,000 on this building.
"I don't know exactly how much," was the

"I don't know exactor sow index, reply.

"You don't mean to say that your embarrassment is owing to the fees you have paid Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Swett?" [Laughter.]

"I count them in, too."

"What lawyers' fees did you particularly have in mind?"

"I employed lawyers in Cincinnati and some lawyers here,—and Emery Storrs first to sue the newspapers; and he never done it." [Laughter.]

the newspapers; and he never done it." [Laughter.]

"Was it owing to your having to divide with anybody any portion of the money you received on this building?"

"No. str. Never divided with anybody,—not a cent. Some folks came to me and wanted money; and some sued me."

"Some folks did ask you to divide, then?"

"Yes, and some sued me."

"Who sued you?"

The witness replied that one of the "folks" was a man named S. E. Hibbard, a former Chicagoan and now a resident of Cincinnati. "Hibbard," continued Mueller, "sued me for \$52,000. He wanted 15 cents a foot on every piece of stone I put into the building. The first man that came to me was Wilson, one of the Journal folks, in 1872. Then I got a letter from Gen. Boyington, a newspaper correspondent." [Sensation.] sation.]
"Well," said Mr. Boutell, trying to curb the

witdess' volubility,
"WHAT ABOUT THAT HIBBARD SUIT?" "When the stopping was, they got a suit against me to punish me financially. Hibbard sued me in Cincinnsti for \$75,000."
"Did it have any connection with this build-

"Did it have any connection with this building?"
"He claimed 15 cents on a foot of every stone I put into the building. He said he got me the contract through some other people."
"Who were the other people?"
"Some of the Journal folks. Gilbert was present several times,—came to me in the Convention in May, 1872."

The Court said the examination was going a little outside.
Mr. Boutell said he couldn't control the workings of this man's mind. He had asked a simple question to show what became of this property, and Mueller had said some of it went for lawyers' fees to defend suits against him. The question was what had become of this money. He had understood him to say the lawyers' fees were the worst part of it.

Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Swett denied this in chorus.

Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Swett denied this in chorus.

Mr. Boutell said the witness had stated that a suit was brought against him by a Mr. Hibbard, and when he asked him what the suit was for, Mueller went off into other matters.

Mr. Swett said that if there was anything about the case that it was necessary to disclose, his client was perfectly willing to tell all about it. Mueller had had persons after him as the shark followed the ship, and, if it was necessary to tell who they were, he would do so at once.

Mr. Hoyne said he was ready to tell something on this subject.

"If you go into it," added Mr. Swett, looking at Mr. Boutell, "fou've go to take it all."

"Mr. Swett went 'into this question," said Mr. Campbell, "and undertook to make out a case to the jury that Mueller had been ruined by this contract. Now we have the right to show where this money went. It looks now as though we had struck a lead which might point out something about the true inwardness of this conspiract."

"Well," said Mr. Swett, "all you'll prove is that some fellows tried to blackmail him and

that some fellows tried to blackmail him and couldn't."

The Court said it was competent to show how these losses had occurred, but he thought the examination was going beyond the actual question of payments of money which Mueller had

made.
Mr. Boutell said this grew out of his an Mr. Swett said it wasn't true, and nobody would pretend that it was, that Mueller paid anybody on account of this contract.

"And we don't want to leave a suspicion," chimed in Mr. Hoyne. "Now I know about this, and I propose to have an explanation. The fact is that for the last two years Mr. Mueller

HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO BAISE A DOLLAR
to pay myself and Mr. Swett. He has given his
notes, with security, for fees that have accrued
for defending a blackmail suit for \$50,000, which
I followed to the Supreme Court,—a purely malicious and unfounded suit."
"Yes," put in Mr. Campbell. "Exhibit this
witness' poverty to the jury."
"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Hoyne.
"Now we propose to show," retorted Mr.
Campbell, "that all this is mere humbug,—that
this poverty has come from a divide. We want
to find out what there was about this 15 cents a
foot."

foot."

"The examination will be confined," said the Court, "to payments of money which the witness has made, by reason of which he has been subjected to losses; and of course it is right, on cross-examination, to show that anybody else had an interest in this contract."

"The question really is," said Mr. Swett, "whether this suit shall be used as a scandal society."

society."

Mr. Campbell intimated that he couldn't help it if there was any scandal at the bottom, or if this trial brought it out.

"Go on, gentlemen," remarked Mr. Swett, encouragingly, "and you will get it farther."

"I don't propose to go any farther," retorted Mr. Boutell, "than the Court directs that I may have the farther this witness, about this Mr. Soutell, than the Court recess about this Hibbard suit. The claim, you stated, was 15 cents a foot for every stone you put into the building?"

"He didn't claim it first himself. The Jour-

"He didn't claim it n'st himself. The Journal—"
"Wait," interrupted Mr. Boutell. "Answer
my question and nothing else. Did Hibbard
claim to have any interest in this contract?"
"No sir."
"How, then, did he claim to be entitled to 15
cents? Was it for ony services he had rendered
to you in obtaining the contract?"
"No, sir. He hadn't rendered any services."
"Was it simply what Mr. Hoyne and Mr.
Swett state.—"

Swett state,-

A PURE BLACKMAIL OPERATION?"

A PURE BLACKMAIL OPERATION?"

"Yes. That was it."

"Yes," added Mr. Hovne, "it was a suit for \$52,000. It was defeated, and the parties commenced another in Cincinnati, which is now pending."

Mr. Boutell asked on what ground, stating that the explanation of Mueller's lawer on a law point would be more satisfactory than that of the client himself.

Mr. Hovne proceeded to explain that the blackmailers in the lower court got a "snap" judgment, and that the Supreme Court reversed the decision, on the ground that the judgment had been improperly obtained.

"Then you didn't divide with Mr. Hibbard?" asked Mr. Boutell, turning to the witness.

"No, sir."

"Didn't lose any money in that way, but simply what you paid out to lawyers?"

"Lawyers and expenses."

"You say, then, that no part of your losses occurred from dividing with anybody?"

"No, sir."

"They didn't by any fees you paid me?" asked Mr. Hovne.

"No," replied Mueller.

"I want it understood," said Mr. Hoyne, "that we are not the lawyers that got rich."

"Explain," said Mr. Boutell to the witness, "what Has BECOME OF THIS \$2,000,000

"WHAT HAS BECOME OF THIS \$2,000,000

of property that you said you were worth when you commenced with this contract?"
Mueller said he laid out \$55,000 for property at No. 30 Indiana avenue, which he still held. In fact, he had more property now than he had

Act, he had more property now than he had then.

"The difference then," said Mr. Boutell, "between what you were worth then and now, is the price you put on it then and the price you put on it now! You have got it? It's all there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you not purchase some land near Cincinnati, just about the time this contract was let, of A. B. Mullett!"

"No, sir. I bought some land in Glendale of old man Morris. who got it from old man Mullett,—A. B. Mullett's father."

"How much did you pay an acre?"

"One thousand three bundred dollars."

"How many acres?"

"Fifty-eight."

"And what kind of land was it? Wasn't it pasture land?"

"Yes."

"Did you make any promises to Mullett about the time of the letting of this contract about buying this land?"

"Nothing ever said about it," said Mueller.

"When was it bought?"

"How MUCH HAVE YOU PAID!"

"HOW MUCH HAVE YOU PAID?"

"How MUCH HAVE YOU PAID?"

After some more dodging, the witness said he guessed he had paid between \$25,000 and \$30,000. He had some notes out for the balance, secured by the property itself.

"Did you ever get any income from the land besides the pasturage derived from it, and the sustenance thus afforded to the cows which were fed on it?" [Laughter.]

"No. That is all for the present."

"Is there any other property you purchased from anybody else since you took this contract?"

"No, sir. I leased a piece of property in Clocionati, and this up here in Chicago at Tweifth street."

Indiana avenue?"

"One piece of Sexton, and the rest of a St.
Louis lady. I paid \$50,000; \$5,000 to some people to give up their lease."

The cross-examination closed with a question as to the cost of quarrying and getting the stone out. Mueller couldn't tell what it was, but he knew all about the cost of transportation.

Mr. Swett, on the redirect, asked Mueller if he ever received

A LETTER PROM GEN. BOYINGTON.

Mueller promptly produced it from his pocket.

Mueller promptly produced it from his pocket, and Mr. Swett laid it before Mr. Boutell, who scanned it closely. It was then submitted to the Court.

"The writer," said Mr. Swett, while the Court was reading it, "claims certain wonderful and mysterious things, and that Mueller, as he has got the contract, had better settle; and I propose to show by Mueller's letter that he tells the fellow to go where it is botter than it is here [langhter]; says he won't he blackmailed by anybody. This Gen. Boyington's letter is, in substance, that he has some mysterious claims on Mueller, and he wants Mueller to come down, and Mueller says it's sheer blackmail."

The letters would have been gotten in but for The letters would have been gotten in our for the fact that it wasn't shown that the letter was actually Bovington's. Mr. Campbell suggested that the General be served with a suppoen duces tecum, and the Court put an end to the admissibility of the correspondence by saying admissibility of the correspondence by saying that he didn't see how there was any testimony to show that Boyington ever did write the letter. That being the case, of course Mueller's alleged reply went unread. But, as usual, the offer to prove had had its effect—great or small

offer to prove had had its elect—great or small—on the jury.

To Mr. Swett, Mueller said he wished he had the telegram he had sent to this man.

"Did you send him a telegram?"

"I sent a telegram when that judgment was," replied Mueller, in his rapid, broken way, "and Charies Farwell—"

"WAIT!" shouted Mr. Boutell.

"Never mind that matter," added Mr. Swett to his witness.

o his witness.

Just what the disclosure might have been re

Just what the disclosure might have been remained a secret.

Mr. Swett got the statement from Mueller that the purchase of the 1,850 acres near Cincinnati had nothing whatever to do with the stone contract. It was simply a real-estate speculation, which turned out a loss.

Mr. Swett was going to ask how it was that the \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 of Mueller's previous financial solicity had melted so largely,—with the purpose of bringing out the fact that, though Mueller had his property now, it was badly mortgaged,—when the Court said he was very much in need of fresh air, and an adjournment was taken until this morning. Decoration-Day will not be observed in Judge Dyer's Court at all.

#### DECORATION-DAY.

PREEDOM AND THE SLEEPING BRAVE. All honor due to brave men true Who lie so calmly sleeping, While Freedom stands with folded hand Who lie so camly steeping,
While Freedom stands with folded h
In silence 'bove them weeping;
Yet fond her gaze, as heav'nly rays
O'er her sweet face are beaming,
As flaunting nigh in triumph high
Her starry flag is streaming.

Break forth in song, sweet notes prolong.
Ye brave soals of our Nation;
From near and far let Freedom's siar
Prociaim our sdoration.
We still will be a Nation free—
True hearts will nover sever;
O Freedom't to our God and thee
Firm are our yows forever!

We scatter flowers in falling showers
O'er graves of heroes sleeping.
And wreathe each tomb with sweet perfume;
Heaven has them in its keeping.
Let incense rare fill all the air,
As Freedom low is bending
To bless the brave, as o'er each grave
Prayers softly are ascending.
DECAYUR, Ill.
DAVID B. METCALF.

IN MEMORIAM. hear the sounds of music; I see the proud array franks of marching soldiers, with flags and bar ners gay—
Lines of glist'ning bayonets in the sunshine of the May;
They are moving—they are going
Where the Summer-grass is growing
O'er the graves where sleep together the Bine coats
and the Gray.

I've a wreath of white-lipped lilles, fair as driver Like blossoms of the apples when soft Spring-winds do blow— Gathered from the hillsness when the sun was all

agiow.

I will wreathe them—I will cear them
To the graves that soon will wear them
fibute from a soldier to his comrades lying lo I've a chaplet of red roses, monarchs of the bowers,
As crimson as the cloudlets in the Summer-sunset hours,
Entwined by loving fingers, a glorious crown of flowers.

I will bring them—I will place them
On the graves—they soon will grace the
Where are sleeping gallant braves that gave t
lives for ours. I hear no more the music. I see the proud array Of ranks of martial soldiers, with flags and ban

Lines of glist'ning bayonets in the sunshine of the May.

They are kneeling—they are weeping
O'er the graves where now are sleeping,
In harmony together, the Blue coats and the

In harmony together, the Blue coats and the Gray.

DETROIT.

JAMES LAVALLIN. THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

"Forget them not, though now their name Be but a mournful sound— Though by the hearth its utterance claim A stillness round."

Though by the hearth its utterance claim
A stillness round."

We come once more to place the flowers where
brave men soundly rest,
With banners waving on the breeze, and sorrow in
cach breast.
We hear sweet music floating round, and yet fond
hearts will thrill
To know the forms now lying low are pulseless,
cold, and still.
Many have gone who late did lay fresh flowers o'er
the dead,
And comrades whom they left behind now sleep in
the same bed.
Our Earth is vast and boundless—there's room
enough for all!
But o'er the silent sleepers we'll spread a flowery
pail.

Our loved ones bade their homes adieu, yet went with mournful glee

To battle for our Country's weal, and have the Union free.

No broken yows will e'er bring peace, no honor bring will spring. bright will spring,
If children of a glorious Band their birthright from them fling. Long will it be ere we forget our dead in Southern Unhallowed is their place of rest; we cannot street

the mound;
No friend may look upon the spot, nor blade of grass grow there;
But heavenly flowers will bloom above, where all is bright and fair. The waters wild will rush, and roar, and moan a dirge-like wall.

And ships will o'er the dark waves glide, and seamen hoist the sail.

While fathers, brothers, lie beneath, so deep no cannon's roar

Can wake them from their dreamless sleep, or rouse them evermore.

We have wept for those beneath the waves, and in our dreams we strew

Pale wreaths above the loyal dead who to the last proved true:

proved true:

But flowers theire in the dark, deep sea, and trailing vines grow there.

To twine around the moldering forms who have no comrades' care.

For soldiers gone this day we keep; but tears we will not shed—
We should not mar the grateful gifts by weeping o'er the dead.
We trust the lost are happy now, and free from care and pain, And that their sufferings here below will prove a heavenly gain.
And et by gones be by gones; in Death sleep Gray and Blue;
Both bravely battled for the side their feelings taught them to.
With charity for all who erred, with unkind thoughs at rost,
Let willing hands then spread the flowers above each peaceful breast.

each peaceful breast.

May friends unite, and hearts prove true, when next the day comes round.

With feelings pure to deck the sod and consecrate the ground;
But, for all who died to save our Land, the old, the young, and brave,
Bring Springs last gift, fresh flowers—then strew them on each grave.

Our Banner floats o'er sea and land; our Eagle source on migh,
And guards the spot where sleep the brave, for they will never die.

Then once again sweet flowers bring, and strew them far and wide;
From North to South Joud anthems ring, for loved ones that have died.

MRS. J. A. E. WILLSON.

A Clever Adventuress.

Paris has been very much puzzled of late by the doings of a mysterious young lady who went by the name of isabelle. No one knew who she was, where she came from, or what was her position in the Parisian world. All that was known about her was that she lived in an elegant apartment in the Champs Elysees. She arrived in Paris four months ago, accompanied by a young man who was her lover. She called herself a Spaniard, and a relation of Don Carlos. This

certain members of the aristocratic world, what touched by the misfortunes of the lady, hasten to put at her disposal large sums of mone which she was to pay back after the liquidatic of certain properties which she pretend to have in Spain. Among the person who took an interest in her was a priest, whose brother occupies a brilliant position in the arms. who took an interest in her was a priest, whose brother occupies a brilliant position in the army. This priest appears to have passed a great deal of his time in the company of Isabelle, who abused his intimacy so far as to pass him off as her brother before many of her tradesmen. In order the better to gain his confidence, she proposed to him one day to go with her to Spain, in order to settle her affairs more promptly, because he had need immediately of a large sum of money. The priest, who could not accept such propositions, offered his guaranteed to a usurer, who consented to lend the money which the pseudo-Spanish lady required. In this manner the priest backed bills for several thousands of france, and pledged his fine collection of pictures. At this stage of events it was discovered that Isabelle was only an adventuress. The priest at once informed the police, but the interesting lady had decamped.

#### SAN JUAN.

The Route from Silverton to Del Norte.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DEL NORTE, Colo., May 21.—I left Silverton last week, and came over the range to this place on business, etc., and will devote this letter to matters and things that suggested them-

selves to my mind on the way over.

I came by private conveyance, and was two and one-half days on the road. The distances from Del Norte to Silverton are as follows: To Wagon-Wheel Gap, 30 miles; to Antelope Springs, 16 miles; here the road forks, one turn ing off to the right and leading to Lake City, and the other keeping on up the Rio Grande Valley; to Galloway's, the head of Antelope Park. 8 miles: to Lost-Trail Station, kept by J T. Barber, 20 miles; to Brewster's at the foot of Timber Hill, 5 miles; to Watson's, at the foot of Grassy Hill, 6 miles; over Cunningham Pass to the Highland Mary, 5 miles; to Howardsville,

5 miles; and to Silverton, 5 miles.

The drive from this place to the head of An telope Park is, all the way over, an excellent road, through a beautiful and at places wid valley, and amid scenery pretty, grand, and ex tensive. At all the points that I have men-tioned the traveler will find good accommoda-

mons for himself and animals. At Wagon-Wheel Gap there is an inn by the side of the road and on the bank of the Rio Grande, which is kept by Charlie Peck and his good wife. Mr. Peck is the leading disciple of Izaak Walton in this country, and can catch more trout than anybody eise. Mrs. Peck sets an excellent table, and has a dozen or more clean, comfortable beds for the weary sojourner. About a mile south from Pecks', off from the road, and up a pretty little valley, are the somewhat famous Wagon-Wheel-Gap Springs. And no one going into or returning from the San Juan country should fail to visit these springs. There is a good hotel there, and ample accommodations are provided for the visitor, not only that he may enjoy himselt, but obtain the most possible benefit from the water. The waters of the hot spring are substantially the same as those of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, but are surrounded by a far superior climate. Within a few feet of the hot spring there is a very cold spring, strongly impregnated with iron. Then there is a soda spring a few rods from the hot spring, The springs, bath-house, and hotel are all under the care and management of J. C. McClellan and wife, two of the best Leople to be found anywhere. Any one partaking of their hospitality will be anxious to repeat their visits. Good hunting and fishing abound in the vicinity.

While there are good stopping-places between Silverton and Del Norte, the road from Silverton to Galloway's needs a good deal of repairing; in fact, over Cunningham Range it needs to be entirely constructed, which, I am told, will be done this year. After the snow has all disappeared, wagons go over the range via Stony Pass, but with difficulty. This road will be much improved this year, and the freighter, and, in fact, any person with a wagon, is very liable to utter some wicked ejaculations. There are men at work on the road, however, and it is to be hoped that in a month from now it will be infa much better condition.

I met on the road quite a goodly number already going into San Juan, and the t At Wagon-Wheel Gap there is an inn by the side of the road and on the bank of the Ri

immigration than ever before.

Leadville has created a mining excitement

throughout the country, and a great man throughout the country, and a great many who come to Colorado to engage in mining will prefer the true fissure veins of San Juan.

Del Norte is regarded at present as the entrepot to the San Juan region. It is beautifully located at the mouth of the Valley of the Rio Grande. Here this river rups out into the broad

Grande. Here this river runs out into the broad valley, or park as is is sometimes termed, of the San Luis, though the Rio Grande is still the commanding stream.

This place has a population of about 1,000 inhabitants. It has a good two-story brick botel, a fine two-story brick school-house, several large stores, a United States Land-Office, and one of the strongest banking institutions in the State. It is thirty miles from Alamosa, the present terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Banlow & Sanderson's four-horse coaches run through the place into the San Juan country. They have had the telegraph here for a couple of years, and expect soon to have a railroad. The only mines of any note in this vicinity are the gold mines of the Summit District, about twenty-five miles south. They have not yet been extensively worked, but have aiready produced not less than \$250,000 in gold. Del Norte is surrounded by a fine farming and grazing

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 25.—A week ago, Sunday, the 18th, you published a letter of mine, addressed to the Faculty of Rush College, and in it I spoke of the test case which proved that a bone removed from the human body may be reproduced. Well, the man whose case it was has a history which it seems worth while to relate in

connection with a late accident.

After the battle of Chancellorville, I went in Washington to Campbell Hospital to look for Minnesota soldiers; found none, but remained, the only female nurse in that hospital; and, after I had been there two weeks, a lady visitor came and told me there was a Minnesotian in Ward Ten, who belonged to a Wisconsin regiment, and was in bad condition. I went to bim at once, and found that I knew some of his friends; but had only talked with him a few moments when two surgeons and a nurse came to dress his wound. I saw there was an ordeal before him, and hurried off for a glass of sherry, a basin of water, and a towel. With these I knelt at his left side. I gave him wine, bathed his face, and held his hands while the operation was in progress; and he fainted three times before it was over.

Both he and the surgeons tried to drive me

away; but I had come to see the end.

Next day, Mrs. Gaylord, the Chaplain's wife,
came to me and said that Dr. Baxter, surgeon came to me and said that Dr. Baxter, surgeon in charge, had requested her to tell me there was no use in my doing anything for Corporal K., as it was impossible he could live. There were seven surgeons in the hospital, and they had consulted others; the Corporal's father was a started and all agreed. a surgeon, and was with him; and all agreed there was no possibility of his recovery. The time and strength I spent with him must not be lost, and were all reeded by others who might From this interview I went to the patient

who said: "Dr. Frew has just been here to tell me I cannot live." He had been wounded in who said: "If ree had been wounded in the final charge on Mary's Hill; and, as I heid his hand, I said: "Well, you did not go into that charge without thinking of death."

After talking to him of the faith taught him by his good Methodist mother, and of that preparation for life which makes the time of death a matter of small moment, I said: "I want you to give yourself to the Lord, so that, living or dying, you may be His; but I do not intend to let you die."

"I guess you cannot help it," was his reply. "The surgeons have all agreed there is no hope for me."

"Well, I want you to be ready to die, for only then can you be ready to live; but I tell you you shall not die this time! You never were drunk!"

"O no! I never used liquor or tobacco. Have never abused myself in any way."

never abused myself in any way."

"I knew that from the first, and this is why
I say you will not die."
I said this with the most perfect assurance;
and, going to Dr. Baxter, I said:
"I want you to saye Corporal K."
"Who is he!"

"The man out of whose thigh you took the bone last week."

His countenance fell, and he replied: "Oh, of course! We will save them ail, if we can."

"tut I want to know about him. If I can keep his stomach at work, and well supplied with good, blood-making food, keep away chills, and keep down the pain so that he can sleep, will he not get well!"

The Doctor laughed, and said he had never heard of a man dying under such circumstances: and that, if I could do all that, he certainly would live,

The Doctor laughed, and said he had never heard of a man dying under such circumstances; and that, if I could do all that, he certainly would live.

I was sure I could do that much, and he said:

"Very well, we will give him to yon."

"But. Doctor, you must attend to his wound. I cannot see that."

"O certainly, certainly! We will do all we can for him."

"And, Doctor, will you have him brought to Ward Four!"

"Of course. We will do whatever you name!"
And he gave the order at once for the removal. Ward Four was Dr. Kelly's special charge, and my headquarters. Eight davs after the Corporal was taken to it, Dr. Kelly came to me, and said that the surgeons had commissioned him to tell me there was no use in my trying to save K.; they all felt I could not live under the load I had assumed; that I did not know how much I was overtaxing my strength; that I might save my other patients, but him I could not save; that in the vain effort, I would lose all, and my own life to boot.

I asked him to explain why that case was hooeless; and he told me that the wound was made by a Minie rifle ball; that the thigh-bone had been torn to fragments. From joint to joint they had opened the muscle, and taken out as many of the fragments as they could find; with achain-saw had cut the splinter square off just above the knee-jount, but had left a few inches of one side of the bone below the hip; and, he continued: "He had lain so long before he reached us that we felt there was no use to unjoint the hip. We could not keep him insensible to the pain; and J did not succeed in getting out all the bone, so there are still loose bits somewhere in the muscle. So, you see, there is his thigh without bone; and the books give us no reason to hope that one can be formed, especially as the periosteum is destroved."

"Periosteum, Doctor!" said I, "And what is that, again! Do not begin to talk Latin to me."

He laughed and explained; said a bone could not grow without it, and it was gone, and the leg could not heal without a bone; that Nature mu

Kelly, do you intend to let him lie there and die?"

He was shocked at the question. His duty he would do to the utmost and the last, and only wanted to save my life by letting me know the true state of the case; and, when he said earnestly, "We know that your object is to save life, and we want to save you from neeless labor!" I was in doubt a moment; but soon my assurance returned, and I said: "Dr. Kelly, he shall not die?"

"Very good, little woman! We all knew you are a witch; but you have no enchantment for this case."

Three days after this warming I found my patient one morning with the pinched nostrils and thin lips which so often presaged death; and sitting down by him, I said: "What is this?" He reluctantly admitted having had a chill.

"A chill?" said I, "And you did not send for "Oh! you were here until after midnight,

"Oh! you were here until after midnight, and —"

I would not listen, but asked him how he dared talk in that way? Did he think I was going to lose my investment in him; that I was going to work over him weeks and then let him die? I think my anger helped to start his frozen blood; at least, I know it set some nurses to moving about pretty lively; and for ten nights I never went to my room, but took all the rest I got folled in an army-blanket, and lying on a vacant cot in a ward where there were fifty wounded men; for this was not the only chill. All over the hospital were chills. But, in that ten daws and nights, I began to learn that that dreaded scourge, "Piemia," is only another name for night; and we banished it from that hospital.

Mr. Kelly is a large man, but found no room.

name for night; and we banished it from that hospital.

Mr. Kelly is a large man, but found no room in his frame for that professional pride which could rejoice in the fulfillment of his prediction, and early and late, worked to prove himself mistaken. At 2 o'clock a. m., one of those dreadful nights, after I had spent hours trying to relieve the pain which drove away sleep, and was trying mesmerism, my patient said:

"Even if I should live, I will never be fit for infantry service again?"

"No," said I, "you never will."

"O no! I never could walk on this leg and carry a knapsack. But I am a pretty good engineer. You are acquainted with Secretary Stanton. You might get me transferred to the navy, and I could run an engine on a gunboat."

"That's it." said I, "all you have to do now is go to sleep and get well. I'll have you trans-

carry a knapsack. But I am a pretty good engineer. You are acquainted with Secretary Stanton. You might get me transferred to the navy, and I could run an engine on a gunboat." That's it," said I, "all you have to do now is go to sleep and get well. I'll have you transferred in time to go down and help to take Charleston. Next time you meet the Rebels you shall go into them prow foremost."

1 stroked away and talked away in that tone, which had won me the name of "Bumblebeel" until he slept the sleep which brought him to the life side of that dark stream of agony in which he had struggled so long.

I left the hospital soon after; but he remained a year under Dr. Kelly's treatment, and left it with a new bone in his thigh. At home, in Minnesota, a runaway horse threw him out of a buggy and broke that new bone, so that one end stuck out through the skim. Under nis father's care it was set and knit, and two years after I saw him first, he wrote me that he was ready to go to work, but was very lame. I got him a clerkship from Secretary Stanton, which he held several years, doing his work well and faithfully; but he was a Union soldier, and President Johnson dismissed him.

He returned to his home in Minnesota, and started business as an apothecary. Last Thursday he came to Chicago to buy goods. He came to see me, and found me confined to my room by that irregular action of the heart which was brought on by those hospital labors. He said he would come again on Saturday euening; but the evening passed and he did not confe. Two hours ago I learned that he had started from his hotel to visit me; came in a street-car to the corner of Ogden avenue and Monroe street, where the conductor refused or neglected to stop the ear at his request; and he, forgetting his own lameness, stepped off, was thrown suddenly to the pavement, and that most unfortunate leg broken for the fourth time; but the new bone proved stronger than the old, for the fracture is below the knee.

The conductor, seeing him fall, stopped, came and helped ni

The Roumanian Navy.

Roumania took her first step as a naval power by creating two full-blown Admirals, with Post-Captains, Lieutenants, and Midshipmen to follow. The actual navy commanded by these hardy sea-dogs consisted for some time of two row-boats, one for each Admiral, which made a gallant show on the Lower Danube, and were popularly believed to strike with deadly panic the souls of the Turkish mariners composing the crews of the Imperial gunboats. In 1867 the Roumanian colors floated proudly over a real war-steamer, but not for long. Her first cruise was her last. An Anstrian passenger-boat ran into her, and the aspiring young navy of the United Principalities vanished in the yellow bosom of the Danube. The Roumanian Admiralty has never rallied from the shock.

A Novel Sult.

Batimore Gasette.

A novel sult has been instituted in a Cincinnati court. Mr. James L. Ryman, proprietor of the late Sunday journal known as the Breakfast Table, has sued Mr. E.C. Brown for \$5,000. When Ryman pacame the proprietor of the paper he Table, has sued Mr. E. C. Brown for \$5,000. When Ryman became the proprietor of the paper he employed Brown at \$10 a week to furnish a column of funny paragraphs. Brown soon after knecked off, and the paper net being able to produce a smile withered and died, very much to the disgust and damage of the proprietor, who was not a funny man, but, on the contrary, onlie the reverse. Hence the serious suit. A trial of this cause will not only establish the nself when he said that

#### ASA PACKER'S WILL.

The Richest Man in Pennsylvania—Beques to His Relatives and Friends, and to Var ous Deserving Institutions—The Railros King's Last Wishes.

Disputch to New York Herald.
PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The late Ass Packet who trudged into the backwoods of Pennsylva-nia twenty-five years ago noor and friendless, and who died the other day the founder and virtual owner of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was probably the richest man in the State. The fortune he leaves is variously esti-mated but these when he had been state. mated, but those who should know place it at about \$20,000,000. He and his family lived most of the time in his mansion at Mauch Chunk, amid the scenes of his early struggles and tri-umphs, but he also kept a house in this city, and claimed Philadelphia as his residence. Therefore it was at the office of the Register of Wills, in this city, that the last will and testa-

Therefore it was at the office of the Register of Wills, in this city, that the last will and restament of the millionaire raitroad king was offered for probate this afternoon.

It is long and detailed, as such an important document necessarily would be. It makes the most princely endowment to Mr. Packer's family, his intimate friends, and to quate a number of institutions. It begins:

\*\*First\*\*—I hereby constitute; and appoint my son, Robert A. Packer and Henry E. Packer, and my friends Elisha P. Wilbur and Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem, executors and trustees of this my will, and the President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the time being shall also be one of the executors and trustees of this will.

The testator then bequeaths all his property to these trustees, providing very specifically how they are to manage his vast estate, especially his Lehigh Valley Railroad stock and his coal lands, his idea being that the President of the Railroad Company shall always be one of the trustees. The substance of his plan is in the following:

\*\*As I am the owner of large amounts of stock of the algorithm of the substance of his plan is in the following:

\*\*As I am the owner of large amounts of rest of the stock upon loans and do not, wish it to be sold until it may be deemed advisable, as hereafter indicated by me, and as I am the owner of coal lands the products of which are or may be tributary to the railroad, and I wish these interests protected and worked together, I give and confer upon the trustees discretionary power and authority to manage these interests, as well as all my property of every kind, in such manner as they may deem best to continue any business in which I may be engaged, and to work, open, and develop any coal lands I may own, making such expenditures and ontlays as they may think best, and for these purposes to borrow money, to give notes or other instruments of writing therefor, to execute morrages and pledges of the property, real and personal, and to bind my estate for such loans as

To the children of Hannah Ashley, his wife's sister, \$5,000; to the grandchildren of another sister, \$5,000, and to another sister the same sister, \$5,000, and to another sister the sum: to the son of his wife's brother, Whis Blakesee, \$5,000; to his daughters. Har Hannab, Mary, and Adeline, \$1,000 each James J. Blakesee and W. W. Blakesee, hers of his wife, \$10,000 each; to Benjami Blakesee, Gibson Blakesee, and Louwel Blakesee, other brothers, \$2,500 each; to Eunies, cinda, Eliza, and Betsey, sisters of his \$2,500 each; to Mrs. Marion Skeer, Judge Per'a adopted daughter, \$10,000; to Fanny Skeer, the daughter of his adopted daughterion Skeer, and to his grandchildren, Bullinger, Polyage 1, 12 december 1, 1 Marion Skeer, and to his grandchildren, Sa.
P. Lindeman, Robert P. Lindeman, and G.
rett Lindeman, the children of his decease,
daughter, Lucy Lindeman, the sum of \$50,

each.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

To the Trustees of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia \$3:1,500. the income of which shall be paid and applied annually for the maintenance and support. of the Divinity School.

To the Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelchia, \$5,000.

To the Rector. Church. Wandens, and Vestry of St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chank, \$30,000.

And to the Rector. Church. Wardens, and Vestry of St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chank, \$30,000.

And to the Trustees of Washington College, L. exington, Va., \$4,000; the bond of the College for \$1,000 to be surrendered and canceled by the Trustees, thus making the legacy to that College \$5,000.

The bequests or legacies mentioned shall be handed over and transforred in annuity bonds of the Lehigh Valley Ralicoad Company, issues under and secured by the mortgages of that Company for \$10,000,000, dated the 13th day of November, 1873, in favor of the Fidelity Insurance and Sate Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, and known as the consolidated mortgage loan, at such time and in such amounts as the Trustees under this will may deem it convenient so to do. But until the said bonds have been thus handed over the Trustees shall pay the interest to the legatees upon the principal sums mentioned, the interest to commence one year after my death. The time or times of the payment of the principal shall be cartierly within the discretion of the trustees ander this will.

Important provisions are the following:

There shall be paid to the Lehigh University, in South Bettlehem, Pa, the Income of a principal of

this will.

Important provisions are the following:
There shall be paid to the Lehigh University,
South Bettheleen, Pa, the income of a principal
\$1,500,000, to be applied by the Trustees of as
University to its maintenance and support. The state of as
University to its maintenance and support of the said sum of \$1,500,000
with all accretions which may be addithereto out of the annual income in
the final termination of the trustee created for
children and issue under this will. The truste
of this will shall pay to the Trustees of the Lehi
University, out of the income of the said sum
\$1,500,000, \$50,000 dering the first year after
death, and increase this sum at the rate of \$5,0
per year until the snoulal amount shall be equal
the whole income of the said principal or \$1,500
000; but the trustees may increase or diminish a
amounts to be paid annually out of the said inco
as in their judgment it should be thought necess
or expedient for the interests of the University
This is left and condaed to the discretion
the trustees hereunder. Any amounts less th
the whole income of the said sum of \$1,500,000 and
the trustees of the University shall be
nually added to the principal sum of \$1,500,000 and
the income thereafter derived therefrom sh
be held, appropriated, and pand in the same ma
ner as is above provided for in reference to the
come of the said principal sum of \$1,500,000.

There shall be paid annually to the Truste
of the Lehigh University the income of a pri
cipal sum of \$500,000, which shall be paid
the erection of a library boilding on the Colle
grounds and for the purpose of fitting up and fi
nishing said library, purphasing books and so
other articles as may be saitable for making it uful and suitable as a library. The trustees unit
this will shall also have the discretionary power
pay over so much of the theome, and to withis
so much annually as they may deem proper and e
pedient. The income, however, is to begin for
the time of my death.

PROVIDING POR BAILBOAD HANDS.

The time of my death.

pedient. The income, awever, is to begin from the time of my death.

PROVIDING FOR BAILHOAD HANDS.

The sum of \$300,000 is left St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, Bethlehem, in the same way:

This bequest is made with the understanding and on the condition that the employes of the Lehigl Valley Railroad Company and of other railroad companies of which the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are owners or part owners, who may be injured, wounded, sick, or disabled, by age of other-causes, while in the service of the companies are to be furnished with coard, lodging, and medical attention free of charge, under rules to badopted by the Trustees of the hospital, and white shall be subject to the approval of the Trustee under the will. The runds to be derived from this income shall be applied first to the expenses of such employes, and if any belance be left out of the annual income it may be applied to the general

THE SOUTH INDORSES NORTHERN OPIN

An ounce of prevention is better of core. A dose of Dr. Bull's Baby sist your baby in teething, and proping sitacked by cholers infanty being sitacked by cholers infanty

Recovery in 4 Per Cents---Fluctuations in Refunding Certificates.

The Currency Movement --- Discounts Quiet---Stocks Dull.

The Produce Markets Very Quiet-Preparing for a Holiday.

ons Steady-Wheat Tame-Corn and Oats Tend Downward. FINANCIAL.

There was a recovery in the price of 4 pe There was a recovery in the price of 4 per cents. Transactions in Chicago in the early part of the day were at 102½ bid, and 102¾ asked, but in the afterpoon, following the rise in the New York market, the price was raised to 102¾ bid and 163¼ asked. There have been more sellers than buyers during the recent flurry, and there was more firmness on the part of holders after the improvement of prices. Refunding pertificates were excited and irregular. In the morning a pressure to sell by country bankers as well as some local holders, put the prices down till sales were made as low ices down till sales were made as low 1011/6/2011/4. The brokers paid 1011/4 for ost of these offered in the morning. Later, aympathy with the rise of bonds, and on acnt of the report that Secretary Sherman had ered the sale discontinued by public officers all the large cities of the West, including ago, the price became still firmer, and 102 offered for large lots. The price in New was 102@102%, with a firm market. The ago brokers at the close were asking 102% 56, and in many cases refused to fix any preferring to wait for the higher expected on Saturday. Greenbacks were mand at 50c per \$1,000 premium. A news tch stated that Secretary Sherman had ed the sale of refunding certificates stopped Chicago, as at other large Western cities, but e Chicago Sub-Treasury received no such inuctions. and continued to sell, Secretary erman's object in suspending the sale at large ints is said to be to give the inhabitants of mailer towns an opportunity to subscribe, is refunding certificate epizootic has entirely moralized the people of the large cities, and seems a pity to allow the concon to infect the suburban innopee of the interior towns and villages. As a cence of the interior towns and villages. As a matter of fact, a large part of the certificates allotted to the country Postmasters have been turned over by them wholesaie to the bankers in the neighborhood. The whole scheme has wofully miscarried as far as it was intended to benefit the small accumulators of havings. The cause of the drop in the Government-bond market, according to the New York Evening Post, was that on Friday and Saturday speculative holders, being in doubt whether, when the stock on hand was exhausted or nearly so, the market price would be advanced or depressed to as to buy more bonds, thought it the prudent as to buy more bonds, thought it the pruden ree to take the large profits they bad. They rdingly sold,—one bank alone having wn \$1,500,000 on the market which it bought w 101. These sales were considerable, and over, were augmented by the sales of gn bankers who had bonds in London and at lower prices; also by the sales of the ers who have been buying the \$10 certifi-

ange market, which was steady. In Chicago urling grain-bills were 485% for 60-day bills d 487% for sight, and French were 518% of for 60-day bills and 516¼ for sight. The ual Chicago rates for sterling were 487 and 486%. In New York the actual rates were 4867¼ and 489¼. The posted rates for ring were 488@489¼. French bankers' bills

rates, and by the sales of speculators, who are willing to stand "short" of the bonds for

found that they could get more at a lower price, and then withdrew from the market. The

ve months if necessary. For a day or two Syndicate took all offered at 103%, but

ine to state how many bonds they

SNA (@489.4 In New York the actual rates were SNA (@487)4 and 4894. French bankers' bills were 515(@512)4. Censols advanced from 98 15-16 to 994. Currency is still flowing from New York to Chicago and thence into the interior. These hipments are made to pay for grain and wool, and usually occur at this time of the year. There is nothing in them to produce any monetary disturbance, except in an entirely abnormal condition of the money market, of which there is now no sign. Discounts are in fair demand. Rates are not firm. Call loans are 5(6) per cent, with transactions on Government-bond collateral at 4 per cent. Time loans are 7(8) per cent, with some small transactions at 9(2)10 per cent. Bank clearings were \$3,500,000.

Local brokers are now giving almost their whole time to dealings in refunding certificates, and municipal securities are consequently neglected. Sales are reported of West Division Railway at 16824 and Traders' Insurance at 107. The banks and brokers' offices will be closed today, in observance of Decoration-Day.

Stocks were unusually dull. The approaching holiday was made the excusse for a neglect of the market that was welcome to most operators, after the excitement of the last week or two. The movement of prices was irregular, and without any special significance. Ere common was dull and lost 1/4, to 273/4; the preferred advanced 3/4, to 513/4. There are indications of approaching activity in this stock, and, possibly, of higher prices. That, at least, is "the point." Michigan Central declined from 894 to 7994, Lake Shore from 75/4 to 7594, St. Paul from 51 to 503/4, Wabash from 8 to 373/4, Ohio & Mississippi from 16 to 153/4, Cleveland & Pittsburg from 97 to 80%, Jersey Central from 40% to 40%. The gains of the day were Northwest common 629/4 to 629/4; C., C., C. & I. 51/4 to 52; Delaware & Hudson 1/4, to 413/4, and Atlantic & Pactific from 40% to 40%. The gains of the day were Northwest common 8/4, 50%; Morris & Essex 91/4, to 91/6; and Western Union 114/4 to 114/4.

Chesapeake & Ohio wa

6%, Kansas & Texas firsts 67%, and sec-

Railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, were unusually active on a very irregular market. New Jersey Central convertibles assented declined to 98%, white do adjustments rose to 102%. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented rose to 60%; Morris & Essex firsts to 122%; Delaware & Hudson registered bonds of 1884 to 103%; Hudson River seconds to 118%; Harlem registered firsts to 121%; Cincipnati & Springdeld firsts (guaranteed by G. C., C. & I.) to 66%; Nashville & Chattanoozas firsts to 105; San Francisco seconds, class A, to 74; do, class C, to 42; St. Paul & Minnesota firsts to 103; Western Pacifics to 107%; C., C. to 74; do, class C, to 42; St. Paul & Minnesota firsta to 102; Western Pacifics to 107%; C., C., C. & I. firsts to 117; and Kansas Pacific, D. D., irrust-receipts, with detached compons, to 100. Iron Mountain seconds declined to 94; do, firsts, Arkansas Branch, to 98; Kansas & Teras firsts to 67%; do, seconds, to 32%; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consolidated 7s to 1023%; Kansas Pacific, Leavenworth Branch, with coupon certificates, to 81%; Alton & Terre Haute seconds preferred to 84@84%; Wabash, ax coupon, seconds to 87%; do convertibles to 74%; Great Western seconds to 87%; Metropolitan firsts to 108@108%; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts to 44%; do currency & to 18; Denver & Rio Grande firsts to 95%; Eric funded & to 10%; Kookuk & Des Moines firsts to 98; fichigan Central sinking-funds to 100; Canada southers firsts to 85; and 84. Paul gold 7s to

The following gives the fluctuations of the d. & St. Paul. Ohio & Miss. .... C., C., C. & I.... Cleve & Pitts... H. & St. Jo. Del & Hudson... D., Lack. & West. N. J. Central. N. J. Central. 58%
N. J. Central. 50%
Morris & Essex. 914
Canada South. 58%
Mo., Kas. & Tex. 15
Kas. City & N. 154
W. Union Tel. 1144
Iron Mountain. 274
C. C. & I. C. 6%
Atlantic & Pacific. 40%
Minn'p'lia & St. P. 29%
Chesap'k & Ohio..
N. Pac. common.

oupons ... 10
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Sixty days.
488
515
515
515
515
519
40 485¾ 518¼

\*102% \*104% 98 \*113% \*101% \*101% y (short) 7s...... City Railway (South Side) 170
City Railway (West Side) 175
City Railway do 7 percent cents. \*105½
City Railway (North Side) 120
City Railway (North Side) 120
City Railway (North Side) 58 Following are Chicago quotations for coins: ......

384@ 39 25 @ 259 15.50 15.60 EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st.,

HAS FOR SALE UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS, And other good securities at lowest market rates JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

80 Wahsington-st., corner Dearborn. Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Reunding Certificates. LAZARUS SILVERMAN. uthwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sta. Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, GENERAL BROKER, 86 WASHINGTON-ST. 5 per cens Cook County Bonds for sale.

Bank Books bought and sold.

Receiver's Certificates bought.

Loans negotisted.

Highest price paid for 4 per cent iterfunding Certificates

F. G. SALTONSTALL. Chicago.

SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,

128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

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Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N.

7. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.

Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building, COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

COOK CO. 5 PER CENT, AND NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY 7 PER CENT BUNDS, CHARLES HENROTINS, 106 Washington-st. Investment Securities of all kinds.

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EUGENE C. LONG, LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PORK-PACKING PIRM WANTS A PARTNER WITH \$25,000. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st.

> PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Deal in all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on band.
CALLED 5-20x and 10-402 purchased or exchanged at current rates.
Also, buy and sell COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Copennagen, and other foreign points.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BY TELEGRAPH. New York, May 29.—Governments were firm.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were active.
State securities were dull.

The stock market was comparatively quiet today. In early dealings there was a fractional decline, but subsequently speculation became firm, and prices advanced 4@14. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and coal stocks were most prominent in the improvement. During the afternoon the market continued strong, and closed firm at about the best figures of the day. Michigan Central was weak throughout, declining from 80% to 79%. Transactions were 129,000 shares.—10,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, 3,600 Northwestern, 8,300 St. Paul, 44,000 Lackawanna, 12,000 New Jersey Central, 7,500 Onio, 7,500 Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 Iron Mountain, 3,000 Michigan Central, and 2,000 Kausas City & Northern.

Money market easy at 2@5, closing at 2. Prime mercantile paper 3%@5.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 4874; sight, 489.

American Express. 474 Del. L. & Western.
U. S. Express. 48 A. & P. Telegraph.
N. Y. Central. 1194 C. B. & Q.
Erie. 274 Hannibal & St. Joe.
Han. & St. Joe.
H

Tennessee 6s. old... 35% Virginia 6s. new ... 34
Tennessee 6s. new ... 32% Missouri 6s... ... 107
Virginia 6s. old ... 32% CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Success Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New YORK, May 29.—Another week of surprisingly large exchanges bears testimony to a general improvement is business. The increase is so large and so steady, not only in New York but in other commercial centres also, that it can have only one meaning. The Public's weekly table shows the amount and percentage of increase and decrease for the week ending 24th of May, as follows: Losses—San Francisco, 11 7-10; Milwaukee, 20-1-10; Lowell, 3-5-10. All others have gained, as follows: New York, 50-8-10; Boston, 24-4-10; Philadelphia, 30-6-10; Chicaro, 17 8-10; Cincipnatt, 30-9-10; Baltimore, 10-9-10; St. Louis, 24-4-10; New Orleans, 9-2-10; Louisvilla, 36-4-10; Pittsburg, 14-4-10; Providence, 3; Cleveland, 4-10; Indianapolis, 22-1-10; New Haven, 9-3-10. oce, 3; Cleveland, w Haven, 9 3-10.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Following were to closing quotations at the Stock Board: closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha 24 Julia Consolidated.

Alta 856 Juntice.

Belcher 6% Mexican.

Best & Belcher 20 Northern Belle.

Builion 7% Ophir.

California 6% Overman.

Consolidat'd Virginia 6% Savage.

Crown Point 6 Sierra Nevada

Eureka Consolidated 8 Union Consolidated. 8

Exchequer 8% Yellow Jacket.

Gould & Curry 12% Bodie.

Grand Pize. 3% Potosi.

H. & N 17% Imperial. NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Sight exchange

New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488. FORBIGN. LONDON, May 29.—Consols, 96 3-16. United States Securities—Reading, 2014; Eri 28%; preferred, 52%.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, 108%; 4s, 105%.
LONDON, May 29.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £12,000.

Paris, May 29 .- Rentes, 115f 271/c.

ecord Thursday, May 29:

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for 

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for May delivery on the eading articles for the last two business days:

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at ?

responding date twelve months ago:

\*\*\* RECKIPTS. SHIPMENTS. 1879. 1878. | Flour, bris. | 10,706 | 9,211 | 12,506 | 6,860 | 74,800 | 100,244 | 75,143 | 200,949 | 74,800 | 0 tas, bu. | 31,443 | 884,769 | 035,511 | 201,684 | 201,949 | 0 tas, bu. | 31,443 | 884,769 | 035,511 | 201,684 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201,949 | 201, 282 1,799 5

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption, 1,503 bu wheat, 8,368 bu bar-

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 winter wheat, 21 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 6 cars mixed, 8 cars No. 3 hard, 85 cars No. 3 spring, 115 cars No. 8 do, 2 cars no grade (309 wheat): 2 cars yellow corn, 337 cars and 11,800 put high mixed, 4 cars new do, 5 cars new mixed, 886 cars and 20,900 bu No. 2 corn, 12 cars rejected (746 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 46 cars No. 2 white, 34 cars and 1,800 bu No. 2 mixed, 17 cars rejected (98 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 15 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars no grade (19 rye); 1 car No. 2 do, 2 cars no grade (19 rye); 1 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars no grade (19 rye); 1 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars no grade (19 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra do. Total (1,176 cars), 530,000 bu. Inspected out: 141,921 bu wheat, 118,287 pu corn, 12,139 bu barley.

The Board of Trade and the Call Board will both be rigidly closed to-day for the purpose of enabling members to assist in observing Decoration-Day.

The situation of affairs in regard to the suspension of afternoon trading during June, July, and August seems to be widely misunderstood. The Board has ordered that its rooms shall be closed at 1 o'clock, but will recognize trades made between members up to half-past 2 o'clock. The last call on the Call Board will be made at 2 o'clock, but the room will be open till 4 o'clock to give clerks an opportunity to check records of transactions. The Call Board will be made at 2 o'clock, but the room will be open till 4 o'clock to give clerks an opportunity to check records of transactions. The Call Board will be made at 2 o'clock, but the room will be open till 4 o'clock to give clerks an opportunity to check records of transactions. The Call Board will be made at 2 o'clock, but the room will be open till 4 o'clock to give clerks an opportunity to check records of transactions. The Call Board will be made at 2 o'clock, but the room will be open till 4 o'clock to give clerks an opportunity to check records of transactions. The Call Board will be not The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 win-

tion-Day.

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not improbable that a motion will be made to er the matter

The grasshoppers are around, in some sections at least. A rentleman formerly residing here, but now farming in Nebraska, writes that they have completely destroyed seventy acres of his wheat

Talmadge & Lindman, of Milwaukee, publish a number of returns from correspondents in the Northwestern States, nearly all of whom report that the crop of wheat promises well, and corn ditto. The poorest outlook is in Illinois and It is estimated that fully 30,000 brls of pork

have been shipped from this city to New York by lake within the past fortnight. It has mostly been consigned to one firm, which is not a very prominent one in the provision trade; from which fact some people are shrewd enough to infer that it has been shipped hence to get it

out of the way of the shorts.

Freights continue dull. Vessel-owners still ask 2%c for corn to Buffalo, but there is no demand at anything like that figure. Probably it would be difficult to find shippers willing to pay more than 2c for large quantities of corn room. We note that steamers now leave this port without grain, or only small lots of it. Rail room is cheaper than vessel room, 10c per 100 lbs to New York being the understood rate, but vessels pers now seem to be careless about forwarding grain unless that on which the storage runs out, have one advantage yet. The prominent shipand vessels can be depended on to given day, which cars cannot unless already at

The leading produce markets were very dull yesterday. There was a fair volume of trading n corn and oats, but wheat and provisions were neglected during a large part of the session, but somewhat firmer. Such a small quantity of trading has not been experienced in many months. What was done in intures was chiefly in the closing up of outstanding deals, the majority of operators seeming averse to opening up new business to be carried over a close holiday; and outside orders were sparse for the same reason. There was only a moderate shipping movement in grain, and that mostly by rail. In the market for domestic dry-goods there

was a well sustained movement. The continued advance in cottons and the upward tendency in woolens has led to some speculative inquiry, buyers ordering in advance of current trade requirements. There was nothing specially new to be said of the grocery market. Trade was reported good, and prices both for staple and side articles were fairly firm. Sugars, teas, rice, and molasses were the most active. Dried fruits were quoted quiet, with prices ruling easy. The firsh market was without change. Lake cured were unsettled, while saltwater

descriptions remained steady. There was a good demand for fair to choice grades of butter, but low grades were not much inquired for. Cheese was quiet and weak. The oil market was without new features. White lead was active at the recent decline, or at \$6.50@7.00. Coal was quoted unchanged at \$4.25@4.50 for anthracite. The cargo lumber market was quiet. A few sales of piece stuff were made at recent figures. At the yards sales continue large, being mostly of dry lumber. The wool market was firm un-der a good demand with small receipts. Larger weather continues warm shearing will probably be general during the coming fortnight in the Seeds were quiet, timothy being higher. The demand for timothy seems to be partly apeculative, induced by the prospect of a short crop Hides were reported firm, and hay unchanged, except an advance in upland prairie. Green

and lemons. GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and corn on passage for the United King-

dom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named:

| May 24, | May 17, | May 25, | 1879, | 1878, | 1879, | 1878, | 1879, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1878, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday: amed yesternay:

Received. Shipped.
.106, 244 200, 949
.87, 190 191, 927
.202,000 170, 900
.59, 000 30, 300
.35, 000 53, 000

. 489, 434 646, 176 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. May 29.-Receipts-Flour, 11,589 bris; wheat, 203,450 bu; coru, 105,053 bu; oats, 43,300 bu; corn-meal, 241 pkgs; rye, 26,300 bu; malt, 15,640 bu; pork, 926 brls; beef, 2,785 tes; cut meats, 2,132 pkgs; lard, 2,929 tes; whisky, 237

Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 170,000 bu; corn, 140,000 bu; rye, An exchange says:

An exchange says:

Our total exports to Great Britain and Ireland of flour since Sept. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, was 1, 504, 288 bris, and to other countries 1, 697, 634 bris, making the total quantity exported for the period named 3, 201, 922 bris, against a total of 2, 501, 962 bris for the same period last year, an increase of 690, 960 bris.

Our total shipments of wheat for the same period have been; To Great Britain and Ireland, 41, 720, 401 bu, and to other foreign countries, 34, 935, 239 bu, making a total of 76, 694, 730 bu, against 46, 896, 171 bu exported during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 29, 768, 559 bu. In addition to this we have shipped since Sept. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, 38, 229, 913 bu of corn to Great Britain and Ireland, and to other countries, 10, 429, 923 bu, making a total of 43, 657, 836 bu, against a total exportation for the similar period last year of 46, 639, 992 bu, —a decrease in the corn export of 2, 982, 156 bu. This falling off, however, is very slight as compared with the enormous increase in the shipments of wheat, which, as we have shown, foots up 29, 768, 559 bu, and which, with the arrangements now making to facilitate transportation and shipments, cannot fall to still further increase.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were very quiet, except in changes from one month to another, with a little more paid for carrying, owing to the greater anxiety of a few parties to place pork and lard which will probably be delivered next Monday on June contracts. Hogs were quoted a shade easier, and the reports from Liverpool exhibited little change. The range of prices here averaged a little higher, but there was not enough doing outside of changes to give a good gauge of actual prices. The outward movement of pork has been very free ra-

ently; and in meats and lard the shipments are also fair in volume.

TALLOw-Was quiet at 0@6140 for city and 5%

FLOUR—Was in better shipping demand, with a fair inquiry on local account; and ruled firm, with less trading than would have been reported had stocks been larger. Sales were reported of 500 bris winters, chiefly at \$5.25@6.25; 3,800 packages springs, chiefly at \$4.15@5.00. Total, about 4,000 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices at the electric states.

Choice Minnesotas
Fair to good Minnesotas
Fair to good springs
Low springs
Patents BRAN—Was active and lower, being in large sup-ply. Sales were 210 tons at \$8.87\(\pm\)@0.00 per ton on track, and \$9.12\(\pm\)@9.25 free on board cars.

on track, and \$0.12\(^12\)\(^1

there being a fair demand from shorts anxious to cover outstanding trades. But those were son alled, and after that there was very little done. The number of operators in attendance during the last two hours was so small that they gathered on the outside of the pit, the pit itself being entirely yearnt. There was more doing frelatively) in June, a good many shorts being filled; the market ranged early at \$1.02, declined to \$1.01, improved to \$1.01%, and closed at \$1.01%. Seller July sole early at 99%c, declined to 99c, advanced to 99%c, fell back to 99c, and closed at 99%c. Seller Angust was quiet at \$40.94%c; and May was entirely nominal at \$1.00% at \$40.94%c; and May was entirely nominal at \$1.00% (\$1.01%c). Closing \$1.00%c. Spot No. 2 closed at \$1.00% for regular, and \$1.00%c for receipts dated since Tuesday, as the latter can be delivered in June on first storage. No. 3 was dull at 80c bid till near noon, but closed firmer at 80%c. That, however, is more than 20c per bu below the price of No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 23, 200 bu No. 2 at \$1.00%(\$1.01%c); \$21,000 bu ro; ested at \$4%(\$65c; and 28,000 bu by sample at \$65.92c. Total, 78,800 bu. Also 20,000 ou No. 3 seller June at 80c.

Others Wheat—Winter was unusually active. Sales were 8,200 bu No. 2 red at \$1.03%(\$1.04 in store; 14,000 bu by sample at 98c%1.07; and 400 bu do (No. 3) at \$3%c. Also 2,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota sold at \$1.01%(\$2.1.01%c) in store and \$1.03 delivered; 1,600 bu mixed at 92c; 400 bu do at 76c; and 400 bu screenings at 55c.

Other-Was moderately active, and stronger early, but declined to %c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet and easier, and Eastern markets tame, while our receipts were scan large, with only moderate shipments. There was a fair demand early to fill shorts, which caused the advance, and this was followed by a moderate inquiry for shipment, but the offerings both for spot and future were so large as to induce a decline, and the mixet ruled dult in the latter part of the session. Some

100, 800 on do white) at 39\( \frac{4}{6}\) of ree on board cars; 800 but do (white) at 39\( \frac{4}{6}\) c. Total, 310, 800 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active, opening fair, and advancing about \( \frac{4}{6}\) c. and afterwards failing off \( \frac{4}{6}\) \( \frac{6}{6}\) c. The trading was active, early, being partly in settlement, and holders seemed more willing to sell, but after the demand from shorts sinckened the market weakened and closed at sinckened the market weakened and closed easy. At the opening cash or May sold in settlement at 30c, and closed at about 29\( \frac{4}{6}\) c. sales of car lots being reported at 29\( \frac{4}{6}\) c. Seller June opened at 29\( \frac{4}{6}\) c. For the 30c and declined to 20\( \frac{4}{6}\) c, closing at 29\( \frac{4}{6}\) c. July sold early at 30\( \frac{4}{6}\) 30\( \frac{4}{6}\) c, and closed at the inside. Samples were plenty and active early, but closed rather slow. Cash sales were reported of 4.600 by No. 2 at 29\( \frac{4}{6}\) 30\( \frac{4}{6}\) c, and 6,000 bu do (No. 2) at 29\( \frac{4}{6}\) (31\( \frac{4}{6}\) c, and 34,200 bu (white) at 33\( \frac{6}{6}\) 35c, all free on board. Total, 83,600 bu.

KYE—Was quiet and steady at 52c for cash or June. There was some inquiry, but few lots were offered. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 52\( \frac{6}{6}\) c. 200 bu by sample at 30\( \frac{6}{6}\) 30\( \frac{6}{6}\) do u.

BARLEY—Was reported quiet and steady. It is understood, however, that consumers are buying a good many carlots in a quiet way. The inspection out was again liberal, and it is expected that the next report will show a considerable reduction in the stock. It looks as if the quantity of barley left over this year would be very much smaller than as.

over this year would be very much smaller than asaal. No. 2 was firm at 66@88c, the outside being for A., D. & Co.'s receipts, and extra 3 at 50@53c. No. 3 was held at 40c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu extra 3 in A., D. & Co.'s at 53c; 1, 200 bu by sample at 43@45c on track. Total, 1, 600 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Pork—Sales 1,750 bits at \$9,80 for July. Lard—500 tes at \$6,17% for July. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at \$4.75 for August. Wheat—225,000 bu at \$1.02 for June, 99%,289% for July, and 94%,29% for July, and 94% for June and 35%,37% for July.

TWO 6'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 10,000 bu at 99%c for July. Corn

-50,000 bu at 35%@35%c for June and 36%c for
July. Oats—25,000 bu at 20%c for July and 28%
@28%c for August. Lard—500 tes at \$3.25 for

Angust

gust. Short ribs—Sales 100,000 lbs at \$4.75@4.77% for August.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. The reports received indicate that there will be some 

CHEESE—The market was weak, with a declining tendency. It was difficult to obtain over 712

ill unsettled. We quote:	No. of Lot
ill unsettled. We quote:	
o. 1 whitefish, \$ %-brf	34, 10
mily whitefish, %-brl	1.90
ont, 14-brl	9.80
Out. 29 - Dr.L	10 05
sckerel, extra mess, 14-brl	12. 20
. 1 shore, 1/2-bris	10, 25
. 1 bay, 1/2-brl	7.00
2 shore, 14-brl	5 50
O beauty 71-016	4 50
o. 2 bay, 1/4-brl	4. 00
rge family	经定型证
t family, new, 16-brl	3.00
. 1 bay, kits	1.00
mily kits	75
MILLY KILD	
orge's codfish, per 100 lbs	
uk cod, per 100 lbs	3,50
mpressed cod	
essed cod	
	10 To 10
brader herring, split, pris	COLUMN THE REAL PROPERTY.
brador herring, round, bris	5. 75

rather scarce. The mand for lemons:

Strawberries, Scase of 24 qts. \$1.50@ 3.00

Apples, \$P brl, from store 2.50@ 3.50

Lemous, \$P box 4.50@ 5.50

Oranges, \$P box 4.50@ 5.50

Granges, \$P box 4.50@ 5.50

Cocoanuts, \$P 100. 2.00@ 4.00

Ococoanuts, \$P 100. 2.00@ 2.50

GROCERIES—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and were comparatively steady sil around. Sugars are moving freely, and are held with confidence. We quote the general market fairly active at the prices given below:

Patent cut loaf .... ...

Yellow
New Orleans white, ciarified
New Orleans prime to choice.
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fair
SIRUPS.
California sugar-loat drips
California silver drips
New Orleans molasses, choice.
Do prime
Sirups

Galvanized iron, Nos. Wire, Nos. 0 to 5.... Wire, Nos. 6 to 9... Wire, Nos. 10 to 14.. Wire, Nos. 15 to 16.. Wire, Nos. 18 to 20...

Wire. Nos. 18 to 20.

NAILS—Were steady at \$2.15 rates.
OILS—remain steady. Trade continuous carrent:
Carbon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test...
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees sest...
Carbon, Michigan legal test...
Elaine, 150 degrees test...

LIVE STOCK.

Lard, extra winter strained Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2
Lard, No. 2
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached

| Sheep pelts, wool estimated, \$\frac{3}{2}\frac{5}{2}\ Bar tin.
Solder.

Bar lead.
Lead pipe.
Copper bottoms.
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz
Planished, cut to size.
Sheet zinc W b.
Lessthan cask.
Sneet-iron. Nos. 16 to 24.
Common bar iron rates.
Russia iron. Nos. 8 to 13.
American planished iron, "A".
American planished iron, "B".
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28.

LATER.

LATER.

Wheat was lower, July selling at 99@99%c early, and closing easy at 98%c. June sold at \$1.01%.

Corn sold for June at 35%@35%c, and closed at 35%@35%c. July sold at 36%@36%c. and closed at 36%@36%c. August sold at 37%@37%c. Sales were reported of 57 cars at 36% free on board.

Oats were lower, closing at 29%c for June, and July sold at 29%@30%c closing at the inside.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 5,500 brls at \$9.70 for June, and \$9.80@9.82% for July.

Lard—Sales 3,000 tes at \$6.25 for August, \$6.17% for July, and \$6.07%@6.10 for June, and \$7.57 for August. Short ribs—150,000 lbs at \$4.52% for June, and \$4.75 for August. Shoulders—100,000 lbs at \$3.50 seller July.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$0.70@9.72% for June,

\* Mess pork closed at \$0.70@9.72\/2 for June, \$0.80@9.82\/4 for July, and \$9.80@9.92\/4 for August. Sales 1,000 bris at \$9.80@9.82\/4 for July. Lard was quiet at \$6.07\/4@6.10 for June, \$6.17\/2@6.20 for July, and \$6.22\/2@6.25 for August. Whale, winter bleached
Sperm.
Sperm.
Seatsfoot oil, strictly pure.
Neatsfoot oil, extra
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1
Bank oil
Straits
Turpentine.
Miners' oil, extra yeilow
Miners' oil, white.
Naphtha, deedorized, 63 gravity
Gasoline, 87 degrees
West Virginia, natural, 28 deg.
Natural, 30 deg...
Reduced. 28 deg...
POTATOES—Were in small request.

meet the current demand is arriving, and therefore prices remain fairly firm. Medium grades are dull and unsettled, and inferior qualities also are neglected. Sales were reported at the following range of prices:

COAL—Quotations remain unchanged. Hard coal retails at \$4.25@4.50, and soft at \$3.00 for Wilmington and \$4.50@5.00 for Erie.

EGGS—Were quiet and steady at 9@9½c per doz.

FISH—In this market there was nothing new to report. Trade continues fairly active,—the coun-

Apples, evaporated
Apples, New York and Michigan
Apples, Southern
Apples, Ohio
Apples, Ohio
Apples, Ohio
Apples, Ohio
Apples, Ohio could be dispused of at over \$4.85. The local demand was limited, butchers holding off for a further decline. Cows and inferior and common mixed lots were not wanted at 20@30c of from last week, and, as there is now a considerable accumulation of those descriptions, still lower prices may be looked for for Friday and Saturday; indeed, the feeling at the close of yesterday's market was favorable to a further decline in all grades of cattle. The highest sale of the day was 15 heid, averaging 1. 450 lbs at \$5.10, by George Adams, Burke & Bro, to Coon & C.: 

HOGS—The market was quiet, and soline noted for Wednesday. In faction sales indicated a further slight atives, though the change scarcely and able deligns.



BT. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, May 29.—Catrile—Quiet and machanged; little doins; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.80%.00, do light, \$4.556, 4.75; native butchers steers, \$3.50%4.40; cwm and heifers, \$3.00%3.25; corn fed Texans, \$3.00%4.00; grass do, \$2.25%3.15; receipts, 2,000, shipments, 1,500.

Hoes—Inactive, lower; rough, heavy, \$3.00%3.25; Yorkers to Baltimores, \$3.35%3.45; amouth heavy to Philadelphias, \$3.40%3.55; receipts, \$.000; shipments, 1,100.

SREET—Fair demand and easy; common to reactipped, \$2.50%3.50; receipts, 900; shipments, 300. ST. LOUIS, MAY 29. -CATTLE-

11 @12¼ 14 16@20

13@14 12@13 19 30 25

NEW YORK, May 29.—BERVES—No fresh offerings; no trade; dressed beef dull at 6@disc; Termsides, 63/@73/c; native shipments, 147 live and 1,100 quarters.

SHEET—Receipts, 4,500; market a shade exterwith a fair business, at 3@5c for poor to prime sheep, 63/@83/c for ordinary to prime lambs; suppments, 630 live and 300 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,500; none offered alive; feeling a shade stronger; nominal quotations; \$3.70@3,90 for fair to good.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

1,4007

market dull and declining; quotable choice singlers' steers, \$4.9062.25; good, \$4.5064.75; market dull, \$4.2064.40; cows and heiters, \$3.5064.25; bulls, \$2.2562.50; butchers', \$3.0063.50; 20 cars unsoid.

SHREP AND LANES—Receipts, 2.800; marks
casier; not quotably lower; fair to good clipped
sheep, 33.55@3.80; choice, 24.50@4.80; best
grades disposed of.

Hous—Receipts, 5, 635; market moderately active at unchanged prices.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts for the past week, 2,53 sheat; shipments, 2,13; show; native shippent, 33.85@4.60; native stockers and feeders, 2,50 a. 85; native cows, \$2.00@3.60.

Hose—Receipts for the past week, 12,928 head; shipments, 6,108; weaker; fair to choice, \$3.150 shipments, 6,108; w

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. May 29.—Hous—Active and first common, \$2.35@3.15; light, \$3.20@3.45; packing, \$3.26@3.50; butchers', \$3.50@3.60; receipts, 1,876; shipments, 485.

The cargo market was only fairly active. The offerings were small, and the sales consisted mostly of piece stuff, which is in good demand, and the receipts are rather light. Inch was slow, and some loads were left over. receipts are rather light. Inch was slow, and some loads were left over.
Choice dry strips and boards ... \$12.50 & 12.

BY TELEG

8,966

CATTLE SALES.

16,557

The following were received board of Trade:

Liverapool. May 29—11:30
210:3d. Wheat—Winier. 27:864688 4d: white, 8s 4d698 4d. Corn. 4s 3d. Pork. 4
Liverapool. May 29—1 p. in lis. Wheat quiet; little destive demand only; red win spring. 7s 5d; No. 2 sprin anchanged. Corn dull and a Country markets quiet. Car and corn dull and neglected. In the state of th

ANTWERP, May 29, -PETRO NEW YO Special Dispaich to NEW YORK, May 29.—Gra New York, any 20. San business in wheat; closing as Chicago and Milwaukee spri and quoted exceptionally str for this class for export; weaker on free offerings a for this class for export, weaker on free offerings a tregular; (able advices able; 41,000 bn No. 2 1.06; 8,000 bn choice Milw bn Chicago at \$1.05. Cornerally %c, per bu on liberal brisk trade, chiefly for a pu Western ungraded at 42@44 held firmly at 60%662c. O held firmly at 60%@62c. held firmly at 60% (2002).

an active call for supplies
14,000 bu at 35c.

Provisions—Hog product
quoted stronger; mess for
freely deatt in ; quoted at \$10
forward delivery in moders
vance of about 10c, closing vance of about 10c, closing 9.95; June, \$9.90@10.00; August, \$10.10@10.20. O mand at about former rate clear \$4.92%. Western ste after for early delivery at a after for early delivery at a firm at \$6.32½; forward of attention, and quoted firm \$8.20 bid; July. \$6.37½ bid; year option at \$6.27½.

Tallow—Quiet, with pri
Franchers—Business fail

NHW YORK, May 29.—
13%c; futures steady; Jugust, 13.25c; September, 1
Flour—In buyers' favor super State and Western. good extra, \$3.65@3.90; \$4,00@6.00: St. Louis,

FRESOHTS Business fair steady in most lines. For L by steam 2,250 bris four June shipment reported at bu wheat reported at 5½d; s wheat from San Francisco,

NEW ORLEANS, May 29. at full prices; superfin. 5.00; XXX, \$5.25@5.75 6.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand savanced to 50%56c.

market firm; choice, 43% Conn-Mrall—Higher; he Hay—Firmer; choice sc. Provisions—Pork firm; 6011.00. Lard steady; 673c. Bulk meats quiet packed, \$3.75%3.90; cle Bacon steady; shoulders clear, 53c. Hams, sura clear, 53c. Hams, sura clear, 53c. Hams, sura clear, 54c. 46 (1); 81.10. Groceries—Coffee quiet

BALTI

.. 16, 463 115, 842 2, 237

8,966 16,557

10, 463 for the same time supply had a somewhat detupply had a somewhat dethe market, and opening slow, with prices showing toward noon buyers took and at a reduction from 5@10c a very respectable eccomplished. Aside from ot much doing, and, as is a, most of the day's tradabove \$4.00, the large fair to choice steers, weighths. There was some fine ders paid \$5.00@5.10, but ass bunch of steers that over \$4.85. The local describers holding off for a sand inferior and common ited at 20@30c off from last wa considerable accumulations.

wa considerable accumula-us, still lower prices may and Saurday: Indeed, the yesterday's market was cline in all grades of cat-the day was 15 head, av-55.10, by George Adama, C.:

teers, weighing

d. weil-formed to 1, 450 lbs... 4. 70@4.83

libs ... 4.45@4.65

common steers cows, for city 0 to 1,050 lbs 2.50@3.75

ows, beifers, ag steers... 2.2502.40

BALES.

No. An.
17 1.130
19 1.207
15 1.372
31 1.160
48 1.151
104 1.402
17 1.590
15 1.372
31 1.160
20 1.103
33 1.168
33 1.168
33 1.168
33 1.169
20 1.100
10 1.171
53 0.885
14 1.045
16 1.375
16 1.375
19 1.102
10 3281 1.383
20 1.150
11 1.72
11 1.34
16 cows 1.056
15 cows 1.122
37 987
15 cows 983
24 983
24 983

as quiet, and weak at the sday. In fact, the after-uriber slight shrinkage in age scarcely amounted to a bers bought with fair liber-not take hold with much ding throughout was lack.

0 26. 238 0 27. 185 0 47 189 0 37. 124 0 48. 145 5 84. 170

W YORK.

-BERVES-No fresh offer-l beef dull at 6@64c; Texas ve shipments, 147 live and

500; market a shade easier, a 305c for poor to prima dinary to prime lambs; slup-0 carcasses.

500: none offered alive; neer; nominal quotations; good.

FFFALO.

-CATTLE—Receipts, 1,496; lining; quotable choice ship-25; good, 34.5004.75; mecwa and helfers, \$3.500.50; butchers', \$3.00031.30;

isas City.

Itoh to The Tribune.

May 29.—Cattle—The Prica
tas for the past week, 2, 583
13; slow; native shippers,
lockers and feeders, \$2,500
.00@3, 60.

the past week, 12, 928 head;
aker; fair to choice, \$3,150
3,10.

ECINNATI.

29.—Hogs—Active and firm 5; light. \$3, 20@3, 45; packagers', \$3, 50@3, 60; receipts,

was only fairly active. The and the sales consisted mostly is in good demand, and the at. Inch was slow, and some

boards \$12.50 613.50
ad boards 11.50 612.50
9.00 6.9.56
10.00 611.00
9.green 8.50 610.50
7.50 68.25
6.50 6 6.6215
7.50 6 8.00
1.15 6 1.25
1.45 6 1.75
65

Fearless, from Manistee, aff at \$0.62%; cargo schr J. , 205,000 ft piece stuff at

from Luddington, common \$11.00, and 95,000 ft piece

ington tally.
from Muskegon, 140,000 ft boards at \$8.00. Cargo bargs ven. 1,600,000 B and A shin-0.000 No. 1 do at 65c.
Pentwater, 140,000 ft piece

UMBER.

4.20@4.40

The following were received by the Chicago leard of Trade: ool, May 29-11:30 a. m.-Flour-8s 6d Lavarroot, May 29 - 11:30 a. m. - 150 a. pring. 210s 3d. Wheat - Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring. 7s 64@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@0s 1d; club, 9s 1d@ 7s 64@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@0s 1d; club, 9s 1d@ 8s 4d. Corn, 4s 3d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d. 8s 4d. Corn, 4s 3d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 3d. LAVERPOOL, May 29-1 p. m.—Extra State flour, LAVERPOOL, LAVE unchanged. Corn duit and a snade easier; 4s 2d. Country markets quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull and neglected. Pork—Western prime ares, 47s. Lard, 32s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 25s 6d; abort clear, 25s 6d; Cumberlands, 24s. SDON, May 29.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat inactive; rather easier; 4s 2d. Cargoes off coast orn rather easier, as Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—

Wheat very inactive.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Wheat very inactive.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERFOOL, May 29-11:30 a. m.,—FLOUR—No.

1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s

d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white,
No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club. No. 1, 9s 4d;
No. 2, 9s 1d.

Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 3d.

PROVISONS—Pork, 47s. Lard. 32s 3d.

LAVERFOOL. May 29.—COTTON—Market dull at
6 13-16d; sales. 6,000 bales; speculation and
export, 1,500.

erori, 1,500.
London, May 29.—Linsked Oil—55@56a.
Resix—Common, 4s 3d.
Spirits of Turpentine—21s 6d.
Antwerp, May 20.—Petroleum—20d.

NEW YORK.

special Dispatch to The Tribuna. New York, May 29.—Grain—Moderately active New York, May 29.—Grain—Moderately active bettess in wheat; closing as a rule heavily; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring sparingly offered and quoted exceptionally strong, with a fair call for his class for export; No. 3 spring quoted seater on free offerings and moderate inquiry; prepart; cable advices rather more favorable; 41,000 bn No. 2 spring at \$1.03@\$1.05; 8,000 bn Chicago at \$1.05. Corn declined \$4@\$4c, generally \$6, per bu on liberal offerings, leading to a brisk trade, chiefly for a prompt delivery; mixed Western ungraded at 42@44c. Rye very quiet, but held firmly at 60% 662c. Oats, as a rule, firm, on an active call for supplies; No. 2 Chicago affoat, 14,000 bu at 35c.

Phovisions—Hog products more active, and quoted stronger; mess for early delivery more freely dealt in; quoted at \$10.00@10.12% for new; forward delivery in moderate demand at an advance of about 10c, closing for May at \$9.90@9.95; June, \$9.90@10.00; July, \$10.00@10.10;

vance of about 10c, closing for May at \$9.90@ 9.95; June. \$9.90@10.00; July, \$10.00@10.10.10; August, \$10.10@10.20. Cut meats in light demand at about former rates. Bacon firmer; long clear \$4.92%. Western steam lard more sought fitter for early delivery at a slight advance, closing firm at \$6.32%; forward delivery attracted more attention, and quoted firmer, closing for June at \$0.20 bid; July, \$6.37% bid; August, \$6.\$% bid; rar outlon at \$6.27%.

\$6.20 bid; July, \$6.37\(\perp}\) bid; Angust, \$6.40\(\perp}\)
bid; year option at \$6.27\(\perp}\).

TALLOW—Quiet, with prime at 6\(\perp}\).

FREIGHTS—Basiness fairly active, and rates steady in most lines. For Liverpool, engagements by steam 2,250 brls flour through freight and June shipment reported at 2s 3d per brl; 20,000 bu wheat reported at 5\(\perp}\), an American ship with wheat from San Francisco, chartered there at 42s

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, May 29.—Corron—Quiet at 13@ 13%c; futures steady; June, 12, 90@13, 10c; August, 13, 26c; September, 12, 97c; October, 11, 49c; November, 11, 48c.

Flour—In buyers favor; receipts, 12, 000 bris; pages 15th and Western, 23, 256, 275; common to

super State and Western, \$3.25@3.75; common to good extra, \$3.65@3.90; good to choice, \$4.00@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.00@6.00; \$1. Louis, \$3.80@6.00; Minnesota patent process. \$6.00@7.75. patent process, \$6.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Whest quiet; receipts, 202,000 bu; rejected spring, 73@73%; No. 3 do, 91@93c; No. 2 do, \$1.03@1.05; No. 2 spring, \$1.03@1.04; ungraded red winter, \$1.11@1.15; No. 2 do, \$1.15%, 1.15%, 1.16@1.16%; ungraded amber, \$1.13@1.15; steamer No. 2 red, \$1.14; No. 1 white, \$1.13%c1.13%; Rye quiet but steady; Western, 64%c. Barley—Market duil; malt nominal. Corn heavy; receipts, 123, 000 bu; angraded, 43@44c; steamer, 43@43%c; No. 2, 43%@44c. Oats firmer; receipts, 43.000 bu; No. 3 white, 37%c; No. 2 Chicago, 35%c.

\$7%c; No. 2 Chicago, 35%c.

HAT—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCKRIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet and weak; fair to good refining, 6%@6%c.

Nolasses quiet. Rice nominally unchanged.

Tallow-Steady at 6%c.

RESIN—Quiet.

Tallow-Steady at 6%c.

Resix-Quiet.

TURPENTINE-Market dull.

Boos-Market dull; Western, 10@13c.

Paovisions-Pork firmer; mess, \$9.00; new \$10.10@10.15. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut mests quiet; long ciear middles, \$4.90@4.92%.

Lard-Demand active; prime steam, \$6.27%@6.33%.

BUTTER-Market dull; Western, 6@18c.

CREESE-Firm.

WHISKY-Firm at \$1.05.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Flour—Good demand at full prices; superfine, \$4.00; XX, \$4.90% 5.00; XXX, \$5.25@5.75; high grades, \$5.80@6.50.

6.50.

GRAYN—Corn—Demand active, and prices have savanced to 50@56c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; choice, 43@44c.

Corn-Mrai.—Righer; holders asking \$2.85.

Hav—Firmer; choice scarce; quoted at \$23.50.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm; old, \$10.00; new, \$10.75

\$11.00. Lard steady; tierce, 6½@7c; keg, 7½

\$7%c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, loose, 3%c; packed, \$3.75@3.90; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear, 5½c. clear, 5½c. Hams, surar-cured, quiet but firm; anvased, 7½@9½c, as in size.

WHINKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

\$1.10.

GROURRINS—Coffee quiet, but steady; Rio car-

GROUBRIES—Coffee quiet, but steady; Rio carges, ordinary to prime, 11@15c. Sugar steady; common to good common, 54@54c; fair to fully fair, 54@64c; prime to choice, 64@64c; yellow clarified, 64@74c. Molasses active and firm; farmentiaz, 24@30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 22@35c. Rice quiet, at 64@74c. Bray—Steady at 80c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—Flour-Firm, with fair demand, and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat—Western quiet and steady; No. 1 Pennaylvania red, \$1.17%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and May, \$1.13%@1.14; June, \$1.12%@1.15%; July, \$1.11%@1.12. Corn—Western dull and week; Western mixed, spot and May, 43%@45%c; July, 43%@45%c; July, 43%@45%c; August, 44%@44%c; steamer, 42c. Oats steady; Western white, 35@36c; do mixed, 33@36c; Pennsylvania, 35@38c. Rye quiet at 60@61c. BALTIMORE.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Without change.
BUTTES—Steady: prime to choice Western, pack-

d. 13015c.

Eacs—Scarce and higher at 12012%c.

Permolaus—Unchanged.

Corres—Firm, with fair demand for Rio cargoes,
104016c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at \$1.06.

FREEDETS—Flour, 3.003 below. RECEUTE-Flour, 3, 023 orls; wheat, 58, 900 bu; corn, 99, 700 bu; cats, 16, 500 bu; ryc, 600 bu; Surrangers-Wheat, 30, 300 bu; corn, 202,300

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Any 29.—COTTON—Firm at 12%c.

PLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; scarce; red.

\$1.05@1.10. Corn dull at 38@40c. Oats dull at 34@37c. Rye quiet at 56%@57%c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—PORK steady; jobbing at \$10.00.

Lard in fair demand; current make, \$6.00 bid; \$6.05 asked. Bulk meats steady and firm, and prices a shade higher; shoulders, \$3.50; short ibs, \$4.55 cash; \$4.07%, July; \$4.80 August; short clear quiet at \$4.75. Bacon scarce and firm; \$4.12%, \$5.12%, and \$5.37%.

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.02.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINARRO OIL—Steady at 62c.

cash; \$1.13 June; \$1.06@1.05% July; No. 4 do. \$1.03% August; No. 3 do. \$1.11%@1.12; No. 2 spring, 92c. Corn—Options higher, and cash lower, but firmer; closed a shade off; No. 2 mixed, 35c cash; 35%@35%c June; 36%@36%c July; 374@374c August. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31@ 31%c cash; 314@32c May; 314c June. Rye steady and firm at 50c. Barley full and nn-

steady and firm at 50c. Barrey
changed.
Whisky—Steady at \$1.03.
Provisions—Pork firmer at \$10.00. Lard nominally unchanged; \$6.10 asked. Bulk meats dull;
car-lots of clear ribs. \$4.65@4.70. Bacon firm;
clear ribs. \$5.20@5.25: clear, \$5.55@5.60.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu;
corn. 47,000 bu; oats, 44,000 bu; rye, none;
barley, 3,000 bu.
Shipwents—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu;
corn. 18,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$4.50; do fancy, \$5.00; Ohio family, good, \$5.80; Min-GRAIN-Wheat steady: limited inquiry; Mich

Grain—Wheat steady: limited inquiry; Michigan white, in lots, \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\); Corn quiet; steamer and track, 38\(\pi\)40c; do elevator, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\)6. Oats in fair demand; mixed, 33\(\pi\)634\(\pi\)c; white do, 35\(\pi\)36.36c.

Phorisions—Fair demand; meas beef, \$12.00.
Mess pork, \$10.25\(\pi\)10.50. Hams—Smoked, \$8.50\(\pi\)10.00. Lard—Western, \$0.25\(\pi\)6.50.

Buttran—Wesk; creamery extra, 17\(\pi\)18c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 15\(\pi\)17c; Western Reserve extra, 13\(\pi\)14c; good to choice, \$\pi\)5\(\pi\)5.

Beca—Steady; Western, 13\(\pi\)4c.
Chrish—Quiet; creamery, 7\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)6.
Petroleum—Nominal; refined, \$\pi\)6; crude, 7\(\pi\)6.

Wursky-Market dull; Western, \$1.06. RECKIPTS-Woor, 2,300 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 29.-FLOUR-Steady, with a air demand. GRAIN-Wheat firm: opened %c higher; close dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; May, \$1.00; June, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); July, 99\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 4, 71\(\frac{1}{2}\)c: rejected, 62c. Corn easier; No. 2, 35%c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 29%c. Rye quiet and changed; No. 1, 51c. Barley scarce and wanted;

changed; No. 1. 51C. Dariey scarce and No. 2 spring, 63c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at \$9.70 cash. Prime steam lard, \$6.10.
Hose—Active but a shade lower, at \$3.25@3.50.
FRECRIPTS—Wheat to Baffaio, 24c.
RECRIPTS—Flour, 8.500 bris; wheat. 87.000 bn.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 192,000

bu.

No Board to-morrow. The Board to-day voted unanimously to suspend the afternoon board during the months of June, July, and August. LOUISVILLE. Louisvilla, May 29. - Corron-Good demand

st full prices; 13c. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm; red and amber, \$1,0500 1.10. Corn firm; white, 44c; mixed, 40c. Oats
-Demand fair and market firm; white, 87c. Rye steady at 58c. Hay—Quiet at \$9.00@11.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at \$10.25. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8%c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3%@3%c; clear rib, 4%@5%c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, \$5.20@5.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@10c.
WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.02. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,937 bris; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 34,032 bu. SHIPMENTS-Canal-Wheat, 3,427 bu; corn, 71, 301 bu. GRAIN-Wheat quiet; sales 7,500 bu No. 1 hard

Milwaukee at \$1.10. Corn dull and nominal; 40@ 40%c for mixed Western. Oats scarce; no sales. Rye inactive. Barley unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat shipped at 4%c to New Tork.
RAILBOAD FREIGHTS-Unchanged. BOSTON.

BOSTON. Mass., May 29.—Flours—In moderate

Bostox, Mass., May 29.—Flour—in moderate demand; prices unchanged.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 46%4648%c; steamer, 46@46%c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 41@43c; No. 2 white, 30@46%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed. 37@38c. Ryc, 63@65c. RECRIPTS—Flour, 20,000 bris: wheat, 7,500 bu; Shipments—Flour, 1,700 bris.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., May 29.—Grain—Wheat easier; amber Michigan, May, \$1.09%; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.10%; May, \$1.10; July, \$1.04; Western amber, \$1.11; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.06; No. 3 red, \$1.06; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.13%. Corneasier; No. 2 mixed, 38%c; No. 2 June, 37%c; July, 38c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32%c; June, 32%c. Recripts—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 16,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet;
No. 2 red, \$1.06@1.07. Corn steady at 36%@ 36%c. Oats strong at 33%@35c. Provisions-Shoulders, 3%@3%c; clear rib, 4%c. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 8%@8%c. Hoos-Firm at \$2.50@3.50; receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,350.

KANSAS CITY.

RANSAS CITY.

Rescial Disputch to The Tribuna.

Kansas City, Mo., May 29.—Grain—The Price Current reports wheat receipts the past week, 50,688 bu; shipments, 60,991 bu; excited; No. 2 cash, \$1.08; May, \$1.08%. Corn—Receipts the past week, 114,239 bu; shipments, 159,248 bu; illimer; No. 2 cash, 32%c; May, 32%c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 29. FLOUR-Firm.
GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. 1 extra, \$1.08;
No. 1 white, \$1.08% May, \$1.08% asked; June,
\$1.06%; July, \$1.07; milling No. 1, \$1.03%
bid; amber, \$1.07% bid. Receipts-Wheat, 28, 165
bu; shipments, \$4, 396 bu. OSWEGO.

Oswzec, N. Y., May 29.—Grain—Wheat steady: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.16. Corn nominally un-COTTON.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—Corron—Quiet and unchanged at 12%c; sales, 55 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, none; stock, 8, 340.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.. May 29.—Corron—Quiet; receipts, 63 bales; shipments, 1, 822; stock, 15, 710; sales, 600; all to spinners; middling, 12%c.
NEW OLLEANS, La., May 29.—COTTON—Qulet; middling, 12%c; low do. 12%c; nst receipts, 89 bales; gross, 224; exports, Great Britain, 1, 798; sales, 200; stock, 55, 987.

DRY GOODS.

New York, May 29.—Business moderate with package-house, and jobbing trade quiet; cotton goods firmly held by agents, and stocks remain very light; prints dull, but lawns doing well; men's wear of woolens in fair request, and flannels and blankets in steady demand; foreign goods moving slowly.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., May 29. -PETROLEUM-Steady CLEVELAND, O., May 29. - PETROLEUM - Steady and unchanged.
OIL CITY, Pa., May 29. - PETROLEUM - Market quiet, with sales at 74%c; declined to 73%c; advanced to 74%c, at which price it closed; shipments, 34,000, averaging 38,000; transactions, 100,000.
PITPEBURG. May 29. - PETROLEUM - Dull; crude, 94%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8%c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, May 29. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-Steady at 29%c.

NOT GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GARDNER, Ill., May 29.—The trial of the Rev.
W. K. Phillips commenced Tuesday at Nevada.
Ill., at 10:80 o'clock, the Rev. J. D. Smith,
Presiding Elder of the Wenona District, presiding. A committee of seven were chosen to hear
the charges and specifications. Four charges ing. A committee of seven were chosen to hear the charges and specifications. Four charges with all their specifications were presented. Three were overruled on account of jurisdiction, and the charge of falsehood with nine specifications in behalf of the church. The Revs. A. J. Jones and Boland were attorneys. Phillips attorney was Dr. Lang. of Onarga. The decision of the judges was that the charges and specifications were unsustained. It seems it was a malicious attempt of the plaintiff, Spencer, to destroy the usefulness of a very efficient pastor. At the church last night, after the accused was found not guilty, bouquets were showered upon him, and congratulations were loud and many.

MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MILWAUKEE, May 29.—At the noon meetin

MILWAUKER, May 29.—At the noon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the afternoon sessions of this Association be discontinued during the months of June. July, and August next, except on the last business day of each of these months, on which days, for the purpose of effecting monthly settlements, it may prove desirable to have the afternoon sessions.

It was also resolved to close the Exchangerooms to-morrow, Decoration-Day.

EDUCATIONAL

The School Board Takes Action on the Liquor Question.

It Will Grant No Leases Except on Condition No Liquor Is Sold.

And that There Are No Sunday Performances Given.

A Report on Optional Studies German, Music, and Drawing.

The Board of Education held a regular meet-The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President Wells in the chair.

The other members present were Inspectors Hoyne, English, Arnold, Jacobs, Prussing, Stone, Keith, Brenan. Frankenthal, and Frake.

On motion of Inspector Jacobs, the Committee on Medals was authorized to purchase the isual prizes awarded at the end of the school

On motion of Inspector Arnold, the Board proceeded to the election of a teacher to supply a vacancy in the West Division High-School. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. E. O. Vall. The gentleman's salary was fixed at \$1,500 per annum, to date from the time when he entered upon his duties. On motion of Inspector Arnold, the Commit tes on High School was authorized to have pre pared and printed the usual number of diplo

SCHOOL-SITES. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds made a report recommending the acceptance of the bid of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., for a schoolsite near the corner of Ohio and Western avenue, for \$5,000, payable out of the appropriaion of 1878. The report was adopted. The same Committee reported that they had received a number of bids for a school-site at

the corner of State and Indiana streets, none of which they could recommend, for the reason that they were too high. There was considerable talk about the desirability of a school in this locality, and a general expression of regret that the real-estate men held their property at "kiting" figures. The

apshot of it all was that the Committee was

given further time.
The Committee on Janitors and Supplies recontracts for 1879-'80 be awarded as follows: Two thousand tons large and small egg to E. L. Hedstrom & Co. at \$4 per ton: 250 tons range, to Baker Bros., \$4; 2,000 tons Erie, E. L. Hedstrom & Co., \$4.30; 1,500 tons Laurel Hill, E. Morier, \$4; 15 cords maple wood, Baker Bros., \$6.25; 100 cords pine slabs, Baker Bros.,

\$3.90. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommended naming the three new schools as follows: Corner of Wood and Congress streets, "LaSalle School"; corner of Armour and Bick-erdyke streets, "Horace Mann"; corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, "Webster." Laid over until the next maeting.

Miss Stewart was appointed a teacher at the

Lincoln, and Miss Green at the Franklin School. OPTIONAL STUDIES.
The Special Committee to whom was referred

the subject of optional studies reported through President Wells, its Chairman, that they had made an exhaustive investigation of the subject referred to them, and the statistics submitted showed that there was great truth in the statement. Out of a total membership of 44,041 March 19, 1879, in the Primary, Grammar, and High Schools, 37,872 were studying vocal music, 1,480 had discontinued it since Sept. 5, 1878, 4,239 had taken it up at some time or other, but did not now pursue it; 1,318 had been excused by reason of voice or ear disqualifications, and the per cent of pupils now studying it was 85.9. In drawing, out of a total membership, March 19, 1879, in all schools of 32,500, 22,209 were pursuing the study, 1,438 had dropped it since Sept. 1/1878, 6,724 had pursued it at some time or other, but were not now, and 60.8 per cent were studying it now. In the matter of German, out of a total membership in divisions where German was taught of 7,258, March 19, 1879, 2,161 were actually pursuing the study at that date, 176 had dropped it since Sept. 1, 1878, 1,319 had pursued it at one time or another, and were not pursuing it now, and the percentage of pupils studying German in divisions where it was taught was 29.8.

The majority of the Committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, presented the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board:

1. That the present system of teaching German

following resolutions for the consideration of the Board:

1. That the present system of teaching German has not been entirely satisfactory.

2. That German should oc continued in the public schools, with such modification as will render instruction in that branch more efficient.

3. That is not expedient, under existing circumstances, to commence the study of German below the grammar grades.

4. That the study of German be commenced in the fifth grade and continued as a graded course through the grammar grades; and that the instruction be entered on at the commencement of the course only, except when pupils are found qualified to enter existing classes.

5. That it is expedient to continue the instruction in music and drawing in the public schools of the city.

6. That, in the lower grades of the school, instruction in music should be somewhat less technical than it has heretofore been, and that less attention should be given in those grades to the theory of music, and more to the practice.

7. That whenever in any school the whole number in any grade pursuing any one of the optional studies shall fall below 20, such study shall be discontinued in that grade of the school.

8. That the rule in regard to closing classes when the number of pupils falls below twenty be so modified that pupils from different grades in the same room may unite to form a class of not less than twenty, when such arrangement will not seriously interfere with the other arrangements of the school.

MINORITY REPORTS.

Inspector Prussing read his usual critical essay known as a minority report. He took the

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more harm would result to the young ladies from passing a saloon situated on school property than from passing a saloon situated upon any other property, and in reaching any school in the city they were compelled to do the latter. As to the question of prohibiting Sunday amusements, that was a pretty large subject on which there was great diversity of opinion. The matter couldn't well be settled in one evening, anyway, and hence his motion to postpone.

INSPECTOR KEFFE

said that if there ever was a time to speak out on this question, it was now. He did not take this position on religious grounds, but because it was a question affecting the welfare of civil society. He desired immediate action. He had considered it a violation of the statute to lesse Haverly's Theatre for Sanday evening performances, believing that they had a tendency to the grewth of crime. The opinions of the great majority of the people, he believed, were not those of approval of what the Board had done in this matter.

Inspector Arnold took the ground that the majority, or at least a large minority, of the people had conscientious, honest convictions against school property being used for such purposes; and the Board, as trustees of all the people, ought not to violate the convictions of any large portion of the public.

Inspector Bartlett moved the previous question. It was lost by a vote of yeas 8, nays 6,—a a two-thirds vote being required. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Arnold, Jacobs, Stone, Keith, Armstrong, Bartisty, Easte, Wells—8. INSPECTOR KEITE

Yeas—Arnold, Jacobs, Stone, Keith, Armstrong. Sartiette, Fraise, Wells—8.

Nays—Hoyne, English, Hotz, Prussing, Brenan, rankenthal—6.

INSPECTOR ENGLISH
amnounced his general position on the question. He was opposed to leasing school property for any positively immoral purposes,—purposes subversive of the doctrines of civil society. He did not class beer-drinking and theatre-going in the list. There were a number of important leases, he added, which would expire next year, and it was a serious question whether the Board, if the took the action proposed, would not imperil very large settled and established interests. There should be no hasty action on such a proposition. Inspector Stone moved to lay the motion to postpone indefinitely on the table.

Inspector Frussing, by unanimous consent, withdrew that motion.

Inspector English moved that the matter be postponed until the second regular meeting.

Inspector Keith moved to lay that on the table. Carried by a rising vote of 7 to 6.

Inspector Stone, who amounced that this would probably be his last opportunity to vote ch any question, as he expected to go out of the Foard, pressed for a vote on the main question,—the adoption of the motion which had started at this filibustering.

Inspector Prussing moved to postpone action INSPECTOR ENGLISH

the adoption of the motion which had started at this fillibustering.
Inspector Prussing moved to postpone action thereon until August.
This was promptly tailed.
Tinspector English moved to postpone until the next meeting. It was too important a question to be settled in one evening.

"Inspector Stone moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost.
""It was to your views. Mr. STONE." "GIVE US YOUR VIEWS, MR. STONE,"

said Inspector English.

"The gentleman knows my views as well as he knows his own," recorted inspector Stone.
"It isn't a question of views at all, but a question of dodging a vote,"
"It isn't a question of views at all, but a question of dodging a vote,"
"It an't a question of dodging a vote," replied Inspector English, with his mad up. "I over dodged a vote in my life, and I don't want any insinuations of that kind."
"I would inquire," said Inspector Keith, "if Mr. English doesn't take the same position as Mr. Stone."
"I have stated," said the gentleman whose views were called for, "that I am opposed to anything subversive of the doctrines of civil society. I have stated on other occasions that, while I was not individually in favor of having Sunday theatrical performances, yet it seemed to be necessary, in order to lease the premises at a proper rate, as I wasn't going to deprive this Board of a very large income on account of restrictive clauses which it was attempted to put in the leases at that time."

A vote was taken on the question of postponing until the next regular meeting. It stood yeas 7, nays 7, and the motion was declared lost. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Hoyne, English, Hotz, Prussing, Brenan, Frankenthal, Frake—To.

Yeas—Hoyne, English, Hotz, Prussing, Brenan.
Frankenthal, Frake—7.
Nays—Arnoid, Jacobs, Stone, Keith, Armstrong,
Bartiett, Wells—7.

Bartiett, Wells—7.

The question recurred on the original motion.
Inspector English moved, as an amendment, that the motion should not apply to any property which would be re-leased by any of the present lessees within the next two years.
Inspector Stone moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion prevailed by a rising yote of 8 to 5.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED. Inspector Stone again pressed the original motion, and the Clerk had called the name of Inspector Hoyne and recorded his vote, when Inspector Prussing jumped up and asked if the motion wasn't debatable.

motion wasn't debatable.

Inspector Stone raised the point of order that it was not debatable while the roll was being called.

Inspector Prussing said he hadn't heard the roll-call, and he didn't want to be gagged.

The President said there had been a good deal of haste to get at the original question, and, after one name had been called, it wouldn't do to proceed with any debate.

Inspector Prussing didn't think this was fair. He desired to speak on the merits of the question.

He desired to speak on the merits of the question.

Inspector Hoyne said he had voted under a misapprehension, and he now withdrew his vote. Inspector Stone said he had no desire to take snap judgment on anybody, but the majority of the members had expressed their convictions over and over again. Inspector Prussing had had the same advantage of the floor as himself or any one else to speak on the merits of the question. He (Stone) had not gone into the general question, but had simply and briefly put his motion and explained his object in so doing.

Inspector Hotz said there was an evident determination to force an issue, and there was no

Inspector Hotz said there was an evident determination to force an issue, and there was no use in filibustering against the majority.

The President remarked that Inspector Hoyne's action complicated the matter.

Inspector Stone insisted that the order was made to proceed with the vote.

Inspector Arnold proposed a way out of the muddle. He was willing to give the other side thirty minutes if they wouldn't oppose the taking of a vote at the expiration of that time. The other side wouldn't stipulate.

The Other side wouldn't stipulate.

The President said he would rule that, unless the Board consented to some such arrangement, the vote had commenced and must proceed.

The Board wasn't in the humor of consenting to anything.

The Board wasn't in the humor of consenting to anything.

The President therefore directed the Clerk to proceed with the roll-call.

The original motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 8, nays 6, as follows:

Yeas—Arnold, Jacobs, Stone, Ketth, Armstrong, Bartlett, Wells, Frake—8.

Nays—Hoyne, English, Hotz, Prussing, Brenan, Frankenthai—6.

Inspector English explained his vote by reexplaining his general position on the question, and Inspector Prussing savagely remarked that the whole transaction came about by religious influences, and not upon a proper consideration of the true facts.

After electing Miss Ella L. Evarts Principal of the Wentworth Avenue School, the Board adjourned.

in actual need,—their families depending upon them for the necessaries of life; how can they meet this demand?

Run in debt? That is one way, but even that has an end. For myself, I have been accustomed to pay for what I get, and the idea of being in debt is anything but agreeable. What next? Borrow money and pay 8 per cent futerest, then wait four months and receive scrip, and discount that at 8 per cent. Quite an encouraging prospect! Some time ago there was considerable ado made over the generosity of these said officials for making 4 per cent advance, to cover all our losses. Suppose some of these leaders try the balm in the same ratio, and see how healing to their wounds it will be. If we must take scrip instead of our lawful money, why can we not receive it when due, and not lose doubly by paying interest and discount also? Yours indignantly, A TRACHER.

Value vs. Price.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Kalawazoo, Mich., May 27.—H. G. Miller's communication in your issue of the 24th contains erroneous statements and confusion of these translations. ideas involving false reasoning. He says that so long as the gold dollar remains the sole measure of all values, silver and all other forms of property will continue to fall away from gold. This is not the case, as the price of silver gold. This is not the case, as the price of succession of steadily declining, nor are general prices, as a comparison of prices current will show. It is true, as he says, that, with free coinage of citer silver dollars would have but their bullis true, as he says, that, with free coinage of silver, silver dollars would have but their bullion value,—in other words, prices would rise. But it is not true that gold would fail in value 15 per cent,—i. e., to a par with silver. It is absurd to suppose that the slight extra use this nation now makes of gold coin keeps its value up 15 per cent the world over. But, even were these statements true, were all prices to continue to fall the property of the people would be just as valuable for all purposes save only that of paying an excess of debts over credits. For if less money is received for property than formerly, this smaller sum will yet purchase a correspondingly greater amount than before. Similarly, although on a silver standard, we should have higher prices, as he urges; still our property would be no more valuable, except for paying an excess of debts. Congress might make every half-dollar pass for a dollar, thus doubling prices, yet it would not add a cent to the value of property, except for the purpose above noted.

No Difference.

No Difference. To the Editor of The Tribuns. CHICAGO, May 29.—Why so many able articles ipon the subject of Sabbath desecration? Why such long sermons upon the wickedne

of Sunday papers?
What is the real difference between the circu

of Suoday papers?

What is the real difference between the circulation upon the Sabbath and the fact that ninetenths of church people read that circulation?

Is the crime of reading Sunday papers eclipsed by the sin of the printers setting up the type, or by the wickedness of the newsboys selling them?

Which is the most offensive before God, Ingersoll delivering his "Mistakes of Moses," or the reverend gentleman of Methodiat persuasion taking notes for an evening discourse, whose theme will be Ingersoll?

Which is the greater sin, the German citizen spending the Sabbath agreeable to teachings received in the fatherland, or the American Christian who, violating every dictate of his conscience, hurries off to the park, thus placing himself on a level with the rabble?

Which will receive the severest punishment for failure to "Remember the Sabbath-Day, to keep it holy," the wild Indian engaged in the chase after the buffalo for his breakfast, or the ever tardy city clergyman who, in order to reach his pulpit, must have have recourse to the much detested Sunday horse-cars?

What is the basis of accountability at the Court of Heaven? Which is the most culpable, the principal or the agent? the master or the servant?

Was the Baptist pastor any less guilty for riding upon the Sunday cars because he saw no one aboard that he knew while making the trio?

Was the Baptist pastor any less guilty for riding upon the Sunday cars because he saw no one aboard that he knew while making the trio?

Where was the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob all this time? Could be preach to his dependent flock, who are ever in such jeopardy from being devoured by outside wolves, "Follow me, as I follow Christ?"

Would not his inmost conscience suggest horse-cars instead of Christ?

from being devoured by ontside woives, "Follow me, as I follow Christ?"
Would not his inmost conscience suggest borse-cars instead of Christ?
Upon whom rests the greater responsibility, the driver who delivers the ice-cream, or the pious deacon who writes his order Saturday night with, "Deliver to-morrow while we are at church"?
Who are disobeying the command most, the extra train-men for the camp-meeting or the crowded cars of prayists? Against which is God of the Sabbath writing, as did Nathan say unto David, "Thou art the man"?
How about the preacher whose morning text was, "Remember the Sabbath-Day, to keep it holy," who, with his family, in the afternoon, rides through Lincoln Park, while all the less

rides through Lincoln Park, while all the less fortunate sinners are profaning the holy day on foot?

"Decent, Orderly, Respectable."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 29.—I recollect of having, upon a certain occasion, read some dame's opinion as to how to cook a hare. The first important thing was to catch her. I also recollect of reading a lecture, "How to Tame a Husband." To do this, you must first eatch one. So, in order to answer "Saloon-Keeper" as to what encouragement there is to keep a "decent, orderly, respectable saloon," he should first find us one, so we may see what it looks like.

us one, so we may see what it looks like.

Of the success of a business that flourishes upon the miseries of a people, we seldom inquire. Who would think of asking the gravedigger, or the undertaker, who has just buried our friend, "How is business?" And yet undertakers and gravediggers are very good people, and their business is a yery essential one, and the community cannot dispense with them. But the question of "Saloon-Keeper," "What are we to do—shut no and sive what us one, so we may see what it looks like.

people, and their business is a very essential one, and the community cannot dispense with them. But the question of "Saloon-Keeper," "What are we to do—shut up and give what little we have away, and let our wives and little ones starve while looking for a job which may take months to find, or do like some others, throw our manhood away?" etc., should not be difficult of an answer if viewed from a proper moral standpoint.

The necessity of any business depends upon its benefits to society, and the question of benefit to that one individual never comes into the calculation if society is being injured.

The hard-working wife takes her market-basket on her arm and goes forth with her dollar—a whole day's wages. The more beef she gets for that dollar the better she is off. If she buy a peek of potatoes the better the measure is rounded and the more she gets for her money the better she is off. Or, if she buy a head of caboage, the broader, and whiter, and heavier the cabbage the better she is off. But if she goes to the whisky shop, the more she gets for her dollar the worse she is off.

Supposing that each saloon in Chicago has fifty customers. Now, we need not strain a point here. We have umple margin. We want to be generous and liberal, and give the saloon-keeper the advantage if anything. Out of this fifty customers say ten are brought to poverty and want,—that is to "starve,"—how are we to answer "Saloon-Keeper's" question as to his "wife and little ones"? These ten customers are as liable to have "wives and little ones" as he. Shall we favor the one and ruin the ten? Certainly not. All law, all justice, all equity, is for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Then "Saloon-Keeper" goes on to acknowledge the "conditions" of his license. Among them is, that no "drunken or disorderly person shall be allowed in or shout the premises." If any one of them be violated he admits the Mayor can revoke his license. If Mr. Harrison would but take him at his word, in less than thirty days there would not be a saloon o

Blaine's Defeat at Cincinnati,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 29.—The Tribune of Friday last contained a short extract from the Washington correspondence of some contemporary, which gave what purported to be a remark of Senator Don Cameron to the effect that Blaine would now be in the White House if he (Cameron) "had not been a d—d fool!" Of this there is little doubt. It happened to be my good fortune to be sitting in the Cincinnati Convention within a few feet of Cameron, who, it will be remembered, was Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. A number of ballots had been taken, and Cameron saw that Hartrant's chances were aid, while Blaine required but a few more votes to win. A rule long in force in Pennsylvania politics—and strictly charged as the delegation had been by the State Convention to respect it—required the entire delegation to vote as a usul, and as the safority directed. The crisis had arrived, the delegation having agreed to abandon Hartrantt after the pending ballot, and by a majority of two to

cast the vote of the State for Blaine, which, other States remaining as they then stood, would have nominated him. Cameron's face was livid, yet he preserved his self-control; and, quietly nodding to one of his lieutenauts to follow him, they retired to a room at the rear of the A. & P. telegraph office. Absent for a moment only, they reappeared, and, without attracting attention, resumed their seats. When Pennsylvania was called, Cameron announced the State for Hartranft, when the delegate who had been conferring with the Chairman but a moment before, corrected the latter, by stating that his vote should go to Blaine! All who were present will remember the wild shout that went up,—for, "as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the nation." Cameron resisted the right of the delegate to break the rule so long in force, and insisted that the whole vote of the delegation should be received as reported by him, its Chairman. The delegate appealed to the Chair, McPherson, who obtained the position that he might thus aid his friend Blaine. McPherson was, also, Chairman of the State Convention which selected the delegates to Cincinnati, and himself wrote the resolution requiring the delegation to vote as a unit.

The lone Pennsylvanian who panted to cast his vote independent of "caucus dictation" appealed to Chairman McPherson for a ruling, and, true to Blaine, and "hankering arter that yote," decided in favor of independent action on the part of the Pennsylvania delegates. Cameron appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the latter was sustained by the Convention. How Don's ever glistened, and his cheeks glowed, and his voice trembled with pretended indignation! The result was that two Pennsylvanians voted for Blaine on that ballot, and on the pext, if I remember right, he got seven. Had the delegation under Cameron held together, Blaine would, instead of seven, have received the full vote, and with it the nomination. Cameron was more than delighted with the success of his bold coup.

seven, have received the full vote, and with it the nomination. Cameron was more than de-lighted with the success of his bold coup. McPherson subsequently tearned of the manner in which he had been trapped, and of the shrewd method adopted by the "Clan Cameron" to destroy Blaine by the aid of his own friends. His feelings can be imagined, but not described.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Asa Dow, Esq.—DEAR SIE: I have read in THE TRIBUNE of this morning your open letter propounding certain inquiries to me in reference to Judge McAl-

You are a Democrat and I am a Republican. We are in the midst of a political contest for Judges, each party having nominated its own political adherents, but also, I believe, very competent men. Notwitstanding these circumstances, and assuming that your inquiries are in the interests of Judge McAllister, I see no reason why he is not entitled to the truth, so far as I know it, and fair treatment at my hands. I would also state that, being now en-

hands. I would also state that, being now engaged in a trial, I can only dictate to a stenographer my reply, and have no time to make it shorter.

In reference to the jurymen, the following, as I understand, was the question: Certain jurymen swore that they had read accounts of the circumstances of the homicide in the newspapers, and from such statements had formed opinions upon the merits of the case. Notwithstanding such opinions, the jurymen swore that in their-judgment they could try the case fairly. There is a statute upon this subject, which is as follows:

In their judgment they could try the case fairly. There is a statute upon this subject, which is as follows:

Provided further, that it shall not be a cause of challenge that a juror has read in a newspaper an account of the commission of the crime with which the prisoner is charged, if such juror shall state on oath that be believes he can render an impartial verdict according to the law and the evidence; and provided further, that in the trial of any criminal case the fact that the person who is called on as a juror has formed an opinion or impression based upon rumor, or apon newspaper statements about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion, shall not disqualify him to serve as a juror in such case, if he shall upon oath state that he believes that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the Court shall be satisfied as to the truth of such statements.

Under these circumstances and this statute, Judge McAllister decided that many of the jurymen offered were incompetent. The substance of this decision was that the Constitution of this State gives the defendant the right of trial by an impartial jury, and as such right was guaranteed by the Constitution, it could not be taken away or impaired by statute. The question, he said, was not as to the source of the juryman's opinion, and not as to whether it was based upon rumor or newspapers, but was whether or not he then had a definite and fixed opinion such as would require evidence to remove. If he did have such opinion, then he

whether or not he then had a definite and fixed opinion such as would require evidence to remove. If he did have such opinion, then he was not impartial. "The statute in question," he said, "must be so construed as to preserve the constitutional right guaranteed."

The Constitution of 1870, which is but a repetition of similar provisions in all our Constitutions since the Ordinance of 1787, provides that he all criminal propagations the accuracy state.

The Constitution of 1870, which is but a repetition of similar provisions in all our Constitutions since the Ordinance of 1787, provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to "a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed." The Constitution of the United States also provides for a trial "by an impartial jury," and the question is what does the word "impartial" mean? Chief Justice Marshall, in the trial of Auron Burr, in reference to its meaning, used the following language:

I have always conceived, and still conceive, that an impartial jury, as required by the common law and as secured by the Constitution, must be composed of men who will fairly hear the testimony which may be offered to them, and bring in their verdict according to the testimony, and according to the law arising on it. This is not to be expected, certainly the law does not expect it, where the jurors, before they hear the testimony, have desiberately formed and delivered an ordinun that the person whom they are to try is guilty or innocent of the charge alleged against him. The jury should enter on the trial with minds open—to those impressions which the testimony and the law of the case ought to make, and not with those preconceived opinions which will reast those impressions.

Judge Cooley in his work on Constitutional law, page 319, in reference to an importial jury, says: "The jury must be indifferent between the prisoner and the Commonwealth," and in Neeley vs. The People, 13 Ill., 687, our own Supreme Court said:

If the juror has made up a decided opinion respecting the merits of the controversy, either from a personal knowledge of the facts, from the statements of the winesses, from the relatives of the parties, or from rumor, he is disqualified from trying the case if challenged for case.

Within two months after the Sullivan Language referred to by The Tribuna was used upon the application for ball after the first trial of a

A Dream Fuffiled After Thirty Years.

Two young men, residents of Norridgewock, met one morning, and one said: "Charles I dreamed last night that you were a Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, and I was a minister, and that you called on me to open your court with prayer." Just thirty years after this, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Allen, late President of the State College, happened to step into the Supreme Court Room in Augusta, Judge Charles Danforth beckoned to him, and asked him to open his court with prayer, and, behold the dream was varified. The Rev. Dr. Allen is now pastor of the Methodist Church at Fairfield.

Your Old CLEANED and REPAIRED of CLEANED and REPAIRED at GREATER STATE CLEANED AND REPAIRED AT THE CLEANED AND REPAIRED AT THE CLEANED AND STATE CLEANED AND ADDRESS AND ADDRE

DR. HENDERSON. A regular graduate in medicine, and autorial production of lilinois. Treate Chronic. Nervous, and Private Diseases, Negrous Debility. Sexual Debility. Sex. Gusrantees his best attention and treatment. Patients at a distance treated by letter; medicines sent everywhere. Charges lost. Consultation free—call or write. Illustrated BOOK and Circulars for patients as an isolate for two Sc stamus. Office Hours—Sa m. 107 s. m. NO CURE DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all troute, nervous, or special discusses. Dr. J. Kean is the try physician in the city who versate cause.

MAILHOAD TIME TABLE RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF BEFERENCE MARKS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. The Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago No other road runs Pullman or any other form a hotel cars west of Chicago.

G-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

G-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDA Depots foot of Lake-st. Indians av. and Sixteenth stand Canal and Sixteenth stand Canal and Sixteenth stand and stand and sixteenth standard stand

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wi Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on Pacing Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILED
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta
Ticket Office, 55 Clark-st., Sherman House,

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANNAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-s. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st. 

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY gnion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. The Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Ho and at depot.

| Leave. | Arrive. Milwaukee Express.

Milwaukee Special (Sundays).

Wiscousin & Minnesots, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express.

Iowa Express.

Wiscousin & Minnesots, Green
Bay State of the State of

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pan and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairi du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sect
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark 

Dubuque & Sloux City Express ... 9:30 p m 6:35 au Tolono Passenger. ..... 4:30 p m 6:30 au

Denot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Mam and Air Line) ... • 7:00 a m • d:30 a m Day Express • 9:00 a m • 7:40 p m Kalamazoo Accommodation. • 4:00 p m • 10:30 a m Atlantic Express (daily) • 5:15 p m • 3:00 a m Night Express • 19:10 p m • 7:30 a m PITTEBURG, PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ficks: Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depota Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, St Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Motel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

KANKAKEE LINE. Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati. Indianspo'is & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 a m 8:00 p m
Night Express. 5:00 p m 7:00 5 m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAR,

"Danville Route."

Ticket Office, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depoi, corner Clinton and Carroll-sia.

Leave. | Arrive. 

GRAY'S REMEDIES.



Course in Chemistry, Pure and Applies in Chemistry, Pure and Applies in Chemistry, Pure and Applies in Cryptamic Engineering in Agriculture, Iclass og, Mineralog, and Geology and in General Science, with English, Proch, and Germa, F. Economy, History, etc., For purchasing address Philly, GEORGE 3, Bulls France, F. Say May 2018.

#### THE COURTS.

The H. H. Taylor Estate Case Again Postponed.

Belicate Points in Connection with the Troubles of the Triad.

me Appellate Court Decisions Arrival of Judge Harlan.

A Widow After Mike McDonald-Judgments and New Suits.

H. H. TAYLOR ESTATE.

The estate of H. H. Taylor came to the surace again in the Probate Court yesterday
porning, and the filing of a final account was gain deferred. In April a citation was issued or the executors to do this, and at the examination which followed their appearance in court twas discovered that \$25,000 was not accounted for. But this proved to have been the fault of the bookkeeper. Leave was granted to withdraw the account for correction. Since then there have been three continuances, since then there have been three continuances, and Mr. Dexter, of counsel, appeared yesterday and asked for another, since he was about to take his summer vacation. Mr. Millard, representing the widow, consented to it, and July 21 was fixed for filing the account, and July 28 for the hearing. Some discussion ensued as to the date the account should come down to,—whether to June 27, 1878, when the widow received a part of her third (her attorney claiming more), or to the present time, showing the charges and expenses, for the purposes of final account as to her. The Cort ruled that, owing to the contest over the will, the executors could not file a final account now.—only an account to settle with the widow. At the hearing he would decide the matter of date. The reason given by Mr. Dexter for not accounting to the present time was that the figuring had been done on a certain mais, and a change might create confusion. A supplemental account could be made out, if it were ordered. He admitted that about \$8,000 was still due the widow. As has previously been thated in Trix Tribuxes, objection is made to the compensation of the executors, and it is understood that they have remitted some \$17,000 which they at first claimed. This would leave \$30,000 charged for services, which is considered too much by counsel for the widow, and an affort is to be made to secure a further reduction.

THE TRIAD.

A large number of judgments were entered p yesterday before Judge Blodgett against the leam-tug Triad, owned by J. Charles Haines seems that Haines bought her in November is own statement, the Captain made some at her. She was libeled, and sold a sho e ago for \$2,100, and suits are pending again er for over \$9,000, on nearly all of which does were entered yesterday in favor of the forwing parties: J. B. Sullivan et al., \$257.96 harles Holmberg, \$70.78; L. I. Eaton, \$79.66 harles Holmberg, \$70.78; I. I. Eaton, \$79.65; enry Channon et al., \$75.63; Brazil & Chicago oal Company, \$234; Cuyahoga Steam Furnace ompany, \$6.014.39; George C. Finney et al., \$8.97; Vulcan Iron Works, \$334.93. In the age of the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company rainst the tug, an interesting question was tased as to whether the mortgage to the Company should not have, been rerecorded here ben the tug was bought by Haines, and her ace of enrollment and license changed. It ems that the tug was built at Cleveland, by upt. Greenhaigh, in 1875, and was seems that the tug was built at Cleveland, by Capt. Greenhalph, in 1875, and was nortraged to the Furnace Company to ecure the amount due for the boilers furnished. When Haines bought her no record of the hortrage was made here, though Haines took out her regular papers here in dueform. The point was made that the mortrage was invalid because not recorded here in the Collector's office, he new home port of the vessel. Commission-r Proudfoot, to whom the case was referred, and an exhaustive report on both the law and er Proudfoot, to whom the case was referred, made an exhaustive report on both the law and the evidence in the case. He said that he could find no decision bearing on the case of irectiv, but by analogy from the ruling in the case of White's Benk vs. Smith (7 Wallace, Rep. 686), he thought and would hold that where the mortgage had been originally filed in the home port of the vessel at the time such mortgage was given, it was sufficient to protect the mortgage's rights, and no rerecord was necessary in any new home port should the vessel afterward change hands. Another question was raised as to the priority of a mortgage over a claim for supplies in the home port, but it was decided in favor of the mortgage, in accordance

sci afterward change hands. Another question was raised as to the priority of a mortgage over a claim for supplies in the home port, but it was decided in favor of the mortgage, in accordance with the rule already laid down by Judge Drummond in the tirace Greenwood case.

Another point of interest was raised in the case of Oscar Greenhalgh against the tur for wages as engineer in 1875 and 1876. It seems that he was a minor, and worked for his father, Capt. Greenhalgh, in 1872 on the ture Edwards. He, however, rebelled, and went to work for himself as engineer, receiving and keeping his wages, until the Triad was built in 1875, when he went on her under a verbal understanding that he abould be paid \$75 a month. He testified that he boarded at home, paying no board, and that his father did not may him any of his wages except lor ciothes or other necessary expenses, and then generally finding out pretty accurately where the money went. The father testified to making a verbal agreement at to wages, but also said he was in debt, and his earnings must go to paying for the boat first, and if he succeeded with Oscar's help in getting out of debt, he promised the latter he would give him one of the boats. The Commissioner. In making his report, said the common law rule was that where a minor had been emancipated by his father he might proceed in a personal action to recover wages due him under a contract against any party so contracting with him, even though such party might be his own father. A minor could also sue for his wages as seaman or cook where he had been emancipated by his father, and had a maritime lien on the vessel. But the present proceeding was a proceeding his father, and had a maritime lien on the tessel but the present proceeding was a proceeding in rem, and the rule was not so clear. The Commissioner, however, dodged a decision on the ground that the boy had not proved the contract and that the claim was stale, Oscar having off the debts on the boats, and, if successful, one of the boats was to be gi

THE APPELLATE COURT.
The Appellate Court met yesterday afternoon and transacted the following business:
-310. McGraw vs. Bayard; certificate approved.
330. Taylor vs. Keep; same order.
-231. Chicago Home for Friendless vs. Taylor;

ame order. 275. Murphy vs. L. S. & M. S. R.; rehearing denied, and appeal. 169. Keishman vs. Walker; reversed and re-

Halton vs. Daly; petition for rehearing Sig. Stanwood vs. Smith; rehearing denied.

The Gage case came up on a question as to bether the whole record should go up to the supreme Court, but was adjourned to to-day. This atternoon the Court will meet again, dispose of the little remaining business on hand, and then adjourn for the term.

ITEMS.

Judge Harian reached the city yesterday norning, and was in court at 10 o'clock, where he was welcomed by a large number of attorneys. He set a number of cases for trial during he next three weeks, and then adjourned to his morning at 9 a. m. He will be here until the large of the second set of the second sec 17, when he will go to Racine. Lee McAllister went to the Criminal Court rday in place of Judge Booth, who came

to try a set case.

few days ago V. A. Turpin, as Receiver of
Fidelity Savings Bank, recovered two
gments by confession against Elijah M.
nes for about \$10,000 each. Yesterday
nes filed an affidavit setting up that the
as on which judgments had been rendered,
e paid, and that they were made for accomiation. J. C. Haines and C. J. Haines filed
lavits denying these allegations, but Judge
y consented to give E. M. Haines leave to
d to the merits, the judgments to remain
ecurity.

roe. state of Johann Hlavaty, deceased, state of Johann Hlavaty, deceased, administration were issued to Joseph and bond of \$2,000 approved. arwell yesterday granted a decree of Carrie McKeading from Stophen Mc.

L. Arms from Ambrose Arms, for the same cause; and to Annie E. Newbold from Andrew D. Newbold, for desertion.

In yesterday's paper appeared a judgment sgainst Charles Bigelow and Arnold M. Bigelow. This was an error, and should have been against Charles Bigelow alone.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to F. McGrath and A. G. Barber.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Daniel M. Graham and C. D. M. Charles M. Graham and C. D. M. C. C. D. M. Graham and C. D. M. C. C. D. M. Graham and C. D. M. C. C. D. M. Graham and C. D. M. C. C. D. M. Graham and C. D. M. C. C. D. M. Graham and C. D. M. C. C. D. M. Graham and C. D. M. C. C. D. M. G. C. D. M. C. C. D. M. G. C. D. M. C. C.

McGrath and A. G. Barber.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of
Daniel M. Graham, and C. D. Lusk of Nathaniel
and W. H. Cameron.
A first dividend of 2 per cent was declared in
the case of E. J. Cubiev.
Assignees will be chosen this morning for
William A. Arms, Henry Converse, Robert
Howard, and Jane E. Hayes, and Fred. T. Hosmer.

SUPERIOR COURT. John Albweger et al. began a suit vesterday for \$1,500 against Louis Morris and Scholle

Anna Fuchs filed a bill against Sarah Cash

Anns Fuchs filed a bill against Sarab Cash and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,000 on Lot 112 in Waller's Subdivision of the north 1822-100 acres of the W. ½ of the N. E. ½ of Secs. 28, 39, 14.

Clara L. O'Brien filed a bill yesterday against Michael C. McDonald, A. E. Campbell, and James to set aside some alleged fraudulent deeds. She states that in 1876, while she was a minor, she was married to one William J. O'Brien, also a minor, and lived with him the most of the time until his death, in September last. He was the owner of a lot, 24 feet front, on Michigan avenue, in Outlot 61, also Lot 40, Block 2, of Walker & Weston's Subdivision of Block 4 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the N. ½ of Secs. 31, 39, 14. Also Lot 38 and the W. ½ of Lot 39 in Hurburd's Subdivision of Secs. 16, 38, 14. After her husband's death she took steps to get her dower in this property, but learned that Mike McDonald was claiming to hold it by virtue of three warranty deeds made by her husband and herself. She admits having signed some papers at McDonald's request, but claims she did not know they were some papers to be used in getting her husband out of an indiana prisou, where he was at the time confined. She now charges that these deeds are fraudulent, having ting her husband out of an Indiana prison, where he was at the time confined. She now charges that these deeds are Iraudulent, having been obtained by failse representations, and asks that they may be set aside and her dower rights established.

CIRCUIT COURT. Maria Noll filed a bill against Frederick and Maria Brandt to foreclose two trust-deeds for \$1.700 on Lot 96, Block 5, of Sampson& Greene's

Addition to Chicago.

Henry A. Barling, Abner H. Davis, and Edward D. Mandell filed a bill against Mary B. and Thadeus S. Clarkson, Bertha E. and William E. Johnston, Julia and Benjamin F. Ray, and Jos eph and Electa L. Matteson to foreclose a trust-deed for \$25,000 on Lot 10, Block 7, of Fort Dearborn Addition, situated on the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and South Water

street.

Terrence McDermott filed a creditor's bill against Obadiah Sands, Malinda A. Maxwell, George Leslie, and Henry Berg to set aside an alleged fraudulent conveyance of the furniture, etc., of the Sands Hotel to Malinda A. Maxwell, is sister. This conveyance was made Oct. 15, 878, to secure a debt of \$4,100, and on the same plainant asks that a Receiver may be appointed and the mortgages be set aside.

John H. Rasp file a bill against John and Rebecca Grieme, Philip Stein, and C. H. Lochle to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,500 on Lot 48, Block 72, in Russell, Mather & Roberts'

Addition to Chicago.

Marianna A. Ogden and others, executors of the will of the late W. B. Ogden, filed a bill against Brice A. and Mary A. Miller, Thomas A. and Elizabeth Miller, Henry Sweet, and the Board of Education to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on Lot 8, Block 10, in Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago.

THE CALL. JUDGE HARLAN-779, Taylor vs. Jenkins, and 1, 179, First National Bank of Chicago vs. King. Court convenes at 9 a. m.

JUDGE DEUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE DYER—The Custom-House cases. JUDGE DYER-THE CUSUM-HOUSE CASES.
THE APPELLATE COURT-Molions.
JUDGE GARY-422, 439 to 462, 464 to 468, 471 to 514, 517 to 558, inclusive. No. 437, Damon vs. Verdler, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Set chancery motion.
JUDGE ROGERS—273 to 281, inclusive. No case

on trial.

Judge McAllister-Set case term No. 3,405½,
Harvey vs. Wheeler. No call of the calendar until
further notice. No. 2,094, Dorr vs. McArthur, on

JUDGE FARWELL-No court. JUDES LOOMIS-Nos. 44, 119, 136, 165, 166, 167, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178½, 179, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, and 187.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-CONFESSIONS-First National Bank vs. Harrison Woodmanse

\$2,660.83. \$2,660.83.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—James B. Suilivan et al. vs. Steam-tag Triad; decree, \$257.96.—Charles Holmberz vs. Proceeds of sale of Tug Triad; decree, \$70.73.—Isnac I. Eaton vs. Steam-tag Triad; decree, \$70.65.—Henry Channon et al. vs. Same; decree, \$75.63.—Brazil & Chicago Coal Company vs. Same; decree, \$324.—Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company vs. Same; decree, \$39.3.—George C. Finney et al. vs. Same; decree, \$288.97.—Vulcan Iron Works vs. Same; decree, \$394.93.

### THUNDER BAY.

The North Shore of Lake Superior—A Picturesque Spot—Rich Silver Mines—A Salubrious Climate.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

THUNDER BAY, April 24, 1879.-While I am writing, I can see before me a vast field of ice, tretching as far as the vision of man can disinguish. This is the Bay of Thunder, -so named ecause of numerous thunder-storms, and the reverberations which continue long after the clap of thurder has ceased. It is grand to hear the echo rolling along from hill to hill, and gradually passing away until it finally becomes too faint to be noticed. We are entirely surrounded by hills, and this

is the most picturesque spot on the north shore of Lake Superior. To the west is McKay's Mountain, towering its pinnacle 1,000 feet into the air; and on its summit is a lake about five miles in length, filled with those delicious speckled trout which attract so many anglers speckled trout which attract so many anglers to this part of the country. This is called Loch Lomond, and within it are a number of small islands. Just imagine yourself climbing up into the air for nearly a quarter of a mile, and then anddenly compare upon this coulet spect. then suddenly coming upon this quiet spot, which has been seen by very few mortal eyes!

then suddenly coming upon this quiet spot, which has been seen by very few mortal eyes! There being a disposition to keep it for the private sport of our own Izaak Waltons, it is very seldom that tourists are informed of this wonder of Nature.

To the south of as, and at the entrance to Thunder, is the bold prominence known as Thunder Cape,—a large ridge extending along the southern shore of Thunder Bay for miles; and on top of this is also a lake, called Marie Louise Lake,—some 1,400 feet above the level of Lake Superior.

There are around this bay a number of amethyst-mines, from which are taken the purest specimens of purple amethyst to be found in any part of the country; but they are not valued very highly, for this district is much richer than the possession of amethysists can make it. There is great excitement about silver-discoveries in Colorado, and half of them prove to be frauds. If some of the people who are so anxious to discover silver mines would only turn their attention nearer home, to this same north shore of Lake Superior, they would find better inducements for capital than Colorado or any of the Territories ever offered. One little spot, not large enough to build a house upon,—a little rock surrounded by water,—has yielded fabulous wealth. Native silver has been taken from it in large quantities, and hundreds of men have been employed mining for the last five years, and there is now more silver in sight than there ever was before. This is Silver Islet; and it is only one of many similar veins that swait the development of capitalists. There are miles of territory in this district rich in silver, and if has the great advantage of being at a conveniont point for shipment. Several mines that were started were badly managed, and the stockholders became discouraged and ceased working; but they took out some of the best paying ore that was ever seen. One in particular is known to be as rich as, or even richer than, Silver Islet; and yet the owners will not sell it or allow it to be worken.

If we

CURRENT GOSSIP.

we are likely to be disappointed.

The waters of Lake Superior are very low.—
in fact, about two feet lower than ever before.
It is an interesting query as to the probabilities
of a rise. Very little snow has fallen the past
winter.—not more than enough to keep the
rivers at their present hight. Our snow-fall
seems to be getting less each year. About one
foot is all we can claim for the past season. The
thermometer went to 23 degs. below zero on
one occasion, but only averaged 2 degs. below.
This, with our clear, dry, bracing atmosphere,
is not feit to be as cold as 29 above zero in a
oamp climate.

Towns on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad-The Lay of Country, Population

NEWTON, Kas., May 26 .- Six years ago I traveled over the portion then completed of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Only one passenger-train per day, consisting of two coaches,—and with an average of four passen-gers to a car each through trip,—was kept up or months. The Passenger Agents of oth roads at Atchison would laugh and say that it was necessary for the Company to have pictures of the heads of people pasted up at the windows of the cars, so as to give the impression that some one traveled over the road. What a change State of Kansas! Two passenger-trains, consisting of from six to ten coaches, go west every day, loaded down with people,—not a vacant balf-seat to be found in them. Such was my experience when I left Topeka last Monday for

The face of the country from Topeka to Emeasily cultivated. Occasionally small groves of native timber can be seen. The land between these points is very sparsely settled; but, or what farms are cultivated, the grain of all kinds looks splendidly. Wheat is over three feet high, standing very thick on the ground, headed out, and giving promise of an abundant crop. Corn is six to eight inches high, and looks well. The lands are mostly fenced with living hedge which are very attractive and substantial Three years is all the time required to have edge that will turn all kinds of stock. Fence are not required in this State, as every one ha to take care of his stock; but the farmers find t more convenient to plant hedges around all their land, so as to keep their stock without herders.

Along this section are many fine orchards,the bearing trees being largely peach, but mos of the young trees that have been set out are apple, as it has been found that they will thrive

of the young trees that have been set out are apple, as it has been found that they will thrive as well here as in the Eastern States; so that, a few years hence, this State will not be behind any other in all varieties of fruit.

The first town of importance we come to is Burlingame, with about 1,300 population. It is a live and flourishing place. A great many new buildings are going up. It has a fine country around it, with some well-cultivated farms.

Peterton, the next town west, is composed of about forty houses, nineteen of which are new, one just being completed.

Osage City is one of the most thriving towns on this end of the road. I counted seventy-seven new buildings in course of construction, most of them of the better class, some being brick. The population is about 1,500. Extensive cosl-mines are being worked here. The country is quite flat, and the shafts are sunk on the level prairie. The land here, as at the other points, can all be cultivated, though but very little has been so far.

Emporia, the largest town west of Topeka, has a population of 4,000, and is an enterprising city. Many large stone and briek business-houses are being erected, and some handsome residences. The citizens are tearing down the small buildings they first occupied, and are replacing them with large and spacious mansions. The town is not increasing in population as fast as a few years since. There is a large amount of business done here, it being the point that supplies a large extent of country south, and the merchants carry heavy stocks. It is a very handsome town, having, wice streets and pienty of shade-trees. Hotel-accommodations are far be-

chants carry heavy stocks. It is a very handsome town, having wice streets and pienty of
shade-trees. Hotel-accommodations are far below what are required for a place of its size. It
is the crossing of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa
Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads.
A beautiful farming country surrounds it,
though but a very small proportion is under
cultivation.

A few miles west we enter the rich and fertile
Cottonwood Valley, which we follow for fifty
miles; and a handsomer stretch of country is
nard to find. The prairies have a gentle rise,
extending back from both sides of the river.
The banks are high, and are never overflowed.
In every direction as far as the eye can reach are
to be seen large and well cultivated farms, with
handsome farm-houses, barns, and granaries.
Most of the farm-houses are of cut limestone,
two stories, high, and some two and a half
stories, with beautiful lawas in front. Herds
of sleek-looking cattle and other kinds
of stock are seen grazing on the
rich and tender grasses. Healthy-looking
meu, women, and children are visible,
and having the appearance of being contented
and happy; and they should be, for they are
surrounded with all the comforts that a farmer
can wish. School-houses are conveniently located, so that educational privileges are not
neglected. Fine stone churches are seen occasionally,—glying evidence that the morals of
the communities are looked after. Limestone
quarries are scattered along the valley, with an
unlimited supply. Many of the fences are built
of stook.

quarries are scattered along the valley, with an unlimited supply. Many of the fences are built of stone. A large grist-mill is located here; and one mile distant from the road is the main town, Cottonwood Falls, quite a manufacturing town, and substantially built.

A short distance from here brings us to Florence, a very pleasant and prosperous town of 800 inhabitants. Musy stone business-blocks and residences are to be seen. The Railroad Company has one of its excellent eating-houses located at this point. New buildings can be seen in all parts of the town. This place is the junction of the Eldorado Branch with the main road, in this neighborhood some of the finest land of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company are located, and still subject to purchase at very low figures, on eleven years' time. The Company has an agent here, who is always ready to take parties out and show them the lands. There are no Government lands, as they have all been taken up. The railroad lands extend from here to the west line of the State. From here to Newton the road traverses some of the finest lands owned by the Company, of which I shall speak in future letters.

Newton is the junction of the Wichita Branch with the main road, and is one of the liveliest towns in the western part of the State. In mynext letter I will speak of it at length.

During last week heavy rain-storms prevailed all over the country along the line of this railroad as far west as Cimarron, and will be of great assistance to the crops, so that the wheat will be at least half a crop. The roads are lined with covered emigrant-wagnons on their way west,—some for this State, some for Colorado, and others for any place,—they say they don't know where they will stop. "GEN't Bick."

Every country, observes a recent writer, creates military myths with much rapidity. M. Leon Gautier says that during the siege of Paris the French had some trifling success in an affair of outposts. The news reached the city that prisoners had been taken. "Five thousand, perhaps," said one qobenouche. "Five! more likely ten thousand, exclaimed his neighbor. By 4 o'clock the rumor had it that 40,000 German captives were entering Paris. How they were to be fed there was a question for Trochu, who doubtless had his plan. The mob rushed to the barriers to see the conquered Teutous "pass under the Furus Caudius," as people were saying lately. The drums beat, the trumpets blew, the wind waved the tricolor, and to these entered ten German rrisoners.

is not felt to be as cold as 20 above zero in damp climate.

This is the healthiest spot on the face of the earth, and we defy competition in that line. For hay-fever sufferers this is a little Heaven upon earth. To escape the sultry summers of most Northern cities, we are visited by numbers of their inhabitants during the excursion-season; and, with increased facilities we are expecting more this year than ever before. Those who have made the trip are so pleased that they always come again, and bring with them their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts.

#### KANSAS.

Farms, Etc.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

poria is mostly upland surface, being smooth and gently rolling; not an acre but what can be

Judges of Fine Art.

Boston Berald.

At a picture sale last week, a small landscape was in the hands of the auctioneer, and, after a good deal of "dwelling," he was only able to run the bids up to \$65. Just as he was going to declare its sale, the superintendent of the collection happened in, stepped in front of the audience, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, that picture was painted by the celebrated French artist Frere, now deceased, and has won two prizes, in exhibitions held in Europe, for its artistic beauty. The name of the artist was left off the catalogue through a mistake, and I assure you the picture is just what I represent it to be." After this explanation the bidding began to be very lively, and the gem was eventually sold at \$250."

THE BARBAROUS BARBERESS H. C. Dodgs in Detroit Free Press.

I sat blushing in the chair,
While a miss

While a miss
Tangled fingers in my hair,—
It was blies;
Daintily soft finger-tips
Came in contact with my lips
For a kiss;

Would she razor eyes and gaze Straight in mine? Scrape acquaintance—would her ways
So incline? Would she cut me if I tried Pretty speeches which implied Love or wine?

O if I could make her art
All my hone;
From me never would she part
Hair alone;
She would comb to me and tell,
While she brushed the tears that fell,
Love unknown.

"Barbara"—she smiled and told
Me her name:
Then 'twas soap that made me bold—
'Do not blame
One who begs for thy hair-dress,
Who is drainer to employee. Who is dyeing to confess All his flame."

O she cut me then and there-She was vexed:

She was vexed:
O her cold and cutting hair
Me perplexed:
'Such sheer impudence—I do
Think, sir, you are a sham-pooh!"
Thus I was—It might be you—
Not annexed.

TALES OF THE JIM-JAMS. Zola's story of "L'Assommoir" recalls a chat

once had with one who might be termed a pro-

from excessive drinking; he knew its evils far better than any one could tell him, and he realzed his position thoroughly, yet he clung to the habit and avowed himself a drunkard. Said he I've gone too far and too long on this road. My stomach has been made over and adapted to rum. The organ can't be revolutionized again. It's too old to leave off whisky. To change its good a stomach as the natural one was, but it stands a pint or more of brandy per day. I've trained it to that during these many years, and you can't teach an old stomach new tricks Delirium tremens? Snakes? Yes, I've had touches of them. You wan to know how it feels? I'll tell you, although I never did much more than just pass the ims-jams frontier. You have drank maybe week, maybe more. You have kept extra "full' during that period. At last liquor ceases to excite, brace up, or tranquillize. You drink a half a pint of brandy and it has no more effect than so much water. Then you are close on the hor-rors. Food won't help you. Your stomach re-jects it. Now your punishment commences. You can't sleep. You are weary. Oh, so weary, but there is no rest. You are thred of thinking. You can't sleep. You are weary. Oh, so weary, but there is no rest. You are the of thinking, yet the tired brain will think. You lie down, drop into a doze for a moment, and wake up with a shock as if touched by an electric wire. You are covered with perspiration. You get up and walk the room, walk the streets—walk, walk, walk, and then fling yourself down, praying for ever so few minutes' sleep. All this for days with people about you, and through nights, whose lone, silent, dreary hours drag, drag, drag, white thus you lie down and get up, and merely to kill the time you dress and undress, white people wonder what uneasy mortal is jussing in the next room and forever going up and down stairs. To stay the live-long night in that lone room is horrible, you are stifled, buried, in it. To get out in the street is only to change the horror. Your exyou are stined, buried, into To'zet out it the street is only to change the horror. Your ex-hausted body pleads for rest. Your brain pleads for rest. But no Chinese torturer em-ployed in keeping some uniserable criminal awake till he dies was ever more full of relent-

all the same. He would sit in his office drawing up some legal document as straight and correct as the soberest legal head in the county, and all

as the soberest legal head in the county, and all the time curse the crows (jim-jam craws, you know) for getting on the paper. There was French Louis, who kept a saloon at Jamestown, in the same county, who drank himself to death with his own liquor. He was a mass of bloat, yet he'd serve customers to the last, and all the time see a string of monkeys (jim-jam monkeys) running round the cornices of his saloon.

"They amuse me," he would say, "and besides they are not so mischievous as real monkeys."

There's a man living in that same town to-day to whom a phase of mania a note is of no more

water! Pil get him! Careful, now! Careful! Steady! Ah—."
And flip, flap, I had him on the shore. He was a beauty. A little sunfish about three and a half inches long.
It was a long time before we said anything. Mr. Dunlap climbed a big birch tree, in the top of which his pole had lodged, and we resumed our fishing. Presently Charley Armknecht coughed, and I said:
"How funny the frozs sound over in the marsh." And then we laughed a long time at the frogs. A long, long time and very heartily. They were very funny frogs.

But Mr. Dunlap fished on very silently, and by and by he said the fish wouldn't bite when there was so much noise. So we held our hush and the fish bit. But they didn't bite any of us very badly. awake till he dies was ever more tull of reient-less vigilance than your soused nerves. They are mad. They have mutinied. They have borne and borne the loads of alcohol you have imposed upon them until, frenzied with the strain, they have taken the bit between their teeth and run away with your body and brain. You realize this. You feel yourself borne on from horror to horror by this unseen power within you.

Dreads undescribable seize upon you. Your

and the fish bit. But they didn't bite any of us very badly.

The fishing is excellent almost anywhere in the lake. That evening on the upper lake one of the boys caught nine large pickerel. When we came to count the fish, however, it appeared that we had caught one pickerel nine times. It was a very large fish, and they are going to have its skin dried whole for a spectacle. I caught more fish than any one else in the party, but they were all, with one exception, catfish, and I learned, to my amazement, that I had disgraced myself and the take. Why isn't a fish a fish, I'd like to know? breads undescribable seize upon you. Your hands have a sensation of being of an enormous size. They do not look it. They feel it. Your head in like manner feels as if enormously puffed out. Then your breath comes spasmodically, hot flushes strike at the region of the heart, all the blood seems at times to rush in that direction, and you fight aimlessly for life and expect to fall dead. This is the commenceand expect to fall dead. This is the commencement of the horrors. Now you are fixed for seeing rats, and snakes, and vermin.

How many attacks can a man stand?

How many? I've known men who weren't wholly free from the jim-jams for months. They saw the things continually. Didn't mind them at all. Got used to them. There was Greenwood, a lawyer in Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal.—he lived on whisky as nearly as a man could live on it for years. Sometimes he had the snakes very bad, and again they'd tone down to moderation, yet he had 'em all the same. He would sit in his office drawing. A GOOD TIME TO QUIT

Among the Pittsburgers who yielded to the Leadville craze was a young fellow who was always fond of a roving, reckless life, free from the restraints of social etiquette. He belonged to a good family, but was poor. He went to Leadville and remained there quite a while, when he returned home on a visit the other day. He was talking about his Leadville life the other night, and among other stories he told

time to die!"

The stolid citizen turned his face to giance at the other, and the barber noticed a reddening of

his face.
"Going on a vacation this summer?" asked

the barber who was preparing to shave the young

man.

"Vacation! How in Tophet can I get away from old Blank? And if I could, he pays such a stingy, contemptible salary that I couldn't afford even a ride on a ferry-boat!"

"Why don't you ask him for a raise?" quested the harber.

"Why don't you ask him for a raise?" queried the barber.
"Why don't I ask for the hand of his frecklenosed daughter? He'd discharge me in a mintute, though he's making moner, and can afford
it. If the old hyena would have a stroke of
apoplexy the junior partner might do something, but such chaps always live to be a hundred years old."

Conversation ceased here, the solid man gol-

FISHING.

I landed my first pickerel the first evening w

were on Lake Minnetonks. I am not a skillful fisherman. I told the boys that I could do a little plain fishing, but I didn't want to be set

down for anything with any kind of fluting

embroidery, knife-plaiting, or anything of that

ind about it. I fished from the shore, by the

side of a veteran fisher, Mr. A. K. Dunlap, of

Titusviile. He knows every fish in the lake by

name. He can tell by the movement of the

"It's a pickerel," shouted Mr. Dunlap, in in

line what kind of a fish is at your hook. Some

tense excitement. "A big fellow. Take our your lines," he yelled to the rest of them.

your lines," he yelled to the rest of them. "Give him plenty of room! Play him," he shrieked at me. "Let him run! Keep your line taut! Don't give him an inch of siack! Look out! Don't let him do that again! Let him run! Now, bring him in this.—. Look out! Don't let him do that again!" By this time I was so excited I was on the point of throwing down the poie and rushing out in the lake, intending to run the fish down and kick it to death. I screamed to Mr. Dun-

ap: You take the pole and land him-I never

ean,"
He refused. He turned and hurled his own

pole, lance fashion, into the woods.

"Here!" he shouted, rushing down the bank about twenty feet below me, stooping down and spreading out his arms. "Here! Now! Bring him in here through the shoal water! I'll get him! Careful, now! Careful!

thing ran away with my line.

the was talking about his Leadville for other night, and among other stories he told the following:

"After I'd been out around Leadville for several months I got to be tolerably prosperous. I had \$800 in cash, a \$300 horse, a gold watch and chain, a good pack mule, a rifle, two revolvers, a dog, and a meerschaum bipe. One day I came into town and drew all my money, in order to pay for part of a claim which I wanted to buy. I met a couple of fellows I knew just after I got my cash, and we resolved to have a quiet little game of poker. Well, sir, I never struck such a lead of bad luck since I was born as I did that afternoon. It was a square game, but if anybody won anything they naturally intended to keep it. Men don't have much pity for each other out in that country. Well, the first thing I did was to lose \$500 on four queens. It was my deal. I gave another fellow four kings. In less than an hour I lost every cent I had, then my horse, then my watch, then my mile, then my rifle, my revolvers, and my dog. I didn't have money enough left to buy a cigar. I went out of the place, and resolved to borrow a revolver and shoot myself. I walked off out of the edge of the town, and, without thinking of what I was doing, I put my hand into my hip-pocketto take out my revolver. There was no revolver there, of course, but my meerschaum pipe was there, looking like a piece of shining coal, it had been colored so prettily. As soon as I felt that pipe I gave a yell of delight and started off on a run for the house where the boys had won my money. They were still there. I got \$20 on my pipe, and sat down to play again. I won a little money, and then I got my dog back, then my revolvers, then my rifle, my mule, my watch, and my horse. It seemed as though there was a perfect revolution in my luck. At last I won \$1,200 on one hand. The fellow who was betting against me had an ace, king, queen, jack, and five-spot flush. When I got up from the table it was davlight in the morning, and I had \$4,800 in cash, besides the money and t the following:

No quarter-A twenty-cent piece. A man overboard: Ourself, by spring poets. Baltimore Every Saturday.

s the cheapest luxury of the pore." Motto for a dyer's establishment: Morituri aiutamus-We who are about to dye salute An Atlanta darky, who tried to send one of his children through the post-office, was arrested for an attempt at blackmailing."—Boston

The New Orleans Times says: "Perspiration

We have heard of a man who keeps a temper-A little Bradford miss, aged 4 years, was looking at a calendar yesterday, when she suddenly exclaimed: "O mamma, look at the tomorrows."—Bradford Era.

A Limberger cheese factory at Great Bend, Pa., was struck by lightning the other night and entirely destroyed. Another proof that the victory is not always with the strong.

A thief is really a profound philosopher and always a candid thinker; that is, he looks at everything in an abstract way, and, if you reason with him, he is open and liable to conviction.

"They amuse me," he would say, "and besides they are not so mischievous as real monkeys."

There's a man living in that same town to-day to whom a phase of mania a potu is of no more inconvenience, apparently, than a severe cold.

I'll call him Doncaster, which isn't his real name, but comes tretty near it. That man is a living contradiction of the theory that whisky in the world at that. After a howling drunk at nicht he will do a hard day's work and keep up both the work and a modified sort of spree on more whisky, seeing all the time men around him (jimjam men) who talk and threaten him. "They plagued me some at first," said he, "but I told 'em to git and they got. One night I heard a lot of fellers under my window plotting to rob and kill me. I thought to myself, if that's your game I'll take a hand in it myself. So I got up, took my knile and six-shooter and put out. When I got out of doors they seemed to me about 100 yards ahead they kept for two miles, nor could I get any nearer to them. So I traveled, and they traveled, out of the camp all that distance, until all at once they seemed to make a straight scoot off the road, and I heard 'em next talking on Graveyard Hill. Then I saw it all, and says I, 'Snakes, by —,' and I turned about and came home." Then there was Dr. D., of the same camp. He knew for years that he was drinking himself to death. He was treating cases of the jim-jams all over the country, yet he knew his turn must come. He feared it, too. For years before the real horrors got hold of him he never saw a rat or heard cats a quall in the dark but he'd inquire of those about him if they heard them, too, in order to find out whether they were real rats and cats or jim-jam rats and cats. The boys detected this dread at last and used to frighten the Doctor by asserting they heard nothing, while she cats were singing their highest notes. At last the real article got hold of him. Not in the shape of cats or rats, though. Worse, he will be camp after him. An incident in his case shows how in these and the Doctor knew it, for, in one of his quiet spells, he turned to his intimate friend and said,

"It's no use; salt can't save me. I know my case thoroughly, and the quicker I go the better I'm quited."

Are not these good temperance lectures?

"RAISED."

Detroit Pres Press.

No barber knoweth whom he may shave, and the man who rushes into a shop and drops into a barber-chair, without seeing who occupies the

olid gold, accompanied by a testimonial eachers and scholars eighteen teet long.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Water rents—Breaks in the pipe. pext chair to the right or left, may get badly left, as a case proved resterday. A solid old citizen, in the wholesale trade, was taking it easy, his face covered with lather, when in

Is a lady's hair likely to bang when it is powcame a young man, who flung off his cost, bounced into a chair, and called out:

"Hurry up, now, for I must get back to the store before old Blank does or ne will raise thunder! Hang him, he won't even give a man time to die!"

The young woman whose lover has proved so true is sure of her trousseau. Ladies who own seal-skin cloaks are like the British soldiers now,—in pursuit of the care

There is one doctor to every 600 people in the United States. "Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred."

In the early history of the national game we have never seen the fact stated, but we believe Cain was the first base man. There is no solace more needed than by those who sew lace for a living.—New York News. Laites who lace so they're dying need it, too.

If a man blows his nose publicly now, he is likely to receive the prospectus of five and twenty "sure cures for catarrh" in the next twenty-tour hours.

#### NEBRASKA.

dred years old."

Conversation ceased here, the solid man got out of his chair, took a brushing, and satdown, and when the clerk arose from his chair and turned around snow-balls would have looked black beside his face. He tried to bow and speak, but something wouldn't let him, and when he started to but on his coat he held its tails up and collar down. He was still struggling with it when the solid man rose up, looked around, and walked out, saying never a word. The barbers wet the young man's head and held cologne to his nose, but he walked sideways when he went out, and there was an uncertain wobble to his knees. In applying for the vacant position to-day, state what shop you shave at. ers and Butler Counties\_Wahoo\_David City-Risings-Jay Gould-Osceols-Agricultural and Other Advantages of the State.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OSCEOLA, Neb., May 27.—South of the Platte River, through the Counties of Saunders and Butler, runs the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, connecting at Valley, on the edge of Douglas County, with the Union Pacific Railroad. No pen can do justice to this section of the State. The land is fertile to a remarkable degree,—the soil being deep and porous, with a ubsoil below that holds the water, by reason of which the land is little affected by drought (this, however, is a characteristic of almost the entire State). Previous to the copious showers of the last few weeks there had been little or no rain since August last, and yet the ground was not suffering. The theory is, that, the ground being very porous, the water soaks through un til it reaches a substratum of blue clay, where t remains until it is absorbed by the soil above it. The land is undulating, so that the rain drains off, leaving the fields saturated, but not covered with ponds, as is the case where the land is a dead level.

Saunders County is the third county in the State in point of population and wealth, and, having been settled a long time, presents to the eve, as the train passes through it, field after field, in an almost unbroken line, planted in wheat, corp. oats, or barley. The Union Pacific Railroad owns and has for sale in this county some 25,000 acres, nearly all of it susceptible of the highest cultivation.

The school-census this spring shows the number of inhabitants to be 15,000, with a valuation of over \$2,000,000. The rate of taxation is two cents and seven and three-eighth mills, with an assessment of about one-third the actual valuaion.—which would be less than 1 per cent on a

In this county are to be found English, Irish, Germans, Swedes, Danes, Bohemians, etc., in addition to the settlers from Illinois, Iowa, Wisaddition to the settlers from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the States further East. There are ninety-three school-houses in the county.

The county contains nearly 500,000 acres of land. Besides the Platte River, on the north and east, there are many creeks (thirteen) running through the county, and innumerable springs,—affording an ample water-supply.

Considerable attention is given to the production of fruit; and, in addition to the 75,000 trees already growing, about 25,000 more were planted this spring.

Stock-raising is carried on quite extensively, and very profitably, as the county is admirably adapted to this kind of business.

Lands can be had of the Railroad Company at \$5 to \$10 per acre, and improved farms at \$6 to \$15.

wahoo, the county-seat, was located in 1878,

Wahoo, the county-seat, was located in 1878, and has now a population of nearly 1,200. There are two lumber-yards,—selling common lumber for \$18; two weekly newspapers, three grain-elevators, a bank, several doctors, about forty merchants, but only thirteen lawyers. There is a fine opening for lawyers here,—as each merchant ought to have one to make things lively. Butler County adjoins Saunders on the west; is about fifty miles from the Missouri River; and, although not as well settled as the former county, contains the same quality of soil and county, contains the same quality of soil and natural advantages. It embraces 600 square miles, and has a population of about 7,500. In 1877 were raised 850,000 bushels of wheat and 450,000 bushels of corn, and about 25 per cent more in 1878; and the increased acreage this year is about 25 per cent. On the larger streams are some very good

more in 1878; and the increased acreage this year is about 25 per cent.

On the larger streams are some very good mill-sites.

There are no Government lands in this or Saunders County; but the Railroad Company has 20,000 acres for sale at \$3 to \$7 per acre, though, at the present rate of immigration, another spring will see them all sold.

David City is not quite so large as Wahoo, but is growing rapidly. Over 20,000 feet of lumber was sold here last year by the three lumber-firms. Fifteen hundred cars of grain and 100 cars of stock were shipped from this point. One of the lumber-traders here—Mr. A. J. Malloy—was formerly a resident of Chicago. Risings—named for a farmer who owned a considerable portion of the land upon which the town is located—consisted last fall, upon my first visit, of a depot, and I was obliged to stop at a farm-house, and was put with two others in a bed in a room where there were two beds and a double lounge to accommodate eight persons. I laid in the middle. I was going to say I slept; but, like Mark Twain, I can tell a lie, but wou't. There are now two gopd hotels (that is, good for a new town and country), two lumber-yards, quite a number of stores, and a population of about 400, and growing.

Whilst here I had the opportunity of seeing Jay Gould and his party, who came in on their special train to take a look at the country and examine the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, which is controlled by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Do you know that my opinion is, that Gonld is a very much overestimated man? He isn't much over 5 feet 4; and yet most persons think him to be about 8 feet high and broad in proportion, with claws like a bear (which he was); and very stout,—judging from the number of railroads he is currying,—but I suppose he commenced carrying railroads when a boy, and, like the Roman youth, gained strength with the growth of the animal, until it was as easy to carry it as a bull as when a calf. It is hot intended to refer to Mr. Gould as being a bull, for there don't se

he will sit down, like Alexander of Macedon, and weep because there are no more railroads to buy up?

A ride of fiteen miles in a spring-wagon brought me to this place, Osceola, the county-seat of Folk County, where J. H. Mickey, Land Agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, sold inst season 40,000 acres of railroad land, and 10,000 acres since January, 1879, in farms of eighty acres, at an average price of \$5 per acre. There are only about 5,000 acres left, and no Government land. The population of the county is 5,500,—an increase of 25 per cent from last year. The railroad will be completed to Osceola the middle of June, and then things will be lively. There are two lumber-yards here, and more coming; two hotels; quite a number of stores; a bank, of which Mr. Mickey is head. He has been County Treasurer for five successive terms,—in fact, the only one they ever had,—and would probably continue right along but for a law passed last winter by the Legislature, allowing no one to be Treasurer more than two terms consecutively.

I saw in Polk County some sod-corn, one week old, and three inches high. What do you think of that for farming? The way sod-corn is raised is as follows: They turn the sod with a plow about two inches, cut a slit in the upturned sod with an ax, drop the grains of corn in the opening, and let Nature do the rest; and Nature very often gives forty to fifty bushels to the acre.

in the opening, and let Nature do the rest; and Nature very often gives forty to fifty bushels to the acre.

Any man that has money enough to get through the first year cannot but succeed in farming in this State. The soil is fine; the climate unsurpassed, and healthy to the fullest degree. In my travels through the State I have never yet met a case of ague, and the complexion of the people indicate an absence of that disease that is so generally found in new States, and frequently in the old ones. The immigration into the central part of the State is unprecedented, and, now that the decision of Secretary Schurz has been reversed by the United States Supreme Court, and it has been decided that the title to the lands granted in aid of the railroads still rests with them, and that such lands cannot be pre-empted or homesteaded at \$1.35 per acre, the lands are selling very fast; and it will not be long before the desirable lands in Nebraska are all gone, as is the case now in Kansas to a very great extent, unless the land-seeker goes very far West. Now good lands can be bought in five years will be readily sold at \$20 per acre.

I have traveled throughout the State, and have never seen in any State so little poor land as in Nebraska. The water is good,—can always be had at a depth of 100 feet, and generally at twenty or thirty feet. School-privileges

are as ample as in fowa or Illinois. Churches are to be found in every town,—Methodist, Pre-byterian, Baptist, Catholic; and, in the larger places. Episcopalian and Unitarian.

Railroad building is remarkably lively this season, and new lines are being surveyed to the north, south, and farther west. In a future article I will speak more particularly of the railroad interests of Nebraska.

E. T. SUMWALT.

## A NEW LEADVILLE.

Silver in New Mexico—Sante Fe in a Whirl of Excitement—Recent Developments in the Cevililo Mountains.

Santa Fe Letter to New York Times.

Speaking of old mines, Santa Fe is just now in a very whirl of excitement over the recent developments in the Cevillio Mountains, some twenty miles south of the city. The district, while extensively worked by the Spaniards no

while extensively worked by the Spaniards, no one knows how many hundred years ago, is an

entirely new one to the present generation, the camp having been established only a few weeks

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

BENSON'S CAPCINE

POROUS PLASTER.

ITS REMARKABLE VIRTU

A Miss Baily writes from Lee, England; afflicted with rheumatism in my joints and a sti weakness in the small of my back; have worn I. Capcine Porous Plaster but a short time, and feel better than I have for years."

S. T. Hancock, a citizen of Richmond, Va.; been a sufferer from diseased kidneys for wently Concluded to try Benson's Capcine Porous Plante cellef in a few hours, and in a few days was pewell. Feel like a new man."

A DISTRESSING COUGH.

E. B. Mend, 6 Westervelt-av., Brighton, States Island: "Had a distressing cold, which caused by cough violently and continuously for a month, unit mings became sore and painful. Nothing seemed to afford me relief until I tried Benson's Captine force afford the relief until I tried Benson's Captine force Plaster. I applied one over the breast bone at the latter working both cough and soreness were gone.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Jacob Coleman, 28 Gold-st., New York, reports:
"Four of my children were attacked with whoo account in its most violent form. Tried Benson Copeline Porous Plaster on two of them. They were inleved in less than one hour. Then tried it on the other two with a like result."

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTE

Contains an entirely new and powerful combination of vegetable ingredients such as cannot be found in any other remedy in the ments from To these maintenance of the remedy in the remedient of the remedient is due.

CAUTION.—In purchasing a Benson's Capcine Perous Plasters avoid worthless plasters having a smiller sounding name. Be careful to get the genuine. Take none that does not have the word Capcine spains C-A-P-C-I-N-E.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 25 cts

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BUY YOUR

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HONG KONG TEACO.,

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POLICE DANKS'

SCALES

KIDNEY DISEASE.

ago, and as yet knowing no more pretentions habitation than a mess-tent. The first "strike" was made about six weeks ago, but there are now fully 100 leads opened, and work is being now fully 100 leads opened, and work is being pushed with great vigor. The ores are largely carbonates, though galena at different points exists in any quantity. Down thirty-one feet in one mine was found a four-foot true fissure of carbonate, with plainly-defined walls, and every indication of the vein growing still wider. The carbonate assays from \$70 to \$200 a ton, and there are militions in sight. At another opening gaiena runs three and a half feet in width, and the vein unquestionably is a true fissure. The assays at four feet ran 120 ounces, and now, at a depth of fourteen feet, assays have reached \$600 to the ton. A discovery was made at this mine vesterday which fairly set the whole camp wild with excitement. In making the opening about four feet or more of limestone rock was thrown out, and, looked upon as only so much refuse matter, yas scattered to the four points of the compass. Yesterday there arrived in camp a stalwart, broad-chested, and bronzed-faced man, who, with keen and practiced eye, sauntered about among the openings, a good-natured word dropping from him here and there, while every now and then be would pick up a bit of rock and inspect it with a critical and knowing look, indicating a knowledge of things way aboye the average. Reaching the mine in question, he suddenly became much interested in the pile of white rock, as the boys called it, and, taking a strong glass from his pocket, began a careful and eager inspection of different specimens chosen at random from the lot. Finally, satisfied in his investigations, he strolled up to the brush tent of the owners of the mine, and, producing a diminutive crucible or retort, placed in it a piece of the white rock pushed with great vigor. The ores Direct from celebrated m ers of Europe ica, in all gra LOW PRICE BEST GOOL Many exclus which are ve ble. Buying the MANUFA the induceme fer are mani inspection is

different specimens chosen at random from the lot. Finally, satisfied in his investigations, he strolled up to the brush tent of the owners of the mine, and, producing a diminutive crucible or retort, placed in it a piece of the white rock weighing a couple of ounces, and, heating it until it flumed, ran out a little button of pure silver. By this time, it may well be imagined that those in the immediate vicinity were decidedly interested, and when the stranger declared the white rock decomposed lineatone carbonate of precisely similar character to that of the famous Comstock lode of Nevada, the excitement was beyond description. He declared it the first one of the kind he had seen east of Nevada, and having demonstrated its remarkable richness by actual practical test, there could be no gainsaying his knowledge. There is almost absolutely no end of this limestone carbonate in the district, and the situation rivals that at Leadville over the first discoveries. The district embraces between eighteen and twenty square miles and the construction of the railroad by way of what is known as the Glorieta route will bring it within six to ten miles. As yet there are no works of any kind for the smelting or reduction of the ore within 200 miles, but this lack of facilities, it is claimed, will be soon done away with, an agent of one of the leading companies of Leadville being upon the ground selecting a site for smelting works. The mineral interests of the Territory are receiving a great innetus from the building of the road. In fact, prior is its construction they were as "dead as a door neal." Where all was flat and spurilless, now all is life and animation. The Indians, until very recently so troublesome in the mountains as to make it dangerous to prospect, are now upon reservations, or so closely followed by the troops as to be practically disposed of, and the old Soanish mineral regions are alive with hardy, resolute men, determined upon a "ind" which will make them millionaires. That New Mexico is, beyond all comp 67 & 69 Washingt CINCINNATI. NOTICE OF DI The coparine ship heretotor same and style of RINDERO this day oeen dissolved by the prierry Rindskend and Abrah maintag partnera. Morris Barts Schoenbrun, and Lewis Morga ecounts and clams are to be same are authorized to sign the igo. May 26, 1879.

NOTICE OF COL CLOTHING AT In the city of Chicaro, and sty Who will continue the location, Nos. 199 and a and solicit a continuant hitherto bestowed on the

HETOTER.

town, fitt.

VOLUME

UNDERWEAR AN

Crewdell Hotel at

MORRIS I COPARTN

PROPOSALS
STONES FOR SOLDIE

Realed proposals, in tri furnishing Headquases teritating Headquage for the Vilage, and city characteries, proved February 3, 1976, or restrict.

"That the Secretary of rect besidence over the grant to the Kegular or Volunteer, puring the war for the U-buried in private, village, same manner as provided by for those interred in Mationa. The total number to be tur for those interrest in National. The total number to be turn 000. Specifications describing axed by the Secretary of War, possis can be had on applicatic Capt. A. F. Bockwei, A. of National Cameteries, Was Specimens of the headstone seen at this office.

All bids should be accomman guaranty, and none will be American white marble, of a floation.

crican white marses, et-tions.

ropeals should be included rased. Proposals for Hes-andersigned, at -whose we need in the presence of blds.

commencing at 11 o'clood Vorder of the scoretary of M. C. Militis, Quartern

PSALS

WM. E. M

ucago & northw